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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1829.

VOLUME XCIX.

(BEING THE TWENTY-SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

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1829.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of our present Volume will present a most important feature to the future historian. The long contested question of Catholic Emancipation has at length been conceded without the least qualification, and with scarcely a pledge for the security of the Establishment. Protestant ascendancy, it may be truly said, has thus been compromised at the shrine of political expediency. "I had only this choice," said the noble Premier, "concession to the Catholics, or civil war." Of two evils, he asserts, he chose the least, concession in preference to an Irish rebellion. It was not because the members of the Legislature considered the spirit of Popery as ameliorated, that this important measure was carried in its favour, but because they were in hopes that unrestricted concession might allay the rancorous party animosities which had been so long raging in the Sister Kingdom. Had we ourselves expected such a blessing as a necessary consequence, we should never have opposed so desirable a measure; but our opinions in this respect remain unchanged, notwithstanding the different attitude which the question has assumed. We have but little hope of the measure producing the beneficial effects which the pro-Catholics have so confidently prognosticated. The only real effect will be to elevate Popery in a Protestant State; and to place popish idolatry, as to constitutional rights, on a level with our own Protestant Church; thus depriving us of the glorious distinction, so long enjoyed and so dearly purchased, of a pure and unmixed Protestant Constitution,—that twofold shield against papal idolatry and civil servitude. As to Catholic Emancipation allaying the feuds which have so long distracted unhappy Ireland, folly it is to expect it, in its present priest-ridden and barbarous condition. Such a supposition is contrary to all experience, and even passing events tend daily to disprove it. It is a notorious fact that every concession granted to the Irish Catholics has been followed by rebellion and bloodshed, ostensibly to obtain additional privileges, but in reality to subvert the British Government, and emancipate themselves from Protestant dominion. Thus in 1778 and 1782, the penal laws against the Catholics, which the prudence of our Protestant ancestors considered necessary, were materially mitigated. Yet, a very short period afterwards the same violent spirit manifested itself in Ireland, as previous to the concessions made by Government; until, after two years' discussion, an Act was passed in 1792, permitting Catholics to be called to the Bar, to be Attornies, and to other privileges of which they had been deprived in the reign of Queen Anne. Dissatisfaction was still the order of the day; until, at length, came the Statute of 1793, which restored or conceded to the Roman Catholics in Ireland the right of voting at elections, and relieved them from all "penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, or incapacities." This Act opened to the Papists all civil and military offices, except about thirty, and enabled them to take university degrees. Yet, notwithstanding these very liberal concessions, which indeed exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine Catholics, a treacherous rebellion was organized in 1798, which desolated the fairest provinces, and spilt some of the best blood in Ireland. Though the Act of 1793 was expected to conciliate

all existing factions, the spirit of rancorous hostility on the part of the Irish Papists was more inveterate than ever. Precisely the same consequences do we apprehend from the late concessions, unless timely prevented by military interference. The Romish faction, emboldened by the success attendant on clamour and menace, will never rest satisfied till Papal domination in Ireland triumphs over the ruins of the Protestant Church. Entertaining this opinion, we consider it a sacred duty, as ardent admirers of the British Constitution, to watch every future encroachment with a jealous eye. What has already been effected by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the Executive, must be submitted to as part and parcel of the law of the land; but still it behoves the true friends of their country to resist every undue advantage which may be hereafter taken by Papistical demagogues, to supplant our Protestant Constitution; and we shall certainly not slumber at our post in the time of need. If ever Romish influence should again prevail, as it once did, the horrors of the system would return. Their return, however, would be gradual, because the better principles of Protestantism, with which Catholic minds had become unconsciously imbued, would, for awhile, struggle against and check the evil principles of Popery; and it would not be till the former were extinguished by the long-continued influence of an arbitrary priesthood, that the latter would display themselves in their true light. Then it would be seen, how little education (as separated from religion) had been able to effect—and how little dependance is to be placed on changes in national character and on intellectual progress, to stem the torrent of superstition and bigotry. An enlightened and elevated Protestantism is the only antidote to Popery: if we are indifferent to this, we shall present no adequate barrier against the encroachments of a system which can brook no rivalry, and which, when possessed of authority, can allow no difference of sentiment. The comparison of English with Irish Catholics will confirm these positions. Where Popery prevails, how cruel is the system—how unfeeling are the minds of its adherents—how debased the character of the mass of its population! They are the slaves of an imperious priesthood; and rejoice to bind around them the chains which keep them in hopeless misery and in deep delusion. Why is it that in no country on earth are Catholics more wretched than in Ireland; but because they are no where more abject tools of the Papacy?—and why is it that in no country are they more happy and enlightened than in England, but because they are no where else so free from the direct and powerful operation of their own system?

The Commissioners for the Building of New Churches are steadily proceeding with their laudable objects; and our readers will be gratified to notice the successful result of their labours,—an abstract of which will be found at p. 637. In the present volume we have given illustrative engravings of seven new Churches recently erected under their auspices, in the vicinity of London, as will be seen in the List of Embellishments. The descriptions which accompany them are from the pen of a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with every minutia of architectural detail.

To our numerous and valuable correspondents we tender our warmest acknowledgments.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
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St. James's Chron.
Literary Gazette
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And with a PORTRAIT of Mr. THOMAS BEWICK, the celebrated Engraver on Wood.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are requested by Mr. BOWLES to say, that his observations in his Poem on "Banwell-hill," and notes (quoted in the first pages of our December number) are intended to apply *only* to those who, of whatever persuasion, or class, preach against morals as forming no part of the Christian code. He is persuaded of the pernicious effects of such doctrines, in every part of the country.

W. S. begs to call the attention of our readers to the important fact of the Bishop of London forbidding Christ Church to be used by the "Society for the sale of Religious Books" for their Anniversary Sermon. The reason alleged is the existence of Dissenters upon the Committee:—his Lordship having refused to sanction any union between the Established Church and Dissenters in his diocese.

The old Font engraved in the November Magazine, p. 446, is no longer in Stepney Church. It was removed in 1806; and a modern one in the style of the Tudor architecture substituted for it. The present font is constructed of the imitation stone of Messrs. Coade and Co. and is probably cast in the same mould as that at Depden.—It stands on the site of the older one; and the staple, by which the cover of that was drawn up, still remains. E. I. C.

Vol. xcviii. ii. p. 558, l. 5, for *Earl of Winchester* read *Marquess of Winchester*.

P. 571. We were not quite correct as to Charles Wolsey Johnson. He was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Wolsey Johnson, of Olney, Bucks, and of Wytham-on-the-Hill in the county of Lincoln, who died in April 1756. The Rev. C. W. Johnson married Jan. 6, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Linton, of Freiston, near Boston in Lincolnshire, who survives him, and without issue. He was presented to the Vicarage of Wytham-on-the-Hill in 1786, by his brother George William Johnson, who died in February 1814 unmarried. The family is now represented by Col. William Augustus Johnson, the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson (second son of Wolsey above-named) by Anna Rebecca, youngest sister of William sixth Lord Craven. Col. Johnson is eighth in descent from Archdeacon Robert Johnson, the munificent founder of Oakham and Uppingham Grammar Schools. The family were first settled at Milton Bryant; and one branch is represented by Sir Robert Inglis, whose father Sir Hugh married an heiress of the family. They were also settled at Clipsham in Rutland, and thence removed to Olney, and thence to Wytham.

P. 578. *Catherine Charlotte* Lady Carbery is not dead: the Lady Carbery who died at her seat, Laxton-hall, co. Northampton, was Susan dowager Baroness Carbery,

widow of George, fourth Lord Carbery, who died issueless in 1807, and only child of Colonel Henry Watson, Chief Engineer at Bengal (see his memoir in vol. LVI. pt. ii. p. 996). Her ladyship brought a large fortune to her Lord; after whose decease she married, secondly, in 1806, his cousin, George Freke Evans, Esq. next brother and presumptive heir to John the sixth and present Lord Carbery, by whom she had no issue. Had her second husband survived his elder brother in her life-time, her Ladyship would have been successively Baroness Carbery, dowager Baroness Carbery, and again Baroness Carbery,—the present Lord's wife changing position with his younger brother's wife, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of the Peerage.

J. P. inquires as to the mode of paying Counsel and Physicians, prior to the coinage of Guineas. Whether in even pounds, or how otherwise?

Pray who was Samuel Leedes? whose name and very numerous notes and observations in a remarkably fine hand-writing I observe on the margin and blank leaves of a copy of *Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova*, in six vols. small quarto. London, printed for Caesar Ward and Richard Chandler, 1738, which I accidentally purchased some time since. These entries, some of which are extremely curious, both critical and topographical, seem to indicate that he was a clergyman. One of them is as follows:—"St. Matthew Decker, of St. James's-square and Richmond, father to my young patroness Mrs. Croftes, y^e generous donor of these 6 volumes, to me Sam. Leedes, A. D. 1739. Y^e now Lady Fitzwilliam came and brought them wth her own hand; gratias est pulchro veniens e corpore Donum."—I find Samuel Leedes among the Cambridge Graduates of Queen's-college, A. B. 1701, A. M. 1705; and another of the same name of Clare-hall, A. B. 1677, spelt Leeds; but when he took his Master's degree in 1681 Leedes. It is scarcely probable that the Samuel Leedes above-mentioned was the same with the last, but might have been the former; and any further information respecting him or his works, his family, or where he was benefited and resided, would much gratify the curiosity which has been excited by reading his manuscript observations, which seem to indicate a mind well stored with literature, and evince great industry of research. Q.

The communications of Dr. Meyrick, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Tradescant Lay, of J. and several others, are unavoidably postponed until next month. To the recommendation of An Old Subscriber we shall also attend hereafter.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DOCTOR OF SANCHE PANZA.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Jan. 15.*

IT may, perhaps, be new to a large proportion of your readers, as until lately it was to me, that the author of *Don Quixote* was in all probability indebted to the Arabian writers for the humorous idea of furnishing Sancho with a physician at the very commencement of his government, to regulate his diet, and controul his appetite, and thus to wound the hungry governor in his tenderest part, his stomach; thundering out *Absit!* at every dish as soon as it was uncovered, and prescribing, in lieu of solid food, about a hundred sugared wafers, and a few thin slices of quince to aid in their digestion.

It appears, from the life of Cervantes, that he was a prisoner at Algiers nearly six years, during which time a vigorous and curious mind like his could not fail to become well acquainted with the language and writings, the manners and customs, of the Eastern nations. And that he adapted many of their romantic peculiarities to his rueful knight and laughter-loving squire, and thus heightened the extravagance of their characters, seems to admit of little doubt.

But there is one passage in particular, to which I would refer your readers, as exhibiting the prototype of the idea of Sancho's "dread doctor." It occurs in the life of Gabriel Backtishma the physician, which was written in Arabic, and translated from that language into Latin. From this I will transcribe it, and subjoin a translation.

"*Ait idem Josephus, Retulit mihi Salomon Chorasensis Raschidi servus: die quodam, inquit, cum starem prope caput Raschidi in urbe Hira, dum cibum sumebat meridianum, et, ecce, ingressus est ad eum Aoun El-Ebadi Elgiavhari, discum manibus portans, in quo erat piscis butyro conditus, adjecto farto quod ipse accommodaverat. Voluit itaque Erraschid de illo pisce comedere; ut impeditur eum Gabriel, nictuq. oculi prefecto mensæ indicavit, ut illum*

aufferet; qua de re monitus fuit Erraschid. Sublata mensa, et lotis manibus, discessit ab eo Gabriel."

"The same Joseph said, that Salomon of Chorasán, a servant of Raschid, told me as follows: on a certain day, said he, as I stood close to Raschid, while he took refreshments at the middle of the day, at the city of Hira, behold! there entered Aoun El-Ebadi Elgiavhari, holding a dish with a fish in it, which was preserved in butter; to which was added a pudding, which he himself had supplied. Erraschid was much inclined to eat of the fish; but Gabriel prevented him, and with a wink of his eye signified to the prefect of the table that he should take it away. Of this, Erraschid being informed, the table was cleared, ablution performed, and Gabriel departed."

One essential difference, however, there is, as to the effect of this medical surveillance on the tempers and feelings of the prince and the peasant. That, while the former was so much pleased that he gratified with 50,000 aurei the physician, "*qui tam bene me regit, tantamque mei curam habet;*" Sancho fairly threatened Dr. Pedro Positive, of Bodewell, with a cudgel and the stocks.

In this narrative of the life of Gabriel, are other points of such strong resemblance to passages in *Don Quixote*, as to justify an inference that Cervantes was familiar with it. One may be just mentioned. When Gabriel was first summoned to wait on the Caliph, he demanded his name. "*Quodnam, inquit Erraschid, est nomen tuum?*" Gabriel, inquit ille: *tum Erraschid, quid scis ex arte medica?* Respondit, *calidum: reddo frigidum, et frigidum item calidum; siccum efficio humidum, et humidum pariter siccum.* Ridens Calipha dixit, *hoc est omne,*" &c.

"What," said Erraschid, "*is thy name?*" "Gabriel," he said. "Then

Ertaschid, what knowest thou of medicine?" He answered, "I can make cold hot, and hot also cold, dry moist, and moist dry." The Caliph, laughing, said, "Why this is the whole of it," &c.

In the same manner Sancho hearing the prescription of the wafers and guineas, threw himself backwards in his chair, and surveying the physician from hand to foot, asked in a grave and solemn tone, "What was his name, and where he had studied?" To this question the other replied, "I, my lord governor, am called Dr. Pedro Positive de Bodewell, &c. and I took my doctor's degree at the University of Ossuna.

A. D.

MR. URBAN, *York, Jan. 3.*

IN the notices of the transactions of the Antiquarian Society, given in the last number of your valuable Miscellany, p. 553, it is stated, that on the 11th Dec. "Mr. J. Byrne, of York, communicated an essay on the working principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, accompanied by a portfolio of Mathematical draughts in illustration of his opinions, of a similar nature with the several plates which are attached to the Essay on Gothic Architecture, by the late Mr. Kerrich, in the 16th volume of the *Archæologia*."

As this notice cannot be considered official, I trust I shall not be thought guilty of any disrespect to the Society if I request you will allow me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to correct a mistake or two into which the reporter has fallen.

And first, there is a mistake in the name of the author, which is not *Byrne*, but *Browne*; nor is there such a similarity in the matter of the Essay, and the principles of Mr. Kerrich*, as the notice would lead your readers to think.

In the sixteenth vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 313, it is conjectured by Mr. Kerrich that a figure (termed *vesica piscis*) produced by two intersecting arcs struck from the extremes of a

given right line, influenced all sorts of things intended for sacred uses; and in the 19th vol. Mr. K. has given several plans of Churches and Chapels, all apparently under the influence of his *vesica piscis*.

Several plans are also advanced by Mr. K. which do not accord with his particular *vesica piscis*, and which have caused him to invent a scheme, by which he endeavours to shew that the ancient Ecclesiastical Architects had but six right-angled forms, the length of which was less in proportion to the breadth than his *vesica piscis*.

Plans of original edifices are also advanced by Mr. Kerrich, which he is not able to bring into any regular scheme; and he remarks, what rule the Architects prescribed to themselves for adjusting the plans of Churches, the length of which were longer in proportion to their breadth, than the preceding figures, he has not been able to discover, yet he supposes that it was by some method similar to that by which the architects were guided in the former case.

From the many different proportioned plans which I have found existing for Churches and Chapels, I am induced to imagine that the ancient Christian architects generally used proportions that were unconnected with any regular scheme or schemes of plans, except the one taken to produce the whole of the intended building.

It ought to be particularly observed that Mr. Kerrich's suggestions relate only to length and breadth, not to the origin of the thickness of the walls, the size of the buttresses, piers, doors, windows, or to their determined situation; consequently, although Mr. Kerrich may have advanced one step towards recovering the science of the Christian architects, yet much remains to be done. A system is to be sought, that shall appear to have led their fanciful inventions, and governed their decisions, not only in the proportions of length to breadth, for the plan of the building, but of every essential part of the fabric.

The essay which had the honour of being read by the Antiquarian Society on the evenings of the 11th and the 18th of December, professes to give a developement of the working principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, by means of schemes constructed analogous to the principles of the doctrine of the Trinity.

* Mr. Browne may be assured that it was his book of draughts only, not his essay, that was compared to the excellent article of Mr. Kerrich. He persists in calling that gentleman *Dr.*; on that point we have of course bestowed correction upon him; and imagine that in other respects it may also be found requisite. EDIT.

The folio of mathematical draughts which accompanied the Essay, were forms selected from various buildings, consisting of plain shields, shields with the principal chargings, divisions of bays, trefoils, quatrefoils, cinquefoils, sixfoils, septfoils, octafoils, neuffoils, cusped heads, geometrical regular forms, and geometrical compound forms, crosses, and a plan and an elevation of a Cathedral Church, the principal portion of which forms being produced by the Trinitarian schemes, were found by admeasurement accurately to correspond with the originals.

The Essay further sets forth, that there is a great probability of the schemes having in olden times constituted a principal secret in the sublime degree of Free-Masonry, and that the Bishops, Priests, and other distinguished personages of the Roman Catholic Church, were nearly the sole professors of that degree, and that they styled the principal secret of their order the "Art of finding new Arts."

But, whatever may be the conviction created by the matter advanced relative to the mystical allusions of the schemes, the importance of the schemes is not weakened, as offering sure and easy methods of imitating ancient Christian architecture. They will, I am persuaded, be found much more sure than any mode of proceeding by scale, and at the same time so easy, that the most difficult series of mouldings, or any other constituent part of an edifice, can be copied, by the application of these schemes, to any moderate size, with the greatest accuracy, by the youngest tyro in the art of Ecclesiastical Architecture. JOHN BROWNE.

MR. URBAN, *King's-square, Jan. 13.*
FROM the perusal of a letter signed "T. T." in your Dec. Magazine, p. 491, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on the name Celt. Etymologies, I confess, are often extremely fanciful; but they may also prove useful and instructive. On this word conjecture has been abundantly bestowed. That the term *Celæ* was pronounced with the C hard, as I believe universally allowed; for it is immediately derived from the Greek language, in which it appears *Κελτοι*, and that the Romans did not give C the sound which we do, is proved by the discovery of some ancient monumental inscriptions, in which the word *pace*

is spelt with the K. However harsh the sounds may be, it is yet true that *Scythæ*, *Cimbri*, *Thrasæ*, &c. were all pronounced in a similar manner.

That the Gauls wore a peculiar dress, as your Correspondent observes, is well known, and that the country received the name of *Gallia braccata**, from the *Bracchæ* in which the people arrayed themselves, is no less certain. Concerning this part of their costume, I entertain a different opinion from that which is generally received, and may at another time trouble you with my ideas concerning it; but, on the present occasion, I must take the liberty of correcting the supposition of "T. T." respecting the derivation of the term Celts.

It is certainly not "derived from the Celtic name for a part of the dress;" for that part is not "called by those who wear it, Kelts or Kilts," which are not *Gaëlic*, but *Saxon* words. The Lowlanders so term this part of the Highland garb, because it is kilted or tucked up, in which sense a woman is said to kilt her petticoat; but the name in the native tongue is *Feile*, literally 'the covering,' to which *beg*, 'little,' is added, to distinguish it from the ancient *Breacan feile*, or belted plaid, now little worn.

The affinity of Celt and Gaul, the Greek and Roman forms of the word, to *Caël* or *Gaël*, is apparent. The appellation by which the ancient race have ever been distinguished, they retained as their own proper name (*Pausanias*, *Cæsar*, &c.), and it is evidently indigenous, from whatever circumstance it first arose.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to take this opportunity of correcting some slight errors that occur in a review of Mr. Bowles's "Hermes Britannicus," where reference is made to some papers of mine, published by the Society of Antiquaries. It is strange that the writer should say, the entrance to *Seanhinny*, (which is by a typographical mistake made *Scanhinny*, both here and in a review of the "Archæologia") is closed up by a horizontal stone. A block of granite, measuring 16 feet 4 inches in length, by 4 feet 6 inches, and upwards of 3 feet in thickness, could not have been moveable, and the place where it lies cannot surely be termed an entrance; yet it is again said of the

* Incorrectly, in p. 491, printed *traccata*.

curious circle at Anchorthie, "here, as at Seanhiunny, a horizontal stone obstructs the entrance." A stone, 8 feet 6 inches long, filling up the interval between two others, and being between 3 and 4 feet high, is certainly an effectual obstruction. I neither said, nor ever imagined, the entrance was at this place.

The extract from my communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in your Magazine for November, should be "*apud le Standand Stanes*," i. e. standing stones, an appellation usually given to these circles in Scotland.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen's Elm, Chelsea,*
Jan. 7.

PERCEIVING, in your Obituary for December, 1828, "Mary the widow of the *Hon. Bartholomew Dominiceti, M. D.*" I presume the article refers to the widow of the *Hon. Modomonte Dominiceti*, the son of *Dr. Bartholomew Dominiceti*, of whom Mr. Faulkner, in his work now publishing, entitled, "*An Historical and Topographical Account of Chelsea and its environs*," makes the following mention:

"**DR. DOMINICETI'S BATHS.**—The dwelling house now in the tenure of the Rev. Wooden Butler, was once inhabited by one Dominiceti, an Italian physician, or rather charlatan, of very considerable notoriety and talents. At this house he established medicinal baths for the cure of all diseases; and it was fitted up with pipes, &c. for the accommodation of numerous patients, who might choose to reside with him while they were under his care. In the year 1766, it is described as a large, pleasant, and convenient house in Cheyne Walk, which contains four spacious and lofty parlours, two dining rooms, and thirteen bed chambers, to accommodate ladies and gentlemen of rank.

"(On the east side of the garden, and directly communicating with the house, was erected an elegant brick and wooden building, one hundred feet long, and sixteen feet wide, in which were the baths and fumigatory stoves, adjoining to which were four sweating bed-chambers, to be directed to any degree of heat, and the water of the bath and the vaporous effluvia of the stove, impregnated with the properties of such herbs and plants as might be supposed most efficacious to the man.

"In March 1766, Dr. Dominiceti opened his bath at Bristol, being then the first of the kind in Europe; and in May 1766, he

took a house at Millbank; and from that time, till the year 1780, had upwards of sixteen thousand persons under his care. His baths were very costly, well made, and convenient; and from his own publications it appears that he expended upwards of 37,000*l.* in erecting, contriving, and completing his house and baths in Cheyne Walk*.

"Among his visitors and patients at Chelsea, was his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of York, who entrusted the preservation of his life and the recovery of his health (says the Doctor) to his sole direction for above a month; and that in direct opposition to the advice of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Royal Household.

"The late Sir John Fielding was intimately acquainted with Dr. Dominiceti; and, having experienced the good effects of his Chelsea Baths, wrote 'a Vindication of Dr. Dominiceti's Practice of removing various afflicting diseases by medicated baths, stoves, fumigations, and frictions, founded on facts.'

"Sir John says, 'Dr. Dominiceti has most happily situated himself at Chelsea, on the Thames and the gardener's grounds are his great Apothecary's shop, the one furnishing him with water, the other with herbs; but, what is superior to all reasoning, experience has found, beyond a doubt, that no scorbutic habit, chronic disease, or other distemper arising from obstructed perspiration, can long stand against the Doctor's operations, mild, safe, and agreeable as they are. But whosoever would wish to be thoroughly satisfied what kind of diseases have yielded to this process, I shall refer them to the Doctor's books, where they will find the names of many respectable persons, who, from principles of gratitude, would wish to communicate this remedy to others. The Doctor has not received a guinea from the public which he has not laid out, with another of his own, to improve his plan for the benefit of the community. Every man is at liberty to contradict these facts, if he can; if not, let him follow the advice of Horace: 'Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.'

"This famous quack resided for several years in Chelsea; and frequent puff advertisements appeared in the newspapers relative to these surprising baths; but it does not appear that any considerable cures were ever effected by his almost magical delusions. The Doctor used to boast that no dead man, woman, or child, was ever sent out of his doors: the fact was, that those patients who died under his care, were sent out of his garden-gate, at the back of his house. He became bankrupt in Chelsea in

* Medical Anecdotes of the last Thirty Years, by B. Dominiceti, London, 1781, p. 13.

1782, and at length disappeared, overwhelmed with debt.

"Of his advertisements, published during his residence in Chelsea, which display curious specimens of his false modesty and real assurance, some specimens are here selected; sometimes they gave an account of a concert given here; sometimes a letter from the Doctor himself, and sometimes from an anonymous correspondent totally unacquainted with him. One of the latter description laments, that the late Duke of York was not in England when he was taken ill, being convinced, that had he been in the most distant part of the kingdom, he would have ordered himself to be carried to the medicinal baths, by which means, in all probability, his invaluable life would have been preserved."

I trust, Mr. Urban, your intelligent readers will agree with me in opinion that the above statement is both interesting and entertaining in no common degree: interesting, inasmuch as it relates to the character and conduct of a man whose abilities must have been sterling; instructive to both young and old, inasmuch as it demonstrates, in an unambitious manner, the sure process by which talents the most splendid may be misapplied by vanity and conceit (like a two-edged sword in improvident hands) to the detriment of their possessors, however extraordinarily gifted by the bounty of Heaven. Of the family of this noted charlatan your readers may peruse, with some degree of good-natured ridicule, an official document, in proof of its claim to nobility. I transcribe it for amusement, and doubt not you will peruse it with pleasure.

Yours, &c. JOHN EYRE.

"LOCUS ARMORUM FAMILIÆ DOMINICETI.

"To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, we, the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants of the corporation of the College of Arms, London, do hereby certify, that an imperial diploma, of the Emperor Ferdinand III. dated at Vienna, the 20th day of March, 1643; a decree of the Senate of the Republic of Venice, dated the 17th of November, 1778, confirming the said Imperial Diploma in all the dominions of the said Republic; a Pedigree, duly attested and supported by the necessary proofs, together with other authentic documents relative to the family of DOMINICETI, have been recorded under the usual forms, in our said College. By all which it appears, that the Emperor Ferdinand III. by the said Imperial Diploma, restored, ratified, and confirmed all the rights, privileges, and pre-

eminences of ancient Nobility of the sacred Roman Empire, and of the most august house of Austria, to Stephen Dominiceti, Francis his brother, and their lawful posterity, heirs, and descendants, both male and female, in infinitum, declared their family to have been noble for many years, augmented their armorial ensigns, and authorized them and their posterity of both sexes, for ever, to bear the arms above depicted; that Bartholomew Dominiceti, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, lineally descended from the said Stephen, is the present representative of that family, which has been established in Salò, in the dominion of the Republic of Venice, upwards of two hundred years, in the rank of NOBLES; and that the name of the said Dr. BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI, with those of his sons, Dr. Rodomonte, Hector, and Cæsar, and his brothers Jerome and Francis, are, in pursuance of the decrees of the Senate of Venice, inscribed in the GOLDEN BOOK, where persons duly qualified with titles of Nobility are usually registered.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed the common seal of our said corporation, this 22d day of December, in the 31st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George III. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1780.

(Signed) RALPH BIGLAND, Garter
Principal King of Arms,
(L. S.) and Registrar.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.

COMPARING, to-day, a note of Bishop Lowth on Isaiah lxiv. with Archbishop Laurence's Translation of his "Codex Æthiopicus," I accidentally opened the Dedication of the latter work, which follows the title-page, and I be gleave to transcribe, what at this moment appears to me of public interest,—the testimony of the learned writer (then far below the station he now so ably fills,) to the great character of the noble and most excellent Statesman, whose loss to the Country your present number records.

"Honoratissimo Illustrissimoque Domino Comiti de Liverpool, Ærarii viris cum selectoribus Præfecto, Regiæ Majestati ab intimis consiliis, quæ Deo adjuvante Europæ res collapsas restituerunt, atque Fidem ac Libertatem ex terris evolantes restinctis bellis revocarunt, &c. &c. Patriæ Propugnatori, Ecclesiæ Tutori, omniumque qui aut de Patriâ aut de Ecclesiâ bene mereri student fautori munifico, &c. &c. dat, dicat, consecrat Editor."

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

YOU will oblige me by inserting the following, as a preliminary to a genealogical inquiry.

Dr. William Aubrey was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where he had a monument affixed to the north wall, opposite to the choir, with his bust. An engraving of this monument may be seen in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's. He is represented in his gown, with a close black cap on his head, a quilled ruff and ruffles: his right hand holding a pair of gloves, his left resting on a skull. On a shield, above the pediment: Arms, per fess and pale, 1 and 6, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased, Aubrey. 2. A lion rampant. 3. A chevron between three spear-heads. 4. Three cocks. 5. Three fleurs-de-lis. Crest, an eagle's head erased. On smaller shields are several other coats for his sons and daughters.

In Roman capitals:

"Gulielmo Aubreo, clara familia in Breconia orto, LL. in Oxonia Doctori, ac Regio Professori; Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis causarum Auditori, et Vicario in spiritibus generali; exercitus Regii ad S. Quintin supremo Juridico; in limitane' Wallie concilii' adscito Cancellarie Magistro; et Regine Elizabethæ a supplicum libellis; viro exquisita eruditione, singulari prudentia, et moribus suavissimis; qui, tribus filiis et sex filiabus à Wilgiforda uxore susceptis, æternam in Christo vitam expectans, animam Deo xxxiii Julii 1596, ætatis suæ 66, placide reddidit.

"Optimo Patri Edwardus et Thomas, Milites, ac Johannes, Armiger, filii mœstissimi posuerunt."

This Dr. Aubrey married Williford, eldest daughter of John Williams, esq. of Oxfordshire; which brings me to my question, Whether this John Williams were of Taiton or Yarnton, or of what other parish or place in Oxfordshire? Whether of the family of Lord Williams of Thame, and in what degree related to the latter? and whether any of your correspondents will have the goodness to inform me of such particulars as have come to their knowledge respecting Sir Edward Aubrey, or Awbrey, Knt. of Tredowen, supposed to have been eldest son of Dr. Aubrey, and of his issue by Joane Havard, coheirress of the Havards of Brecknockshire, which issue were nu-

merous, but said to have failed in the next generation.

T. A.

MR. URBAN, Rochester, Jan. 24.

WHEN the March of Intellect is making rapid innovations on the habits transmitted by our ancestors, it is not matter of surprise that the rising generation, at this time, should partake of its influence, in striving to become independent of all restraint and discipline essential to their present and future welfare in life.

The following subject, on which I seek information from some of your correspondents enabled to afford it, is important in the government of families generally, but especially to those in charge of young persons. A respectable female in my neighbourhood has several young artied apprentices to her business. On threatening one of them, lately, with personal chastisement for some serious offence, she was pertly told by the girl (not fifteen), that no mistress had any *lawful* right to do so; and that, if she proceeded, she would be summoned before a court. Forbearance was the consequence, and the result (as might naturally be expected) endless confusion in the family. For this lady's government, as well as others similarly placed, I wish to know, through your excellent Miscellany, if masters and mistresses are legally justified in inflicting moderate whipping, with the birch-rod, on apprentices, or even artied domestic servants, under fifteen or sixteen years of age, when their conduct absolutely requires wholesome (not cruel) correction, and after all other means of controul have been resorted to in vain.

Yours,

Z. L.

MR. URBAN, Taunton, Jan. 15.

IN 1762, a small medical work was published, with the following title: "Frederici Lossii, Heidelbergensis Patlatini, Medici Dorchestrensis, Observationum Medicinalium Libri Quatuor. Londini, 1672."

As the author was for a long series of years a physician of eminence at Dorchester, may I ask where any account of him, or his writings, is to be found, or whether any of your Correspondents in the county of Dorset are in possession of any particulars relating to him.

Yours, &c.

A. D.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XX.

OUR present engraving comprises views of the three New Churches built in the parish of Islington. In the outset, it is but justice to remark, that great credit is due to all the parties concerned in the work; to the parish particularly, for the selection of a style of architecture peculiarly adapted to ecclesiastical buildings, and for the choice of architects possessed both of taste and talent. The first and last subjects are the production of Charles Barry, esq. the architect of St. Peter's, Brighton; the new spire of Petworth Church, Sussex; and the alterations of St. Mary, Stoke Newington. The middle subject is by James Savage, esq. architect of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea; St. James's, Bermondsey, &c. Both of these gentlemen have distinguished themselves above their predecessors and their contemporaries, by their excellent designs in our national style of architecture.

The first in order of date, and having priority in the engraving, has the preference in point of description, as it would be invidious to make a distinction in the merits of the buildings.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Architect, Barry.

This Church is situated on the south side of the high road, and nearly opposite to the branch leading to the Highgate Archway. It is built with a fine white brick, the ornamental portions executed in Bath stone. The plan gives a nave and side aisles, with a square tower, flanked with vestibules at the western end, and a small vestry attached to the opposite extremity. The basement floor is occupied by catacombs.

The western front of the Church is made in breadth into three portions. The centre is occupied by the tower, in which is the principal entrance. It has a Pointed arch, with an ogée canopy, crocketed, and ending in a finial; the outer moulding springs from bustos. Above this is a window of a single light, and to this succeeds a pannel, intended for the dial. The upper story of the tower is clear of the Church; it owes more to the gracefulness of its proportions, than to its height or dimensions; the angles are guarded by duplicated buttresses, and in each face

is a Pointed window, nearly occupying the space between the buttresses. The windows are each divided by a single mullion into two lights, with arched heads, inclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch is occupied by a single division of a similar character, and its exterior lines are inclosed in a sweeping cornice. Over a cornice charged with reliefs of masks and roses, an embattled parapet finishes the walls; and the buttresses at the angles terminate in square pedestals, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, crowned by finials. The remainder of the west front is plain and unadorned. The flanks are uniform, or nearly so. The aisle is made into seven divisions by buttresses, those at the angles project diagonally from the wall, and are crowned with pinnacles; the others finish below a cornice just above the points of the windows, over which the elevation is terminated by a plain parapet. The windows resemble in design those in the tower already particularized; they are divided into two heights by a transom, the lights below which are distinguished from those above by the arched heads being destitute of the ornamental sweeps. The first window from the west in the south aisle, and the first and last in the north aisle, have their lower series of lights omitted to make way for doorways. The frontispieces are all alike; the arches are pointed, and inclosed in a square head, the sweeping cornice resting on busts of a King and a Bishop, which are all copies of each other—a want of invention seldom or ever displayed by our ancient architects. The spandrils of the several doorways are filled with foliage, interwoven with the monograms *IOH* and *IBS*.

The aisles fall short of the nave in length by one division at both extremities, allowing for the projection of the tower at one end, and of a chancel at the other. In the eastern ends of the aisles are simple windows of one light each, which, however, are only introduced to avoid a dead space, as they give no light to the Church.

The clerestory is divided by buttresses into the same number of divisions as the aisle, and each contains a window of two lights divided by a single mullion. The upright is finished with a plain parapet and coping, simi-

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lar to the aisle. The east end of the chancel has a handsome window nearly occupying the whole of the wall; it is made in breadth by four mullions into five lights, which are subdivided in height by a transom; the head of the arch is occupied by smaller perpendicular divisions, and the detail of the whole assimilates with the aisle windows; the arch is finished by a sweeping cornice. Below this window is the vestry, a plain room, semi-octagonal in plan, with a square window in the eastern face. At the angles of the main building are buttresses crowned with pinnacles; a little above the point of the window is a square aperture inclosing a quatrefoil; and then succeeds a pedimental cornice, over which the elevation is finished with a coping of the same form. On the point is an elegant cross flory, pierced with a lozenge in the centre.

THE INTERIOR

Is simple and chaste; the arches form a medium between the obtuse and low forms of the Tudor æra and the acutely-pointed ones of the thirteenth century, occupying a larger space, with reference to the pillars, than those gracefully formed arches which are always found in works of the fourteenth century; they may in consequence be said to form a medium between the last period and the first-named æra — the architect having adopted that modification of the Pointed style, in which a vast number of the ancient parochial churches is erected, a simple unostentatious style which prevailed about the middle of the fifteenth century, and which, from its light and unornamented character, seems peculiarly adapted to the village church. On each side the nave are six arches, and they are well adapted to prevent any unpleasant interference with the sight of the congregation in the galleries. The piers from which the arches spring are octangular, to the sides of which are attached cylindrical columns, with the usual capitals and bases, which serve to sustain the mouldings ornamenting the soffites of the arches; a similar column is applied to the inner faces of the pier, which is carved up to sustain the beams on which the ceiling of the nave reposes: the capitals of these pillars are foliated. The jambs of the clerestory windows are brought

down to a cornice over the points of the main arches; but a portion of their height being built against by the aisle roofs, pannels of stone carved with shields in quaterfoils are introduced below the glazing, which has a pleasing effect. The ceilings are plain plaster, resting on beams of oak; those of the nave show obtuse arches, with pierced quaterfoils in the spandrels; the soffite is pannelled into compartments by ribs, with roses and lozenges at the intersections. The compartments are coloured with a light blue tint. The beams of the aisles are segments of arches springing from corbels attached to the side walls, and abutting against the main arches; the ceiling, like the nave, is plain plaster untinted, and this is the only modern innovation of which we have to complain. The architect has perhaps been compelled by circumstances to adopt the expedient, but it would have been far better, in point of appearance, had he made the whole to imitate an oak ceiling; the mixture of wood and plaster has the appearance of an ancient work modernized by a tasteless repairer.

Both the aisles have galleries. The fronts are varnished in imitation of oak, and ornamented with square panels, each containing three arched heads, tolerably executed, but the carving wants relief. A continuation of the same gallery crosses the west end of the Church, and above this latter branch is a smaller gallery, with a plain front, which contains the organ and seats for the charity children.

The chancel is separated from the Church by an obtuse arch. The mouldings are continued from the jambs to the archivolt without interruption. The ceiling is vaulted in imitation of stone, and groined with arches and cross springers, at the intersections plain bosses. Below the window sill is the altar screen; it consists of six perpendicular divisions with arched heads covered with ogée canopies; between each is a buttress capped with a pinnacle, and behind the canopies a series of niches, the whole crowned with an embattled cornice. The usual inscriptions occupy four of the compartments, and two are vacant; the screen is executed in composition, in imitation of Bath stone. In the wall at the side of the screen is a *fin-telled* doorway, from which, and other

indications, it is evident that the altar is unfinished; and did we not know that Mr. Barry possesses too much knowledge of sacred architecture to leave this part of a church in a plainer state than the nave, and that he is too well acquainted with Pointed architecture to admit of any doorway but an arched one, we should be inclined severely to criticize this deviation, but we suspend our complaint against the naked appearance of the chancel in the present instance, because, seeing what Mr. Barry has done at Brighton, and in the Church which forms the subject of the ensuing article, it would not perhaps be fair to censure what we have no doubt the architect would have avoided, had he been able. Within the altar rails are two chairs for the officiating clergymen, designed on the model of the Coronation chair.

In the great window are the Royal arms, encircled in the garter, and surmounted by the regal crown, executed in a style closely resembling the antique. The introduction of this beautiful morceau raises a wish that the arms of the Bishop, &c. were added, until the whole of the window was filled up in a corresponding style, which would then have a splendid effect.

The designs of the pulpit and reading desk, for they are copies of each other, are marked with the highest excellence. An octagon pedestal of good proportions, each face of which is enriched with perpendicular panels, is surmounted by a succession of mouldings gradually increasing in size until they form a base to the pulpit, which keeps the same form, and is decorated with upright panels of a richer character than the pedestal. The bold relief of the mouldings approaches to the excellence of original works of the period; but here we have to regret, that in a building possessing so much excellence, this stupid innovation has been allowed to creep in. We have always objected to two pulpits, even in a Grecian Church; but in an old English edifice to witness such an innovation makes our very eyes to ache. If the Parish Committee, or the King's Commissioners, have directed this modern arrangement, the architect is excused; if Mr. Barry is chargeable with the fault, we trust he will avoid it for the future. The service of the Church is to be read from a desk, and not a

pulpit; and bating the impropriety of the alteration, let any of the new Churches, with their two pulpits, be contrasted with the old arrangement adhered to still in most of the churches built by Sir Christopher Wren, and the comparison will certainly manifest the superiority of the old and approved custom above idle and fanciful alterations, to suit modern ideas of uniformity.

The font is small, but the design is very chaste. It is an octangular basin with a quatrefoil panel, enclosing a flower on each face, and is sustained on a pillar of the same plan. It assimilates exceedingly well with the Church, and is in itself a very pleasing design. As a proof of the taste of the architect, we cannot quit the Church without noticing the neat screens which hide the staircase and room at the sides of the lower story of the tower: the designs are good, and the idea excellent; we only wish the funds had been sufficient to render the execution equally so.

The church-yard is inclosed with a dwarf wall, surmounted by a stone coping, and adds by its simplicity to the antique character of the Church.

The first stone was laid on the 4th of May, 1826, and it was consecrated by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, on the 2d of July, 1828. The number of persons accommodated are 1782, and the estimate is the exceedingly low sum of 11,613*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALL'S POND.

Architect, Barry.

The design of the present Church is so nearly similar to the last described, that much of the descriptive portion of the building is anticipated. It is built of brick and stone, like the last church, but differs in the plan, inasmuch as the tower is placed at the east end. In the addition of staircase and vestry room projections, the architect has displayed an equally bold defiance of dull uniformity with those admirable architects whose works he almost rivals. The present structure is not so regular as the last, but in some respects it has a bolder character. The principal front, owing to its local situation, is the eastern one. The lower story of the tower forms a porch; the front is occupied by a bold Pointed arch, with

moulded architrave, the mouldings dying into the jambs; the spandrels are filled with the Tudor rose, encircled with a profusion of foliage. The ceiling of the porch is groined, and in the side walls are doorways communicating with the stairs to the galleries. In the second story is a very neat window of three lights, with arched heads, enclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch is occupied by perpendicular divisions, and finished by a sweeping cornice. To this succeeds the clock dial, the very figures of which are antique, with a cross in lieu of the XII. The upper story is entirely clear of the Church; and, except in some minor particulars, which are easily distinguishable in the engraving, it resembles the tower of the last church. The north aisle is made by buttresses into six divisions; all, except the one nearest the west, contain windows, copies of those described in the last subject, but the pinnacles at the angles are omitted. The clerestory has five windows. The aisles, like the last subject, fall short in length at both extremities. As the west end of the south aisle is an attached polygonal staircase, lighted by small windows. The west end of the nave has double buttresses at the angles, ending in pinnacles. The elevation is made by a string course into two stories; in the lower is the principal doorway; it is a simple Pointed arch, the sweeping cornice resting on busts. The door is neatly and appropriately carved in compartments, in the style of the windows. On each side are loop-holes, giving light to small apartments within. In the upper story is a window of four lights, divided by a transom, the head of the arch filled with perpendicular divisions. Over this is a small quatrefoil aperture, and the elevation is finished with a gable and cross, copied from the other example. In the west end of the north aisle, which is unencumbered by a staircase, is a window of a single light. The north front of the Church is in its general features similar to the southern.

THE INTERIOR,

In its detail, closely resembles the last described Church. There are, however, on each side only five arches; the trusses which sustain the ceiling of the nave are of a more ornamental character than in the last; they form

obtuse arches, their spandrels filled with upright open divisions with trefoil heads, and the whole crowned with an embattled cornice; the same mixture of plaster and wood is, however, to be regretted. The clerestory windows, organ, and galleries, agree with the last Church. The fronts of the lower gallery are here ornamented with narrow perpendicular pannels, with cinquefoil heads.

The decorations of the altar are, however, far more magnificent. In that wall of the tower which is within the Church, is formed a lofty arch, high enough to embrace two stories of its elevation; the jambs and archivolt are canted and relieved by ogée moulding, in a simple but bold style; the lower part is occupied by a handsome screen, and the upper by a deep recess, covered with a groined ceiling. The altar screen is in imitative stone, it consists of seven divisions made by buttresses, and each covered by a canopy, in the style of the altar tombs of the fifteenth century. The three central divisions are recessed, and in consequence the buttresses are omitted, the arches springing from pendants. In the recess, which has a groined ceiling, is placed the altar; the two succeeding divisions are niches, and form seats for the officiating clergyman. The exterior divisions contain the decalogue, and here the antiquarian skill of the architect is displayed in the letter and style of the inscriptions, which is the black letter of the 15th century. The initial letters are red, and are illuminated with leaves and flowers; the small letters are black; and the figures denoting the numbers of the Commandments are blue: the enrichments in blue and red have a singular effect, and the entire inscription possesses the appearance of a MS. of the same age as the Church purports to be. Behind the canopies are a series of upright panels, and these are surmounted by a cornice, which is splayed up to a breast-work, also of stone, but in a somewhat plainer style; it belongs to a pew or gallery situated over the porch in the basement story of the tower, and has the effect of giving an additional height and value to the screen; it is made into five divisions by tall pedestals crowned with pinnacles, each division forming an ornamental panel: in the three centre are the letters IHS. in Roman letters. From the lozenge

which forms the horizontal member of the central letter, rises a cross story. The three letters and cross are handsomely painted in an ethereal blue, relieved with red, edged with gold, and ornamented with flowers in white. The recess above the altar is lighted by the eastern window, and adds to the effect of the screen below it by the depth of its shadow, and the whole is heightened by the arms of his present Majesty in stained glass, so admirably executed, as to be in perfect keeping with the Church. The arms in the garter, surmounted by the crown, fill the centre compartment; the side one contains the lion and the unicorn, holding banners; that of the first supporter being charged with a rose, and that of the second with a thistle. The rest of the glass is lozenge shaped panes diapered. The splendour of the decorations of the altar of this Church are sufficient to acquit the architect of the charge of wilful neglect in this particular. The whole forms so appropriate, and in modern churches so unusual, a finish to the interior, as to leave a hope that it will draw the attention of the higher authorities to the consideration of the expediency of more appropriately ornamenting this portion of the Church.

The same impropriety occurs in this Church, in regard to the pulpits, as pointed out in the other; in the present, the designs are not so elegant as in the other; they exhibit an open frame of four arches, sustaining a square pulpit, each face occupied by a handsome quatrefoil panel highly enriched; with this exception, the wood-work is in general of a more correct character than at the other church, and more attention appears to have been paid to the keeping of the design in the present Church.

The font is a counterpart of the one in the church last described. It is situated in a pew beneath the lower western gallery, and divided from the Church by a Pointed arch, which with two others forms a kind of triple entrance.

The first stone of this Church was laid on the 15th Sept. 1826, and it was consecrated by the present Bishop of London, on the 23d of Oct. 1828. It will accommodate 1793 persons, and the estimate, like the last church, is equally low, being 11,205*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

The site was given by the Marquis of Northampton.

Having now concluded our survey of Mr. Barry's Churches, it only remains to observe, that they present very correct specimens of the style of architecture which prevailed in the beginning and middle of the fifteenth century. Among modern specimens they deserve to stand in the highest rank; and, when the smallness of the estimates is considered, the superiority of the Pointed style above modern or Grecian architecture, as it is usually termed, both for cheapness and effect, must be apparent to all. If the estimates of the numerous modern churches already described in our pages be compared with the present, it will be seen how much more is given for the money in the present class of buildings.

On the Sunday after the consecration, the Church was opened for the public services, and on that occasion the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, preached an excellent sermon from 2 Cor. ch. vi. ver. 16, 17, 18. In concluding his discourse, after noticing individually the various persons who had been engaged in the building of the Church, and adverting in the most feeling terms to the advantages which the erection of a new Church would bring upon the district, in the regular administration of the Sacraments and Services of the Church of England, and the residence of a Minister—the preacher stated a fact, that, to every well-wisher to the Establishment was a most agreeable piece of intelligence, viz. that the three Churches had proceeded from the commencement of the undertaking to the completion without the least opposition from the parishioners, without any of those unhappy dissensions which have in too many instances followed the proposition for increasing the Church accommodation. If this desirable unanimity was brought about by the exertions of the excellent Vicar, as no doubt was the case, it argues well both for the parishioners and their pastor; and much it is to be regretted that a similar good understanding does not everywhere exist between benefited clergymen and their flocks. The rev. gentleman embraced the opportunity of urgently pleading for the Incorporated Society for enlarging Churches, &c. The important work in which it

was engaged, and the benefits likely to result from the increase of Churches by the means of this Society, were urged with an earnestness and an energy which did honour to the preacher's heart and understanding; and the collection from an exceedingly crowded church considerably exceeded the amount of the preacher's expectations.

We have not space to do justice to Mr. Savage's Church, to which we will recur on a future opportunity.

E. I. C.

—◆—
Dublin, Dec. 22.

A MERE 'Triton of the Minnows' in archæological study lays his mite for acceptance at Mr. Urban's feet, in the hope that he will permit his widely diffused Miscellany to be the medium of introducing to the public a recent discovery of a 'Round Tower,' one of the 'Turres ecclesiasticæ quæ, more patrio, arcuæ sunt et altæ, necnon et rotundæ' of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the Isle of Man, unnoticed hitherto *as such* by any writer, not even by those celebrated men who made similar objects in Ireland and Scotland their peculiar study, and laboured with ardent and inveterate industry to ascertain their number, origin, and use.

Mr. Urban, whose antiquarian enthusiasm has been often awakened, during a long and eventful life, in like pursuits, can well appreciate the pleasurable sensations with which the first unexpected glance of my (I could almost say) countryman inspired me. Having conquered the shock my sensibilities received, and sobered down its consequent excitement to plain and rational fact, I venture to put forth my claim to the *discovery*, and the reason why so remarkable a remain should have, for eight or ten centuries, eluded the eye of the casual visitor, and the more curious one of the Archæologist; and that the aforesaid 'Triton' is the first person who seeing, knew its proper station in antiquity, and, with Mr. Urban's fostering aid, gives it 'a local habitation and a name.'

At the close of last summer, an intelligent friend and the writer, after a pedestrian excursion into 'Cambria's Classic ground,' directed our course homeward. At Whitehaven we got on board the steamer for Douglas, and

reached it after a protracted voyage of ten hours. Our business being more with ancient than modern affairs, we flew off at a tangent to what are usually denominated the 'Laxey-cloven stones,' a large cairn surmounted by three perpendicular stones, and encircled at the base by an arrangement of smaller ones. Some distance onward, looking towards Ramsey, the road divides a more extensive enclosure, with some tall pillars protruding through the area of the circle. 'The Age of hillocks' has many memorials in this island.

From Ramsey the road takes a westerly direction to Kirkmichael, near which is the Bishop's palace. At the entrance to the churchyard stands the celebrated monumental stone, the inscription on which my countryman Beauford rendered 'For the sins of Ivalfir, the son of Dural, this Cross was erected by his mother Affride.' On its western side are the Ionic characters deeply and clearly engraven. From hence 'to the Tynwald,' a Druidical hill, illustrative at the present day of the ancient destinations and use of similar mounds in Great Britain and Ireland. The town of Peel lies about three miles onward, the 'ultima Thule' of my discovery. About 160 yards from the town, and separated from the main land by a narrow arm of the sea, is 'the Holm,' or, as the Manx more usually call it, 'the Peel,' a rocky island of two or three acres surface, on which are the ruins of some ecclesiastical buildings; among others, the Cathedral, built in the 13th century, and dedicated to St. Germain the first Bishop of Man, the architecture of which is a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic. West of it is St. Patrick's Church, of ruder style, and evidently of greater antiquity. St. Patrick is said to have converted the Manx in 445, but at what period the dedication took place is not recorded. About 50 yards westward of this latter building stands the 'Round Tower,' like the Dioclesian pillar of Alexandria, in lonely and contemplative solemnity. It is built in regular courses of red grit stone, in common with the other erections on the island, to the height of nearly 55 feet. The door, like its numerous brethren in Ireland, is placed several feet from the ground, and is at present approached by a flight of steps of comparatively late structure. On

looking up the cylinder the remains of joists, which, in Grose's time supported the different floors, spring from the side; but whether they are the original or not, cannot now be ascertained. In Ireland corresponding indications of their interior economy frequently occur. The outside, particularly the west, presents the most remarkable phenomenon of decay that I have ever observed in any *standing* ruin; it suggests to the mind the section of a vast honeycomb bereaved of its contents. To a considerable depth the stones in many places have absolutely been washed out of their beds, leaving nothing but the pure white cement which once enclosed them, to describe their original outline and projection, as the wax preserves the edge and form of the emptied cell. The spectator stands amazed that the 'war of elements' has not long since laid it in the dust, and fears that, whilst the eye is surveying its tottering bulk, the venerable pile may become his monument. Immediately under its tall overhanging battlemented cap are four windows placed opposite the cardinal points; however, much stress is not to be laid on this latter circumstance, notwithstanding what many writers assert on the subject, as in many of them in Ireland both the number and the direction vary.

I shall now as briefly as possible state my opinion why the subject under investigation has not hitherto been classed with the '*Turres ecclesiasticæ*' of Ireland and Scotland.

The first genuine antiquary who made a tour of the island, was the justly celebrated Grose, whose visit took place in 1775. At that time he had not been in Ireland, where they are almost '*native*,' and he despatches the matter in the following words: 'The small tower seen a little to the west (of St. Patrick's Church), is a watch-tower or look-out; and these words are repeated by nearly all succeeding writers. The secret is, that those persons only who have made the '*Turres ecclesiasticæ*' familiar to their eyes and understanding, will unhesitatingly pronounce the genus of that in Man, whilst all others account it 'a part and parcel' of the other buildings on the island. Viewing it from the main land, such a conclusion may not excite surprise, as the appearance from thence is a battlemented tower rising

over battlemented buildings; but to the experienced eye, on a closer inspection, the illusion vanishes.

It would, I fear, encroach too much on the columns of your invaluable Miscellany, to detail the various opinions of the learned on the origin and purpose of those unique structures. If the curious reader can consult Giraldus Cambrensis (secretary to John), Ware, Pococke, Vallancey, Ledwich, and lastly that great antiquary Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. they will assist him in forming a rational theory on the subject. The conclusion I have arrived at is, that they were built at various periods between the sixth and twelfth centuries, for belfries attached to religious buildings. And it is a well known fact, that some of them are used as such in this country, and one at Brechin in Scotland. These circumstances, added to their Irish cognomen '*Clogachd*,' the house of the bell, to my mind, unlock the mystery.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

ALTHOUGH your worthy Reviewer has, in p. 430 of the Magazine for November last, duly exposed the arrogant ignorance of the celebrated Danish Professor, I am not without hopes that he will receive a further wholesome castigation at the hands of my learned and excellent friend Mr. Hamper, should that gentleman condescend to incur the risque of defiling them by meddling with so much dirt and illiberality. So far as regards the entire acquiescence on my part in Mr. Hamper's explanation of the inscription, it was founded partly in the confidence I felt in the acknowledged skill of Mr. Hamper in the Saxon language, and partly in the singular coincidence of Professor Magnusen's application of the characters on the ring with that of Mr. Hamper.

The celebrated Professor has triumphed in his wonderful but accidental discovery of the Welsh meaning of the word ERYRI, which in another part of his graceful epistle he most consistently splits into two words. Supposing it, however, to be only one, may we not conceive, without any great stretch of imagination, that Professor Magnusen, who had already admitted that two of the lines were Danosaxon, would tumble into an apoplexy at the sound of the tremendous Welsh

word? It was, however, very fortunate for M. Magnusen, that no more Welsh words could be conjured up by the hocus-pocus incantation of the *celebrated professor*, and it is no less unfortunate for the latter that the stone of the ring in question is not a Welsh or any other *Æluite*, but Jasper, pure Jasper.

As to my *useless* dissertation on the Runic ring, the object of which has been most ignorantly misconceived by the *celebrated Professor*, it certainly may be useless to those who do not understand it; not that I am vain enough to suppose that it may be very useful to those who do. It has little connexion with the ring, the Runic inscription on which suggested that a few remarks on the *various uses to which Runes were anciently applied*, might be acceptable to some of those readers who are not *celebrated Professors*, and to whom they were more immediately addressed; or perhaps the Professor may have been misled by the title of the paper, which was not the author's.

As to Welsh inscriptions in Runic letters, I am persuaded that many persons would feel highly gratified in being informed by any profound Welsh Antiquary, such as that gentleman who has been so justly complimented by your Reviewer, where they are to be met with, and how and when they were adopted. It is not enough that we should be told that these letters were used by the ancient Britons, or mysteriously by the Druids: we want something like substantial, and not shadowy evidence on the occasion. I am aware that at the modern Bardic meetings, certain tesserae carved on wood in Runic, or similar characters, are made use of; concerning which any satisfactory information would be truly acceptable.

I shall beg leave to conclude with an anecdote concerning foreign professors, and of the estimation in which they are *sometimes* to be held. About two years ago a person called on me, who stated himself to be a *professor of Archaeology*. He was delegated by another professor to obtain leave to transcribe a French manuscript, the contents of which the other was desirous of introducing into some work that he had in hand. The manuscript, which was of the fourteenth century, and very neatly and legibly written, was accordingly entrusted to the Archaeologist, who returned it in a day or two,

admitting, that being wholly unable to read it, he could make no use of it.

Now whether my visitor was the *celebrated Professor* who has given rise to this communication, I am not able to state; but as he has taken upon him to criticize our *Archæologia* with such exceeding liberality, it is not unfair to presume that he may likewise be a *Professor of Archaeology*. There is one professor at Copenhagen well known to me, by whom archæology and urbanity are equally professed and practised; but it is impossible that *he* can be the DANVS of the letter to the Foreign Review. F. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Shere, Dec. 20.*

YOUR Magazine is so generally resorted to by all lovers of Topography, that they will with pleasure see your announcement of a History of Buckinghamshire, and when they know that it is in the hands of a very respectable gentleman, resident in the county, indefatigable in his researches, and who has been favoured with access to many important MSS. in hands of gentlemen of the county. The liberality in the keepers of public records has been so very generally felt and acknowledged by all authors or compilers of such works, that there can be no reason to doubt it on this occasion.

The very moderate price of two guineas for a 4to. vol. containing many engravings, will not be an unpleasant, though not always a concomitant of such a work. A. S.

Will Mr. Hamper favour us with the much desired completion of Mr. Shaw's Staffordshire?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks,—Playfair, vol. ix. p. 90, strangely confuses John Rider, who died Bishop of Killaloe, in 1633, (having been appointed to that see in 1612,) with John Ryder, appointed Bishop of Killaloe in 1742, nearly a century after, and who died Archbishop of Tuam in 1775. The latter prelate was first cousin to Sir Dudley Ryder, father of the first Baron Harrowby.—There is something of mystery in the way Playfair alludes to the relationship of Thomas Smith (ancestor of Lord Carrington), with the old Lords Carrington:—he states the said Thomas to be related to the last Lord, and to have become possessed of some of his Lordship's estate in that Peer's lifetime?

S. T. will feel obliged for any information as to the existence of an original portrait of Bishop Thirleby, the only Bishop of Westminster.

MEMOIR OF MR. THOMAS BEWICK.

(With a Portrait.)

THE lovers of natural history, and of the arts as applied to its illustration, have lately sustained a severe loss in the death of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated reviver, or rather inventor of a new mode, of engraving on wood. Though the art of cutting or engraving on wood is undoubtedly of high antiquity, as the Chinese and Indian modes of printing on paper, cotton, and silk, sufficiently prove; though even in Europe the art of engraving on blocks of wood may probably be traced higher than that of printing usually so called; and though in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries designs were executed of great beauty and accuracy, as Holbein's "Dance of Death," the vignettes and head-letters of the early Missals and Bibles, and the engravings of flowers and shells in Gerard, Gesner, and Fuchs, afford us undoubted proofs; yet the insipidity of these is enough to prove that their methods must have been very different from that which Bewick and his school have followed. The principal characteristic of the ancient masters is the crossing of the black lines, to produce or deepen the shade, commonly called cross-hatching. Whether this was done by employing different blocks, one after another, as in calico-printing and paper-staining, it may be difficult to say; but to produce them on the same block is so difficult and unnatural, that though Nesbitt, one of Bewick's early pupils, attempted it on a few occasions, and the splendid print of *Dentatus* by Harvey shows that it is not impossible, even on a large scale, yet the waste of time and labour is scarcely worth the effect produced.

To understand this it may be necessary to state, for the information of those who may not have seen an engraved block of wood, that whereas the lines which are sunk by the graver on the surface of a copper-plate, are the parts which receive the printing-ink, which is rubbed over the whole plate, and the superfluous ink is then scraped and rubbed off; the lines being then transferred upon the paper by its being passed together with the plate through a rolling-press, the rest being

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left white;—all the portions of the surface of the wooden block which are intended to be white, are carefully scooped out with burins or gouges, and the lines and other parts which are left prominent, after being inked, like types, with a ball or roller, are transferred to the paper by the common printing-press. The difficulty, therefore, of picking out of the wooden block the minute squares or lozenges, which are formed by the mere intersection of the lines on the copper-plate, may be easily conceived.

The great advantage of wood-engraving is, that the thickness of the blocks (which are generally of box, sawed across the grain of the wood,) being carefully regulated by the height of the types with which they are to be used, they are set upon the same page with the types, and only one operation is required to print the letter-press and the cut which is to illustrate it. The greater permanency, and indeed almost indestructibility, of the wooden block is besides secured, since it is not subjected to any of the scraping and rubbing which so soon destroys the sharpness of the lines upon copper, and there is a harmony produced in the page by the engraving and the letter-press being of the same colour, which very seldom is the case where copper-plate vignettes are introduced with letter-press.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to trace the history of wood-engraving, its early principles, the causes of its decay, &c. till its productions came to sink below contempt. But for its revival and present state, we are unquestionably indebted to Mr. Bewick and his pupils.

Thomas Bewick was born Aug. 12, 1753, at Cherry Burn, in the parish of Ovingham, and county of Northumberland. His father, John Bewick, had for many years a landsale colliery at Mickley Bank, now in the possession of his son William. John Bewick, Thomas's younger brother, and coadjutor with him in many of his works, was seven years younger, having been born in 1760; unfortunately for the arts, and for society, of which he was an ornament, he died of a consumption, at the age of thirty-five.

The early propensity of Thomas to observe natural objects, and particularly the manners and habits of animals, and to endeavour to express them by drawing, in which, without tuition, he manifested great skill at an early age, determined his friends as to the choice of a profession for him. He was bound apprentice, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Ralph Beilby of Newcastle, a respectable copper-plate engraver, and very estimable man. Mr. Bewick might have had a master of greater eminence, but he could not have had one more anxious to encourage the rising talents of his pupil, to point out to him his peculiar line of excellence, and to enjoy without jealousy his merit and success, even when it appeared in some respects to throw himself into the shade. The circumstances which determine the fortunes of men, are often apparently accidental; and this seems to have been the case with regard to Mr. Bewick. Mr. Charles Hutton (afterwards the eminent Dr. Hutton of Woolwich, then a schoolmaster in Newcastle,) was preparing, in 1770, his great work on Mensuration, and applied to Mr. Beilby to engrave on copper-plates the mathematical figures for the work. Mr. Beilby judiciously advised that they should be cut on wood, in which case each figure might accompany, on the same page, the proposition it was intended to illustrate. He employed his young apprentice to execute many of these, and the beauty and accuracy with which they were finished, led Mr. Beilby to advise him strongly to devote his chief attention to the improvement of this long-lost art. Several mathematical works were supplied about this time, with very beautiful diagrams, particularly Dr. Enfield's translation of Rossignol's *Elements of Geometry*.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship he visited the Metropolis for a few months, and was during this short period employed by an engraver on wood in the vicinity of Hatton-garden; but London, with all its gaieties and temptations had no attraction for Bewick. He panted for the enjoyment of his native air, and his indulgence in his accustomed rural habits. On his return to the North he spent a short time in Scotland, and afterwards he became his master's partner, and John his brother became

their joint apprentice. About this time Mr. Thomas Saint, printer of the Newcastle Courant, projected an edition of Gay's *Fables*, and the Bewicks were engaged to furnish the cuts. One of these, the old Hound, obtained the premium offered by the Society of Arts, for the best specimen of wood-engraving, in the year 1775. An impression of this may be seen in the memoir prefixed to "*Select Fables*, 1820, printed for Charnley, Newcastle, and sold by Baldwin and Cradock," hereafter to be mentioned, from which many notices in the present memoir are taken.

Mr. Saint published a work, entitled "*Select Fables*," as early as 1776, with an indifferent set of cuts. Whether any of them were furnished by the Bewicks, is not known; probably not; but in 1779 came out the *Fables of Gay*, and in 1784 a new edition of the *Select Fables*, with an entire new set of cuts, by the Bewicks.

It has been already said, that Mr. Bewick, from his earliest youth, was a close observer and accurate delineator of the forms and also of the habits and manners of animals; and during his apprenticeship, indeed through his whole life, he neglected no opportunity of visiting and drawing such foreign animals as were exhibited in the different itinerant collections which occasionally visited Newcastle. This led to the project of the "*History of Quadrupeds*." It is remarkable that the first cut which he actually engraved with this view, was finished on the 15th of Nov. 1785, the day on which he received the news of his father's death. Preparations for the work were gradually making, till in the year 1787 a regular "*Prospectus*" was issued, accompanied by specimens of several of the best cuts then prepared; but it was not till 1790 that the work appeared.

In the mean time the *Prospectus* had the effect of introducing the spirited undertaker to the notice of many ardent cultivators of natural science, particularly to Marmaduke Tonstall, esq. of Wycliffe, whose museum was even then remarkable for the extent of its treasures, and for the skill with which they had been preserved; whose collection also of living animals, both winged and quadruped, was very considerable. Mr. Bewick was invited to visit Wycliffe, and made drawings of various specimens, living and dead, which contributed greatly to enrich

his subsequent publications. The portraits which he took with him of the wild cattle in Chillingham Park, the seat of Lord Tankerville (whose agent, Mr. John Bailey, was also an eminent naturalist, and very intimate friend of Mr. Bewick), particularly attracted Mr. Tostall's attention; and he was very urgent to obtain a representation upon a larger scale, of these, now *unique*, specimens of the "antient Caledonian breed." For this purpose he made a special visit to Chillingham, and the result was the largest woodcut he ever engraved, which, though it is considered as his *chef d'œuvre*, seems also to show the limits within which wood-engraving must necessarily be confined. The block, after a few impressions were taken off, split into several pieces, and remained so till, in the year 1817, the richly figured border having been removed, the pieces containing the figure of the wild bull were so closely clamped together, as to bear the force of printing, and impressions may still be had. A few proof impressions on thin vellum of the original block have been valued at twenty guineas.

As it obviously required much time as well as labour to collect, from various quarters, the materials for a "General History of Quadrupeds," it is evident that much must be done in other ways in the regular course of business. In a country engraver's office, much of this requires no record; but, during this interval, three works on copper appear to have been executed chiefly by Mr. Thomas Bewick. A small quarto volume, entitled, "A Tour through Sweden, Lapland, &c. by Matthew Consett, esq. the companion of Sir G. H. Liddell," was illustrated by engravings by Beilby and Bewick; the latter executing all the specimens of natural history, particularly the rein deer and their Lapland keepers, whom he had thus the unexpected opportunity of delineating from the life. During this interval he also drew, and engraved on copper, at the expence of their respective proprietors, "The Whitley large Ox, belonging to Mr. Edward Hall, the four quarters weighing 187 stone;" and "The remarkable Kyloe Ox, bred in Mull by Donald Campbell, esq. and fed by Mr. Robt. Spearman of Rothley Park." The latter is a very curious specimen

of copper-plate engraving, combining the styles of wood and copper, particularly in the minute manner in which the verdure is executed.

At length appeared "The General History of Quadrupeds, the figures engraved on wood by T. Bewick; printed for S. Hodgson, R. Beilby, and T. Bewick;" a work uncommonly well received by the public, and ever since held in increased estimation. Perhaps there never was a work to which the rising generation of the day was, and no doubt the rising generation for many years to come will, be under such obligations for exciting in them a taste for the natural history of animals. The representations which are given of the various tribes, possess a boldness of design, a correctness of outline, an exactness of attitude, and a discrimination of general character, which convey at the first glance a just and lively idea of each different animal. The figures were accompanied by a clear and concise statement of the nature, habits, and disposition, of each animal: these were chiefly drawn up by his able coadjutors Messrs. Hodgson and Beilby, subject, no doubt, to the corrections and additions of Mr. Bewick. In drawing up these descriptions, it was the endeavour of the publishers to lay before their readers a particular account of the quadrupeds of our own country; especially of those which have so materially contributed to its strength, prosperity, and happiness; and to notice the improvements which an enlarged system of agriculture, supported by a noble spirit of generous emulation, has diffused throughout the country.

But the great and, to the public in general, unexpected charm of the History of Quadrupeds was, the number and variety of the vignettes and tail-pieces with which the whole volume is embellished. Many of these are connected with the manners and habits of the animals near which they are placed; others are, in some other way, connected with them, as being intended to convey to those who avail themselves of their labours some moral lesson, as to their humane treatment, or to expose, by perhaps the most cutting possible satire, the cruelty of those who ill-treat them. But a great proportion of them express, in a way of dry humour peculiar to him-

self, the artist's particular notions concerning men and things, the passing events of the time, &c. and exhibit often such ludicrous and, in a few instances, serious and even awful combinations of ideas, as could not perhaps have been developed so forcibly in any other way.

From the moment of the publication of this volume, the fame of Thomas Bewick was established on a foundation not to be shaken. It has passed through seven editions, with continually growing improvements.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

THERE is a writer in your Magazine, whose "products of imagination" have often influenced my risible propensities. He is sometimes very wise, and at others affects great seriousness. Sometimes he soars, sometimes he entreats, sometimes he abuses, sometimes he "affirms," and sometimes he pleads the privilege, as a *member of various learned societies*, of setting others right in matters which have as little to do with the wisdom of this world, as light with darkness.

With regard to his first affirmation, I do not consider the authority of Abp. Sharp decisive proof, because I steadfastly believe that HOLY SCRIPTURE containeth all things necessary to salvation, so that *whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith.*" (Article VI.) Now the Gospel teaches toleration without restriction, as I shall be happy to show when your Correspondent manifests a greater disposition to be governed by the dictates of Scripture.

Your Correspondent tells us in his second count, that the regular episcopal Clergy do not support religious societies which the Bishop of the diocese does not patronise—a fact too notorious to need affirmation. Does not he know that "it is not lawful for the Church to ordain (much less to practise) any thing that is contrary to God's word written?"

In the fourth affirmation, *Antinomianism* and *Evangelical Religion* are confounded. The first I believe to be a vile heresy—the second, as it is in other words *the Religion of the Gospel*, cannot teach anti-scriptural doctrines. *Antinomianism* may abound; but this

fact should not be made the occasion of attack against so pure, peaceable, and wholesome a dispensation as that of the New Testament undoubtedly is.

What credit is due to the *judicious Prelate* mentioned in the fifth affirmation, I leave to the decision of your readers, after premising that this is the dignitary who thinks *EVANGELICAL PREACHING a system of public instruction without foundation in the Bible!*

In the quotation from Mr. Bowles's Poem of *Banwell Hill*, these lines occur:

"the crimes
That shake the earth from its propriety
Are moral virtues,"

a sentiment which, as a Clergyman of the Church of England, it is very possible he thought himself justified in pilfering from the *Thirteenth Article*. "Works done before the grace of God, or the inspiration of his spirit, are *not pleasing to God*, forasmuch as they spring not of faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make men meet to receive grace," or (as the school authors say) deserve grace of congruity, "*yea rather for that they are not done as God has willed and commanded them to be done, we doubt not but they have the nature of sin.*" Is it not rather strange that *Dissenters*, who I suppose are the persons alluded to as presumptuously assuming the priests' office, should hold the doctrines of the *Established Church* on this point, whilst the apostolically-descended dignitary kicks against them? Let me tell your Correspondent, what he seems to be entirely ignorant of, that Isaiah says, "all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags;" and St. Luke, "Ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to do." Chap. xvii. 10.

The attack upon *Prayer-meetings* might, with a little pruning, pass for Cobbett's; but, as it contains not a word to prove that such assemblies are unauthorised by the Scriptures, I shall say no more on the subject. The *facts* narrated only prove the truth of a prominent doctrine taught by the Evangelicals, viz. the total depravity of human nature. And let it never be forgotten, that crime cannot be a consequence of religion, which is a work in the heart inducing eminent holiness;—whatever, therefore, issues in

an effect directly contrary, cannot bear any affinity to it.

That honest writer Palmer, of whom Mr. Bowles speaks rather slightly, is not singular in his opinion that our good works cannot take us to heaven, nor our bad ones prevent it. With regard to the first, the *Twelfth Article* of the Church of England says, "Good works, which are the fruits of faith, and follow after justification, cannot put away our sins, and endure the severity of God's judgment."

That our bad works cannot impose any restriction on God's mercy, is a doctrine fully illustrated by the examples of Manasseh, Zaccheus, Paul, and the penitent thief. Let me not be misunderstood. I believe (as stated in the twelfth article) that "good works are pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ;" but, as "they do spring out necessarily of a true and lively faith," I maintain that those who have faith, cannot live in the practice of sin, since all who commit wickedness give evidence by so doing that they possess not that true faith which can no more produce evil fruit, than a thorn can bring forth grapes, or a thistle figs.

Your Correspondent affirms, that the doctrine of *original sin*, as implying the total depravity of man, is thoroughly confuted by Bishop Tomline, who I suppose subscribed to the truth of this sentence, "The condition of man after the fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural strength and good works to faith, and calling upon God." Art. X.

This affirmation is further remarkable as one of the few in which your Correspondent has quoted from *Scripture*, in support of his opinions. He tells us that Saint Paul refutes the doctrine in question, when he says, that a man may do *by nature* the things contained in the law. But does he say, that works so done are of power to effect his salvation? Are they not exactly of that description mentioned in the 13th Article before referred to?

Neither Bishop Tomline, Dean Graves, nor Mr. Bloomfield, are competent to refute the doctrine of Predestination, which must stand or fall by the decision of Scripture—to say nothing of their consistency in broaching such opinions after subscribing the *Seventeenth Article*, "of Predestination and Election."

Your Correspondent affirms, that he

has been tampered with to join the Evangelicals!—undoubtedly the worst charge he has established against them.

He taxes them with supporting the doctrine of exclusive salvation. Does he not know that he that believeth on the name of the Son of God, shall be saved—he that believeth not shall be condemned? He is angry with them for putting their sickles into other men's harvests. Does he not know that *Evangelicals*, like their earliest and holiest examples, are to be "fishers of men?"

There are many other affirmations touching interpolations of the Liturgy, removing Communion Tables and Fonts, writing abusive letters, chalking doors, insulting dignitaries, concocting reviews with much labour, and after all, having them rejected because they were too bad even for the poor traduced Evangelicals, those "praying villains," and "roaring lions of hypocrisy," with many other things "both singular and diverting," which I shall have much pleasure in noticing more at length when I have time and opportunity.

AN EVANGELICAL, AND therefore
NO ANTINOMIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I SHALL now undertake a vindication of the criminatory allegations made in the Review department of your Magazine, concerning the Bible and Jew Conversion Societies.

The first charge made against them was that of having bribed editors of newspapers to prevent the admission of articles written against the Society. This charge is evaded by a Mr. Tarn, who styles himself Assistant Secretary, in this prevaricating manner, viz. *not saying that the measure deprecated was never practised; only, "that no such measure was ever resorted to by the committee or officers of the Society."* (See Suffolk Chron. Nov. 8, 1828.) In reply,

I AFFIRM, that I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, concerning the proceedings at one town only, (Cheltenham) with *full names*, which of course I shall only designate by A. B. &c. Whether the bribery be direct or indirect, it is still bribery; and the difficulty, under the statement be-

low, is not how to *believe* the accusation, but how to *disbelieve* it.

"Mr. A. the editor of the *did refuse* to publish an appeal to the people of Cheltenham, about the folly of subscribing 200*l.* per ann. to the Jew Conversion Society alone during the last panic, when all the builders' people were turned loose, and without employment or subsistence, upon the town; and he refused, on these grounds, viz. that he received 10*l.* per ann. from this Society, and 10*l.* from the British and Foreign, *with the understanding*, that it would be withdrawn, *if articles unfavourable to their cause were admitted*. These sums were paid as for advertisements, printing bills, &c. B.'s newspaper at Cheltenham *has the same understanding*, and admits no reports, but from the Societies themselves, all which you must see are puffs.—Another editor put a paragraph into the [another Cheltenham paper] against the Jew Conversion subscriptions at the time, and upon the grounds I mention, but Dr. stated to me, that the Rev. Mr. or some of the parties and agents of these Societies, waited upon him [the editor], and promised him his share of printing, since which he will not insert a line to their disfavour.—D. a printer at Cheltenham, published a pamphlet for a gentleman, which was unfavourable to the Jew Conversion people; and their agent E, a dissenting preacher, called upon him and told him he would lose his business for doing this, and withdrew ever since the share which he had in printing for them. *In fact, they have got the whole provincial press of the country with them by direct or indirect bribery.*"

I AFFIRM, that the Bible Society does suppress facts connected with the disposition of its funds; for, though the above remunerations to local printers and editors may be deducted from the gross receipts at each particular town, yet no account of such deductions is ever given to the public; and, moreover, the Edinburgh Committee (see Quarterly Review, No. LXXI. p. 4.) charges the London Committee with *concealment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven pounds*, in their official schedule of expense.

I AFFIRM, upon the authority of the Quarterly Review (*ubi supra*), that in their *pretended* translations of the Scriptures, they have rejected the aid

and advice of the "*Bishops or learned Clerks of the Church of England*," and employed *sectaries only*; for instance, an apostatized clergyman from the Established Church, and an itinerant preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, in the Welch translation (Quarterly Review, p. 7); *Moravian Missionaries* for the Calmuck translation (id. p. 12); *Baptist Missionaries* for the Indian (p. 13); ignorant natives of Georgia, for that country; *rejecting* the translation of the Archbishop of Astrachan, voluntarily offered to them (id. p. 21), and so forth; all or nearly all which translators "*never received the benefit of a regular and learned education*," nor in some instances even understood a word of Hebrew or Greek, until the office of translation was imposed upon them. (Id. p. 21.)

I AFFIRM, that they have fed and pensioned a Dr. Leander Von Ess, to aid the circulation of a Romish copy of the Scriptures, in which the sacred text is purposely corrupted; and that the Quarterly Reviewers say, "*It is impossible to calculate either the extent or the duration of the injury effected by the circulation of incorrect and unauthorized versions of the sacred records*;" and that the College of Calcutta was founded with the view of counteracting their injurious effects. (id. pp. 22, 23.)

I AFFIRM, that among the foremost of the Society's continental supporters appear many individuals notorious for entertaining heretical or infidel opinions, and that they have patronized versions of the Scripture, *purposely adulterated*, to meet the ideas of these men. Of this gross breach of common honesty, the Quarterly Reviewers speak thus:

"The managing Committee have been recently arraigned, with considerable severity, for employing the services of such men [the heretics and infidels alluded to], and they have met the charge, not by a direct denial, but by an inference, that men who render themselves active in the circulation of the Bible, cannot hold the opinions ascribed to their foreign agents. We must, however, be allowed to observe, that this ingenious inference is by no means enough to invalidate the imputation which they wish to remove. We can conceive the utmost activity in promoting the circulation of versions executed upon the Earl-street system, to be perfectly compatible with the views of men who hold the same dangerous opinions. It is almost too obvious to require a remark,

that the circulation of incorrect versions of the Bible must open the door to the introduction of the most efficient means of undermining the authority of the Bible itself. Acting under the protection of the Bible Society, the persons in question have already succeeded in making serious innovations in the received versions; under the sanction and at the expence of this Society, editions of the Bible have appeared in different parts of the Continent, *purified* of the passages which gave offence to the philosophers. Mr. Naldane and Dr. Andrew Thomson of Edinburgh have proved these things beyond the possibility of dispute. When the Managers, therefore, exult in having enlisted under the banners of the Society the self-styled philosophers and nosologists of the Continent, we must request them to moderate their triumph. The Directors fondly imagine that they use their philosophical agents as tools, to promote their own views; in this design they have, however, been completely outwitted; the tables have been turned upon them; they have been the dupes of a set of *encyclopedists*, who have quietly availed themselves of the influence and resources of the Society in the promotion of their own purposes." *Id.* p. 26.

I therefore AFFIRM, that the true *bona fide* title of this Institution is, the "SOCIETY FOR THE CIRCULATION OF SPURIOUS VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES."

I AFFIRM, upon the authority of publications concerning India, and Mr. Rae Wilson's Travels, that Bibles are sent abroad by thousands, and used or sold in wholesale for waste paper; and that the passages proving this affirmation have been published in the Review department of this Magazine.

I AFFIRM, that the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, in a certain pamphlet, styles the Bible Society *an organ of schism*; and in proof I add that, though they refuse to circulate the Church of England Prayer Book with the Bible, they accompany such delivery (at least certain sects of them) with fanatical tracts.

I AFFIRM, that the majority of the subscribers are decided sectaries, and that no clergyman of the Church of England can join them without a deviation from the integrity due to his order, for the reasons thus given by the Quarterly Reviewers:

"That learned clerks and venerable prelates, whose education and pursuits must have made them thoroughly acquainted with the principles on which all previous versions of any authority have been exe-

cuted, should have lent the sanction of their names to translations such as these,—this indeed is an anomaly for which it is difficult to account. Nor can we acquit them of blame, although we are thoroughly convinced they cannot be aware of the extent of the evil at which they have permitted themselves to wink.....The noble and venerable individuals who fill the stations of presidents and vice-presidents of the Earl-street Society are all of them entitled to the highest respect, on account of their private worth: they are all of them infinitely too conscientious to give knowingly the slightest countenance to the circulation of scriptural versions of doubtful authority; BUT THEY HAVE ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE DECEIVED BY ARTFUL AND DESIGNING MEN, WHO HAVE USED THEIR NAMES AS A CLOAK, TO CONCEAL THEIR OWN VIEWS AND PURPOSES." P. 28.

What these views and purposes are, men who know the world fully understand. Of the statements in the Morning Herald of last year, Dr. Thomson's several exposures, &c. I say nothing. I shall therefore proceed to the JEW CONVERSION SOCIETY.

I AFFIRM, that Dr. Worthington's pamphlet states very suspicious misrepresentations and concealments.

I AFFIRM, that I have heard of the names and residences of persons who had made very handsome fortunes out of the funds of this Society; but as it is mere report, I hope, on account of its palpable wickedness, that it is untrue. Of this, however, I am certain, that in the body of the Report itself, nearly *fourteen thousand pounds per annum* is stated to have been collected, and that this enormous sum, when divided by the number of Jews, I believe only two adults, and the rest children, about eighteen or twenty, makes the cost of every converted Jew to be about five or six hundred pounds;—but even this is not enough, for, by a recent Cheltenham paper, it appears, that further considerable sums are solicited, in order that *every converted Jew may receive an annuity*, in recompense of his excommunication by his fraternity! Of the success of this mode of conversion, I entertain no doubt; but for all that, when I know that there are starving paupers in Ireland and England, I adopt, as to the disposition of my own very humble means, the rule of St. Paul, that preference is due to "the household of faith." And even admitting that they could *buy up* the Jews (a very questionable mode of

conversion), then more money must be raised to convert the Mahometans, Hindoos, &c. &c. and England is to grant annuities to millions upon millions of persons! I will not be so uncharitable as to infer, that the project is merely broached as a cover to obtain money, the conversion of the Jews being only a secondary object. But I know that this country is overburdened with debt and pauperism; and that, under such circumstances, to take charitable donations from our own people, to bestow them upon apostates, does not accord with the apostolical instructions, of “especial” regard to them “who are of the household of faith.” Besides, it is not within my knowledge that any account of the disposition of the funds is periodically published and attested; on the contrary, I infer that the same privacy is observed here, as in the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In conclusion, I AFFIRM, upon the strength of the authorities quoted, that (1) EVANGELICAL PREACHING demoralizes the people; (2) that the *Bible Society* circulates spurious versions of the Scriptures; and that (3) the *Jew-Conversion Society* diverts charitable funds from objects at home. I see nothing of similar mischief in the Christian Knowledge Society, to which I subscribe; nor puffing, nor artifice, nor concealment, nor impeachment of integrity, all which deviations from the standard rules of managing public charities have been brought home to the two societies in question, by incontrovertible proofs. These proofs being established, I have thought it a duty due to the public and the independence of the Magazine, to prevent (as far as my humble powers could avail) the former being duped, and the latter enslaved. The principles upon which the Magazine is conducted being those of the Constitution in Church and State, and its supporters in the main persons of the first education and respectability, it is absurd to expect that its reviewers can sanction the pernicious crudities of political or religious factionists. I think with Canon Bowles and other high authorities, that the quiet Clergy form the best members of the order; and I am sure that bustling men create only violent discords, teach the poor to consider their betters (not of their own fanatical feelings) as mere heathens, and to substitute violent religious profession

for moral conduct. I could name Evangelical Clergymen who have warmly patronized servants dismissed for theft, &c. without characters.

The attacks made upon the Editor by anonymous letters, menaces from bodies of fanatics, and other such trickeries, have alone drawn me out, as *I am the sole person to blame*. Being a Clergyman of the Established Church, owning no controul but that of my King and the Bishops, and prohibited by duty and inclination from encouraging any doctrines but those of my own Church, I ask by what authority I am expected to succumb to Sectaries, whose defective reason and pseudo-theology I am bound professionally to counteract?

I now leave the unprejudiced and rational part of the public to reflect upon the statements which I have made.

A MEMBER OF VARIOUS LEARNED SOCIETIES, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

WINDY Saturday is one of the popular epochs which is frequently mentioned by natives of Scotland, and yet it is remarkable how very few of them have the least idea when that notable day occurred, or of any of the circumstances attending it. I made inquiry of at least fifty persons, before I got the slightest information, except occasionally something about unroofing houses, which seemed to be rather the result of imagination than of any precise tradition on the subject. At last an old woman informed me, that “it was a dreadful day of wind lang syne, which blew down one of the Kings of Scotland and killed him.” This was all she had ever heard, and it pointed immediately to the circumstances of the death of King Alexander III. who was killed by falling over the cliff between Burnt Island and Kinghorn on the north side of the Firth of Forth.

By referring to the annals of that period, it will be seen that this unfortunate event occurred on the 16th day of March, 1286, or (to embrace both the ecclesiastical and civil year) 1285-6, which day will be found to have been a Saturday.

It does not appear, however, that there was any unusual storm of wind on that day, and the King is said by some to have lost his way during a fall of snow in the dusk of the evening,

and to have fallen down; and not to have been blown down the cliff by violence.

The popular belief of its having been a Windy Saturday, probably arises from the following story of a prophecy of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymier, whose fame remains undiminished to the present day, and which story is thus related in the ancient translation of Hector Boethius, by Belenden:

"It is said, the day afore the Kingis deith the Erle of Marche demandit ane prophet namit Thomas Rymour, otherways namit Ersiltoan, quhat weder suld be on the morow? To qehome answerit this thomas, that on the morow afore noon sall blow the gretist wynd that evir was hard afore in Scotland. On the morow quhen it was neir noon, the lift (sky) appering lounne (cloudy) bot any din or tempest the Erle send for this prophet, and reprovit him, that he prognosticat sic wynd to be, and nane appearance thairof. This Thomas maid litel answer, bot said, noon is not gane. And incontenant ane man came to the yet (gate), schawing the King was slane. Than said the prophet, yone is the wynd that shall blan to the gret calamity and truble of al Scotland."

Critics who are sceptical in regard to the prophetic powers so liberally ascribed to the Rhymier to this day by the vulgar, remark, respecting this story that he had probably foretold that there would be a windy day, and as no wind actually occurred, he afterwards availed himself of the circumstance of the King's death to save his credit as a prophet. The above story also represents the fatal event to have taken place about mid-day; whereas other annalists state it to have been in the dusk of the evening.

The circumstances of the death of King Alexander were in themselves sufficient to make a strong popular impression, and the more so, as it was believed by some to be a divine judgment, because he was going to visit his wife in the season of Lent, in opposition to the rules prescribed by the Church. And as the death of his infant daughter occurred soon after, and gave occasion to the contest for the Crown between the factions of Bruce and Baliol, and the desperate struggle for the independence of the country against the invasion of the English, the death of Alexander might very justly be said, in a metaphorical sense,

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to be a wind that blew great calamity and trouble to all Scotland.

Here then we have Windy Saturday explained in a metaphorical sense, as connected with one of the most unfortunate events in the history of the country, but without any physical commotion of the air.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents will be so good as to inform you, if he knows of any other Saturday which can lay claim to the celebrity of the day in question.

I should also feel obliged if any of your Correspondents would explain when Black Monday, or *Mirk Monday*, as it is called, took place; and whether the designation took its rise from a total eclipse of the Sun, or any actual physical darkness; or whether it was so called on account of any national calamity. The epoch of *Mirk Monday* is very often heard, and not unfrequently occurs in writings; but after numerous inquiries, I have been unable to get the slightest idea when it occurred, either from learned antiquaries or old women. Was it the day on which the Earl of Moray, popularly known by the appellation of the Good Regent, was assassinated? That event took place on *Monday*, 23 January, 1570. J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

It may perhaps be expected that I should notice the letter in your last Number, signed "A CLERK OF OXFORD," on the subject of the error into which he presumes I have fallen, by supposing that the "Siege of Carlaverock" was written by Walter of Exeter.

Before entering into the question, it is necessary that I should correct a mistake which the "Clerk" has committed, far more extraordinary than that which he attributes to me, because if I am wrong, I have at least the sanction of authority, whereas nothing but inexcusable carelessness could have produced the blunder to which I refer. The "Clerk's" error consists in attributing the suggestion that the author of the "Siege of Carlaverock" had written a romance, entitled "Guy," to Dr. Meyrick. If he will take the trouble to refer to the notes to that work, he will find that to every line, and every hint communicated by that writer, his name appears at full

length; whereas no name occurs at the end of the note in which I correct my translation of the line which has given rise to the opinion in dispute; and in the preface I particularly say that

"As the translation was so unsatisfactory to himself, the Editor was induced to solicit a gentleman of the highest reputation for his acquaintance with the French of the period, and indeed with every thing else which is connected with English history, to favour him with his remarks. These will be found in the notes; and they merit the reader's attention as much as the readiness and kindness with which they were written claim his acknowledgments. It is also just to the learned individual by whom they were contributed to add, that he is also indebted to him for the important suggestion that the author of the poem had previously written a romance 'of Guy';"

thus clearly distinguishing that "individual" from Dr. Meyrick. Nor is it, I think, very creditable to the "Clerk's" critical sagacity, that he should suppose I could so speak of that gentleman; or that I should have feared to wound his modesty by mentioning his name in that place, when I expressly offer him my thanks in the next page, and affix his name to all his communications.

The suggestion, as to the author of the poem, was made by a gentleman who I believe has *translated* and *published* more Norman French than ever the "Clerk" read; who fully deserves the remarks I have made on his merits; and my respect for whose judgment I have properly evinced by adopting his reading of the passage in preference to my own; but having at his particular request withheld his name on that occasion, I shall not now shelter myself under his reputation, by naming him.

It is not, however, by any means clear to me, that the "Clerk" has made out his case. In the *contemporary* copy of the poem in the Museum, the passage stands thus:

"*De Warwick le conte Guy
Coment he en ma rime le guy
He avoit beign de luy mellour
Banner ot de rouge colour.*"

And in the copy by Glover, in the College of Arms:

"*De Warwick le Count Guy
Coment he en ma rime de Guy
He avoit voisin de lui mellour
Banierre ot de rouge colour.*"

Having professed to form the text from the latter MS. I ought to have placed a capital in the word Guy in the second line, but I confess I read the passage precisely as the "Clerk" does; and for reasons which will be stated, attributed no importance to the use of a capital.

My translation is:

"Guy Earl of Warwick, who of all that are mentioned in my rhyme, had not a better neighbour than himself, bore," &c.

But I did not think it necessary to introduce into the translation a word which appeared to me to be used by the author merely to pun on the last word of the first line, as he had done in many instances, and which I considered was that which Roquefort has spelt "Gui."

The "Clerk's" version is

"Guy Earl of Warwick [rode] as one who in my rime had no one [*lit.* no neighbour] of better figure or appearance than himself."

It is scarcely possible that two persons could render a difficult passage more nearly alike than has been done by the "Clerk" and myself; the only material difference being, that he has introduced what may be deemed an expletive. If then he is right, I also am right; and this I have no doubt, from the slighting way in which he alludes to other writers, he will think the highest compliment I could receive.

But the suggestion of my learned friend induced me to consider that I was wrong, and I am still of that opinion, in which case the "Clerk" too must be wrong; and sorry as I should feel, Mr. Urban, to make your readers believe it possible for him to be fallible, I must, for my own justification, endeavour to shew that I have not acted quite so "hastily" as I am accused of having done.

The "Clerk" is good enough to inform me that the "Romance of Guy" contains no allusion to the Guy Earl of Warwick mentioned in the *Siege of Carlaverock*—a piece of intelligence as novel and valuable as if he had told me that neither of those productions spoke of His Majesty George the Fourth, since I am not aware of any one having supposed it did. My acceptance of the Poet's meaning is this, "Of Warwick the Count Guy, as I have said in my poem of 'Guy';"

or according to the contemporary copy, "Of Warwick, the Count Guy, as in my rhyme 'the Guy,'" i. e. "I attribute to Guy Earl of Warwick, who bore, &c. the same qualities as I attribute to Guy in my poem on that person."

The "Clerk" is doubtless aware that the Guy Earl of Warwick who was at the siege of Carlaverock, is said to have been named after the hero of the Romance*; that there was a kind of hereditary respect entertained by the Beauchamps for that personage; and that Thomas Earl of Warwick, the grandson of the Guy who was at Carlaverock, bequeathed to his son and heir Richard, "a — wrought with the arms and story of Guy of Warwick, and the sword and coat of mail which belonged to that worthy Knight." These circumstances, it is true, *prove* nothing, but they may be deemed to render it probable that if a "Romance of Guy" was in existence when the "Siege of Carlaverock" was written, the author, and more particularly if he was also the author of that Romance, would in some way associate the Guy Earl of Warwick of whom he was speaking, with the hero from whom he is conjectured to have derived his name, and whose deeds and fame were subjects of emulation to him and his family.

It is desirable, in the first place, to inquire whether at that moment a "Romance of Guy" existed. Fortunately for Bale, copies of that Romance are still preserved, or his veracity would doubtless be more strongly impeached; and the "Clerk" will, I think, concede that the copy in the Harleian MS. 3775, of which an extract is printed among the notes to "the Siege of Carlaverock," bears evidence of having been written in the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century. Hence we have cause to believe that when the "Siege of Carlaverock" was composed, there was a romance celebrating the prowess of the celebrated Guy of Warwick. As it is manifest from the "Siege of Carlaverock," that the author could write a French poem, there is nothing improbable in supposing that it was not the only effort of his pen; and when we find that in an age not very prolific in authors, a "Romance of Guy" did

exist in French verse, similar to that used in "the Siege;" that it is extremely likely a reference should in the particular instance of Guy then Earl of Warwick, be made to that Romance; and that at least according to one copy, the writer speaks of it as "my rhyme," *very strong presumptive evidence* is afforded of the identity of the two writers.

The Clerk's opinion, that the words "ma rime" were used in reference to the poem in which they occur, in the same manner as "mon serventois," when speaking of Elias de Aubigny, is doubtful, because it is not likely that he would speak of a man being the *neighbour*¹ of another in a poem, though he would naturally, and might sensibly say, after describing many others, "I must also mention in my poem Elias de Aubigny," &c.

No one, not possessed of the "Clerk's" superior sagacity can deny that the passage is obscure, and that whilst the reading in Glover's copy in the College of Arms,

"De Warwick le Count Guy
Coment hen ma rime de Guy,"

can admit of no other interpretation than that which has produced this correspondence, the reading in the contemporary copy in the Museum,

"D'i Warwick le conte Guy
Coment he en ma rime le guy,"

justifies my original translation, and the translation by the "Clerk;" but even that copy may be read "as in my rhyme, 'the Guy.'" Your correspondent lays much stress on finding "Guy" written with a small letter instead of a capital in the Cottonian MS.; but it is not very indicative of acumen to attach any importance to that circumstance, for he cannot be ignorant that throughout that copy, in fifteen instances out of twenty, proper names are *not* commenced with

¹ It may be observed that the word "voisin" is used in another place in precisely the sense in which I consider it was used in the instance in question, not in reference to situation in the poem, but in the more obvious sense, of situation in the line of march. Speaking of St. John and Latimer, it is said,

"Ami four furent et voisin
Deus frere au filz le Roi cousin."

"Their friends and neighbours were two brothers, cousins to the King's son," &c. P. 46.

* Dugdale, I. 229.

a capital, for example—"guillames de vavasours," "robert le fiz roger," "langeastre," "odelstane," "claveringe," "thomas de fourneval," "escocce," "karlaverock," "carduel," "ingleterre," "dureaume," "esmon deincourt," "fitz mermenduc," "bretaine," &c. &c.

The following lines will tend still further to shew that no inference can be drawn from the use of capitals in the contemporary copy,

"Sis meritos et, &c.

"Ne ot vermeise a saunes meritos,

"Ne Engleterre au label de france."

Having, I hope, said enough to prove that the suggestions that the passage refers to a poem on Guy of Warwick, and that there was cause to believe it was written by the author of the "Siege of Carlaverock," were neither made by my friend, nor adopted by me, to the extent to which I did adopt them, without sufficient reason,—it is necessary that I should say a few words as to each being the production of Walter of Exeter.

I am contented to take the "Clerk's" statement, that Bale is the authority on which all subsequent writers have said that Walter of Exeter wrote a Life of Guy of Warwick, a fact of which I was before aware; and, supposing Bale's assertion to be correct, I would ask whether the circumstance of there being but one work on the subject ever heard of², and that work having been indisputably written about the period when that person flourished, does not raise a fair presumption that the "Life" of Guy assigned to Walter of Exeter, was that of which copies are preserved? I did not require to be told that we have no *positive evidence* of the fact; but what are the "Clerk's" grounds for thinking they were not the same? that Bale

does not specify in what form and language Walter of Exeter's work was composed; that Warton was evidently ignorant on the subject; and that Carew throws no light on it. All this amounts to nothing; and though it may be very convincing to him, I confess it has not that effect on me.

The "CLERK" seems, however, to doubt that Walter of Exeter ever did write the work attributed to him by Bale, simply because the Bishop cites no other authority for his assertion than "Ex Bibliothecis,"—Collections from libraries. If libraries, by which Bale manifestly meant *manuscripts* in libraries, be not the source whence such information is to be derived, I must beg the "Clerk" to instruct me where it is to be found. I feel no difficulty in believing that Bale had seen a copy of the "Romance of Guy," in which the name of the person to whom he assigns it occurred; because I cannot persuade myself that a learned prelate or any other man would *invent* such an assertion, without any possible motive. It seems infinitely more probable, even from the state of some libraries, at "Oxenforde," at the present hour, that numerous MSS. have perished since Bale wrote; and that, unless some improvement takes place, the "Clerk" may himself, within less than fifty years, be exposed to a similar suspicion of having *imagined* what had no foundation, if he alludes in any work to MSS. which are at this moment in one or two Colleges I could name.

I am therefore satisfied with opposing the positive assertion of a writer two hundred and seventy years since, for whose labours, whatever may be their imperfections, I have the bad taste to feel great respect, to the mere conjecture, a conjecture unsupported by a shadow of evidence, of, I might say, an anonymous writer. I will not, however, avail myself of such an advantage, and will readily observe, that I know that anonymous writer to be intimately acquainted with early manuscripts, and well informed on the subject on which he writes, and that he is consequently highly deserving of the official situation which he holds; but conceding this, I cannot attribute more weight to his unsupported hypothesis, than to the *ipse dixit* of a person who, it is but fair to conclude, had evidence for his statement which no

² I believe there is an early MS. translation in English of the "Romance of Guy," but admitting that it was of the same age as the French Romance it is not impossible that Walter of Exeter wrote both. My remarks apply however to the French copy, and which it can scarcely be doubted was the original. It is suggested in the Preface to the "Siege of Carlaverock," that the laboured eulogium on the Bishop of Durham justifies the opinion that the author was a priest, and which agrees with the idea that it was written by Walter of Exeter, who was a monk.

longer exists; or which may still be hid in the unexplored recesses of some library, but to which the worms and spiders may have acquired a prescriptive right.

Before the subject is concluded, it is just to observe, that on reference to the manner in which I have suggested that Walter of Exeter wrote the Romance of Guy, it will be seen that I have done so *hypothetically*, leaving it to the reader who is put in possession of the whole data, to form his own opinion; and if, under all the circumstances, I had not said what I have done, I should not, have fulfilled the duty of an editor. Agreeing as I do with the "Clerk," that since the publication of "Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romaine," the knowledge of early French is much facilitated, I might appeal to him whether I overrated the difficulties of translating the poem in my observations in the Preface; and I might ask him too, whether he himself was not on one occasion, at least, unable, though then fully disposed, to assist me?

The charge of having mistaken the word "Emlam," a closer inspection of the MS. has proved to be just; and, though unwilling to extenuate an error, I may be permitted to observe, that the mistake, owing to the peculiar manner in which the interlineation is made, is one which even a person whose exclusive *metier* it may have been to collate MSS. might have committed, especially when he found the word so spelt in another copy. It is a subject for regret, and perhaps of surprise, that the trustees of the British Museum do not cause *even one* of the numerous librarians of the establishment to attend in the reading-room, to whom reference might be made on doubtful points, and from whom, even if they were not better judges generally than the applicant, information might be obtained, because the direction of a mind and sight undisturbed by previous attention to a particular MS. would in many instances remove the difficulties and prevent errors. Had this been the case, the Clerk himself would possibly have prevented *Guy* from being printed *Emlam*; but whilst I agree with him in thinking that William Touchet was the Sir William Touchet mentioned in the Roll of Arms which I lately published from the Cottonian MS.

Caligula, A. xvii. there is great difficulty in distinguishing him from the William Touchet who was summoned to Parliament from the 28th to the 34th Edw. I. whose arms were very different.³

Your readers Mr. Urban, will, I trust, pardon so long a letter on a subject in which not many of them will feel interested; and I sincerely lament that neither my genius nor my taste allow of my imitating your learned correspondent by enlivening the discussion with a series of *puns*.

NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS,

◆◆◆

*"Thou shall not bear false witness
against thy neighbour."*

Mr. URBAN, *Cadogan-pl. Jan. 2.*
I RECOMMEND the above Commandment to the serious study of your Correspondent who calls himself "A CLERK of OXFENFORDE." If his object was to injure whatever literary reputation I may have acquired, he should have availed himself of some of the many errors I doubtless commit, instead of fabricating a false charge in order to show that Mr. Nicolas paid too great a deference to my opinion. As often as that gentleman was pleased to adopt any remark of mine, he very respectfully acknowledged it by printing against it my name. When the "CLERK of Oxenforde" says, that from "the misconception of a passage in the poem, Dr. Meyrick has founded a conjecture," he asserts a falsehood. If, therefore, "in a reprint of this curious document in the present day, we have reason to look for greater accuracy, particularly since the Dictionary of Roquefort," "the CLERK" must settle the question with Mr. Nicolas, who, though accused of too hastily admitting this conjecture on my authority, has probably the means and certainly the ability for repelling such a censure. All that I have to do is, to request this "CLERK," whom I presume to be a divine, to read the quotation prefixed to this letter more attentively than he has done "the Preface to the Siege of Carlarverock," and not again to use my name in the unwarrantable manner he has done.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

³ See Siege of Carlarverock, p. 809.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 12.

I HAVE read with much interest the several accounts inserted in your Magazine of the death and the disinterment of Hampden. Of the former I cannot yet satisfy myself that the particulars stated can be exactly depended upon. Of the latter I cannot allow myself to think, without some degree of disgust. Your Correspondent ALTA RIPA has clearly exposed some inconsistency in the narrative, and I must confess that the several accounts delivered by Lord Clarendon, and so many other historians, of the death's wound said to have been inflicted by the enemy, having remained uncontroverted during so many years, makes me still incredulous in regard to the revived story of Sir Robert Pye's pistols. As TRUTH, however, is or should be the great object of all literary researches, may I take the liberty of asking, whether it is this same narrative of Sir Robert Pye, the Walpoles and Foleys, to which allusion is made in Almon's Preface to Wilkes's Correspondence, in which amongst the literary productions of that celebrated man, an account of Hampden's death is mentioned, in which he (Mr. W.) "differs from Lord Clarendon and all the other historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the enemy."

If the affair had rested upon the authority of Mr. Wilkes *only*, perhaps there might have been less difficulty about it. It will, however, be a great satisfaction, if some ingenious Correspondent of Mr. Urban can supply the particulars of the narrative alluded to, so as to ascertain how much or how little of it is to be ascribed to Mr. Wilkes; and upon what authority that gentleman made his statement?

I think that it is extraordinary a fact so important as that of the manner of Mr. Hampden's death should have been handed down from generation to generation with an implicit confidence in the correctness of the history; without any attempt at contradiction from the time of Lord Clarendon to that of Mr. Britton, in his Delineations of the several Counties: in which last, by the bye, the agreeable and ingenious author, without any suspicion, as is evident, of being incorrect in his statement, mentions "the shot entering the shoulder, and breaking the bone:

and Mr. Hampden's suffering great pain for six days," p. 355. Strange, very strange it is, that one of the most correct and attentive readers of history, himself also a patriot, and a true friend of liberty and of his country, should have been induced to perpetuate as a fact that which it seems is now positively contradicted as a falsehood: I mean the inscription set up by Richard Earl Temple in Stowe Gardens, in which John Hampden is expressly recorded to have "supported the liberties of his country in Parliament, and *died for them in the field*." Now, Mr. Urban, if Hampden's wound were the cause of his death, and that wound occasioned by the accidentally bursting of his pistol, with what propriety could this sonorous expression have been adopted, as a record of his patriotism. The immortal Nelson fell gloriously in the moment of victory. The gallant Captain Grenville, fatally wounded by a fragment of his shattered ship, afforded an illustrious example of calm and dignified submission to his fate: but if the one or the other had died from a cause similar to that which is asserted to have destroyed Hampden, the just tribute of applause which has been paid to them both, would have been mere bombast. I would ask whether Sir Robert Pye concealed the knowledge of the true cause of his son-in-law's death in order to enhance the value of his services in the cause in which he was engaged? Where then was his honour? I would ask to what principle of human feeling can it be attributed that the Royalists should have been permitted, without contradiction, to allow to Hampden all the credit of his having been actually engaged with the enemy, if he were known to have been disabled without having fired a shot? And why the Royalists themselves should have been permitted to enjoy the credit of killing the most heroic of their opponents, if his death were purely accidental? The *fatalists* on both sides were numerous. It has not escaped remark that Chalgrave-field, where Hampden mustered his rebellious followers, was the scene of his mortal wound, and figuratively of his death. If, indeed, his wound were *what is called* accidental, how much might have been added to the pathos of the narrative!

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Jan. 8.*
HAVING before described Tanhill as the Hill sacred to the *Tan, Bporrauc* of the Celts, Tanarus, it being adjoining to the monument of Teutates at Avebury, and having spoken of the great monument at Abury being raised to the greatest of the popular Celtic Deities, Teutates,—or Teut the Celtic Mercury, I send you a most singular corroboration of the veneration in which that Deity was held in Britain, furnished by that justly-esteemed antiquary Mr. Hunter.

Extract of a Letter of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, to the Rev. W. L. Bowles:

"DEAR SIR, Bath, Dec. 31, 1828.

"Your inquiries give an importance to an inscription found here in 1809 (the last, except one, that this famous station has produced), which it did not before, at least in my estimation, possess. And, as it may possibly combine with other facts, or other opinions, in the mind of the writer of "*Hermes*," and at all events as it is desirable on every account that it should be in your possession, I shall take the liberty to offer a copy of it from the stone itself in the crypt of our Institution:

D	M
MERC	MAGNII
ALUMNA	VIXIT AN I
M VI	D XII

"The inscription is perfect, the blanks being left in the original.

"If the inscription is to be read *MERCURII MAGNI ALUMNA*, it would appear to be of considerable importance in relation to the religious usages of the Romans generally; as, although the term '*Alumna*' often occurs in *Gruter*, I cannot find that it is ever coupled with the name of a Divinity. This led me to think that *MERC.* might be an abbreviation of *Mercurialis* or *Mercatus*, and that the *MAGNII* (where the duplex *iota* is very evident) might be a part of the name of some private person whose *Alumna* thus untimely fell.

"It was found near the North Gate. The character resembles that of the inscription by *Tiberinus* engraved in *Lysons*."

Upon the subject of the Celtic Mercury, I think your readers will agree that Mr. Hunter's communication is very valuable; and, as Mr. Duke and

myself differ in views upon this subject, I must have a few parting words with him. In his last letter he says, that I have "*nibbled*" at his arguments! *Negatur major.* I have taken them by the throat, and pinned them down!

Ad hoc probandum, sic proceditur, as the schoolmen say. Sylogistically thus:—

A Foss, on which two wheel-barrows cannot pass, could not have been a great, public, ancient road!

Two wheel-barrows cannot pass in the Foss of Wansdike over the downs, from the junction with the Roman road,—the only part of which I spoke.

Ergo,—This part of Wansdike never was, and never could be, a great ancient Road!

Does Mr. Duke call this "*nibbling*?" I call it *pinning*; but some parts of the Foss are more level than other parts, because, upon the slightest inspection, it will appear that the immense mound has, at the top, been dug down, and thrown into the hollow.

I will not say a word more about "*hazy weather*," as I fear it might make my friend somewhat sensitive; for, unless he had been so, I think he would not have used such words as he has used, and which shew his *modesty* rather than strengthen his *arguments*; for I can only attribute it to *modesty*, that, gifted as he is with that instructive intuition, which enables him so confidently to pronounce; and master of those arguments which indisputably convince himself, whilst they appear so inconclusive to others;—I can only attribute to *modesty*, and the want of a proper opinion of himself, that, in speaking of an officer who has had long practical experience on the subject of defences in war, and fortification, though this might be nothing in comparison of Mr. Duke's own experience,—he only presumes that such an officer ought to be "*CASHIERED*" for his *ignorance*, when he might have said he ought to be "*drummed*, like *Parolles*," out of the army, for not agreeing, on a military subject, with the Rev. Mr. Duke!

But I must be allowed to say, I am still inclined to think that an experienced officer may know almost as much of these things as himself! Nay, I am tempted to think further, that, should that gallant gentleman hear of this decision of Mr. Duke, he

might reply, "If I deserve to be '*ca-shiered*' for thinking an immense Val-lum, agreeably to all I have seen, to have been raised as a line of defence, what does HE deserve, who cannot account for that immense mound otherw~~ise~~ than by supposing it was raised to shelter the travellers on a road scarcely wide enough for a mule, from the rain, when, it being nearly forty feet high, it would be thirty feet above the head of a man (going ten miles out of his way) on that mule!"

As to arguments, Mr. Duke tells us he has yet more. *Dique Dea-que omnes!* but I have "nibbled" instead of "grappling" with his "series!" Grapple with them? Why, seriously, I should as soon think of grappling with a "Series" of—sand!

A "series" of arguments depends upon this—whether the first link of the chain is a *datum*. So far from it, the first and most essential point of Mr. Duke's series is a *nullity*; and, if so, all the links of his "series" fall to the ground of their own accord.

He must, therefore, allow me to leave them, till he has proved the first position; which, as he can never do, I shall not trouble myself with his series. But one word on my "pretended wit." I meant not the slightest disrespect; I spoke in good humour, not with unkindness; and he ought to make some allowance, for he himself suggested the "wit," such as it is, by first saying that the sun and moon went together on the pannels of a particular carriage. But I have done. I part with my correspondent, who VOLUNTARILY became so, with regard, and would willingly refer the remaining discussion to my dining-room. I leave him in full possession of his full-moon at Abury, which, as they are both round, even his intuition cannot distinguish from the Sun.

When a person, in argument, is reduced—I will not say, to an absurdity—but to an "IMPOSSIBLE," it is useless to contend. My friend, upon the questions between us, is as much bound and tied up, as Prometheus Vinc~~tu~~s—one on Tan-hill, as the other on Caucasus!—He may kick with his legs, but his head is fast:—and I here retire, conscious that nothing will convince him; and equally conscious that all who have paid the least attention to the arguments, are already convinced.

I ought to make an apology to you and your readers for having said so much; and I leave them to determine whether he or I most deserve the motto—

"Ex omni ligno non fit MERCURIUS."

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN;

IN the new edition of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," Mr. Nichols notices, that in 1591 the Queen was at Portsmouth, "to which place, it appears, she was sent from Guildford for her Majesty's use;" and then adds, "*no particulars occur* of the Queen's visit to Portsmouth, though there is no doubt of her having visited that noble fortress; to which at a great expense she added many new works. She also placed a garrison there, of which some part were to keep watch there night and day at the town gates, and others are set at the top of the Church tower, where, by ringing of a bell, they can give notice what horse and foot are advancing towards the town, and, by waving colours, signify from what quarter they come."

I have now to request you to insert a positive confirmation of the Queen's Visit to Portsmouth, extracted from the Records of that Corporation; which no doubt Mr. Nichols would have inserted in his valuable work, had he known of its existence.

"Memorandum. That on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1591, at an assemblée in the house of Mr. Ric. Leonard, Mayor of the Towne of Portesmouth, then beinge p'sent y^e said Mr Richard Leonard, Mayor, Owyn Tottie, Richard Jarvis, John Humfry, Thomas Vaust, Thomas Tridles, and divers other Burgess's of y^e said Towne, John Rider, Clarke, Chaplyn to the Right Ho. the Earle of Sussex, was made and admitt'd a Burges of the said Towne, and sworne accordinglie, as well in consideration that the said John Rider was then Orator for the said Towne at the cominge of the Queenes Ma^{tie} to Portesmouth aforesaid, as also for that he hath likewise p'mised to supplie the same place at any other tyme when occasion shall serve."

Doubtless many interesting Historical Memoranda are interspersed among the Records of this Corporation, which it is hoped may one day see the light.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia, with an Excursion into Pisidia, containing Remarks on the Geography and Antiquities of those Countries, a Map of the Author's Routes, and numerous inscriptions. By the Rev. Fr. V. J. Arundel, British Chaplain of Smyrna. 8vo. pp. 336.

THE Seven Churches (see Revel. i. 11) are Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. All that remains of Ephesus is untenanted mud-cottages and heaps of unintelligible stones (p. 27). Smyrna is not described; but well-known. Pergamos has one church, St. Sophia's, now a mosque; Mr. Arundel thinks even earlier than the time of St. John (p. 289); and the Agios-Theologos, conjectured to have been built by Theodosius (p. 287). At Thyatira, which is populous, there are only one Armenian and one Greek church (p. 189). At Sardis there are ruins of two Churches; the whole number of dwellings being a few mud-huts and a mill or two (p. 178). The first Church, almost wholly constructed of magnificent fragments of earlier edifices, is, perhaps, the only one of the Seven Churches of which there are any distinguishable remains (p. 179). At Philadelphia (now called Allah Sher) a populous flourishing town, were twenty-five Churches, divine service being chiefly confined to five only, it being more than probable that the remains of the Church of St. John, (stone walls with brick arches), are really those of the first Church in Philadelphia (pp. 170, 171). At Laodicea (now called Eskinissar) are some small ruins of a Church, in which are fragments of a pillar or two of Cipolino marble. P. 87.

Greece and Asia Minor, like a land devoured by locusts, is marked by desolation; but we shall decline enumeration of the Pagan antiquities, of which ample accounts may be seen in Mr. Foshroke's Foreign Topography; and shall, according to our custom, notice curious things.

We may find whence came the fashion of our most ancient Churches, from the following conformities — a small Church, recently excavated upon the site of the ancient Colossæ, after-
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wards Clionæ, was long and narrow; and semi-circular at the east end (p. 98). A very ancient arch, with zigzag mouldings, occurs at Chardak (p. 103). At Bounarbaski or Subaski is an old building, which has been called a Khan, but which rather resembles an ancient Church; it stands east and west, and has three aisles, the centre communicating with the side ones by four or five pointed arches (p. 247). Facts like these set the doubtful question at rest.

The Greek and Roman theatres were in the stage part nearly alike, as appears by comparing the following passage with the model of that of Herculaneum. Remains of the stage part of Greek theatres are so rare, that they have been supposed merely wooden and temporary; but at Sagalassus or Selgesus (now Aglason) a considerable portion of the proscenium and entrances is nearly perfect:

“In the pulpitum was a centre door 15 feet high and 9 wide, and two smaller doors on either side, of which the nearest was 11 feet high and 9 wide; but the most remote, near the ends of the cavea, only five, including one of the door posts. The distance between the pulpitum and the scene was 18 feet. From the doors of the pulpitum were four steps to descend into the orchestra.” P. 143.

Old manuscripts of the New Testament have, it seems, been destroyed through conversion into school books.

“Having made a note in my last journey to Sardis of some ancient manuscripts of the Gospels, which were said to be in one of the Churches at Philadelphia, the Bishop, who knew nothing about them, ordered a search to be made. The Priest who was sent on the inquiry told me, on his return, that he recollected to have formerly seen some very old pieces of parchment, but that he had learnt to-day the children (*vaids*) had torn them all up. Mr. Hartley saw two copies of the Gospels on vellum at a school, but they were of no great antiquity. Our inquiries, however, led to the information, that in the neighbourhood of Cæsarea, there is a manuscript of the Gospels in capital letters; and which is held in such high veneration, that the Turks always send for it when they put a Greek upon his oath.” P. 172.

Could not one of our Universities,

or some of our public-spirited noblemen, effect the purchase of this manuscript?

At Magnesia, Mr. Arundel inquired,

"If there was still a manufactory of red stained-glass, as in the time of Chishull, and was disappointed to find the art is at present as unknown in Magnesia as in England. Every other colour has been brought, I apprehend, to the highest perfection possible in England; but, if I am not misinformed, red-glass of a particular tint is still a desideratum; and yet I have often seen it in the stained-windows of Turkish houses." P. 195.

We know that this colour is abominably dear and imperfect, for we were obliged to give at the ratio of eighteen shillings per pound for some pieces of red-glass, and that very cloudy and hardly transparent.

On the road to Tripolis, Mr. Arundel saw a wood of olive-trees, which, had not the leaf been seen, might have been mistaken for oaks or walnuts. All he had before seen bore no resemblance to forest trees; but these had immensely large trunks twisted and distorted by a thousand inequalities, and most disproportioned to the light and silvery branches. P. 213.

An important passage in the New Testament is thus explained:

"If, as there can be little doubt, one or both of these grains [*dari* and *maize*] were cultivated in Judea, it would be one of those which the disciples of our Lord gathered on the Sabbath-day. Wheat or barley could scarcely afford a nutritious food; and in a hot climate the grain is so hardened as almost to resist the efforts of the teeth to masticate; but a single stalk of either *dari* or *maize* affords sufficient and agreeable repast. The latter is constantly eaten with no other preparation than a slight roasting; and in its natural state is gladly relished by the hungry traveller, the *dari* still more so." P. 223.

We find no *dari* in Harris's *Natural History of the Bible*, nor *maize*, nor *Indian corn*, nor *wheat*. Well might Michaelis make an "*Oratio de defectibus Historiæ Naturalis, Itinere in Palestinam Arabiamque suscepto, sarcinendis*," and well might he also say, "*Pour bien entendre le Vieux Testament, il est absolument necessaire d'approfondir l'Histoire Naturelle aussi bien que les mœurs des Orientaux*." But religionism and theology are distinct things. The latter is not necessary to worldly interests, the former

may be an excellent tool of trade; but they *ought* to be inseparable. It is well-known, that whatever extraordinary circumstance occurs in Scripture, it is said to be produced by the agency of an angel. Mr. Arundel presumes, that the pool of Bethesda was a bath with hot waters. He says of one,

"There were females within, and on their retiring, I tried the heat, and found it 108°; but perhaps in the centre, where the spring spouted up, much more. This, like all Turkish baths, is first appropriated to the use of the females, who enter it early in the morning, and occupy it till about noon; during the rest of the day, till evening, the men bathe in it. Now as the whole night is necessary to suffer the foul water to pass off, it is evident that the benefit arising from the purity of the water and its medicinal virtues, if it possesses any, can only be received by those who first enter it; and there would naturally be a competition for this privilege. I do not know how far this may illustrate the pool of Bethesda, and the case of the poor man, who had no friend to put him *sufficiently early* into the bath. The spouting, or rather boiling, up of the central spring, may well be termed the troubling of the water; perhaps at Bethesda this was only at intervals, and not continued as in the bath of Tripolis." Pp. 227, 228.

We are glad at being able to support this hypothesis of Mr. Arundel. Hammond (*New Testament*, p. 282), after stating the foolish medicinal notions of the day (that water corrupted with the entrails of animals would cure diseases), concludes a long note with "the Christian religion is no way concerned in the miraculousness of this cure, if such it were, it being afforded the Jews before Christ's coming, and continued to them at this time of their resisting and crucifying of Christ." Mr. Bloomfield, in his valuable work (*the Recensio Synoptica*, III. 150), after rejecting as gratuitous and absurd, the hypotheses quoted by Hammond, says, from Bartholin de Paralyt. N. Test. p. 78, "*turbatur aqua thermarum subterraneo calore ebulliens*," and that this opinion is further adopted by Dr. Mead, Bishop Pearce, Heuman, Rosenmuller, Kuinoel, &c. &c.

At Ushak is conducted the manufacture of Turkey carpets, "in which," remarks Mr. Dallaway, "the excellence of the ancient Phrygian tapestry is continued to this day." P. 252. We think it very probable that the manufacture was the same, but that

the patterns (as being of figures) were for hangings different.

Of Greek tombs at Ushak, Mr. Arundel says :

"They have for the most part, within a circular arch, four square compartments, in each of which are emblems, distinguishing the various mechanical employments of the deceased." P. 252.

Among the Romans, in the *Columbaria*, inscriptions commonly occupied the place of professional emblems. This was an improvement of letters over hieroglyphics, but nevertheless such emblems do occur upon Roman monuments.

Homer (as quoted by Dr. Clarke) mentions carts with bodies of wicker work. Mr. Arundel saw some, with the wheels regularly English, one neatly spoked, and rimmed with iron, but squeaking horribly from the axle not being greased. (pp. 275-6.) We have in our neighbourhood taxed carts made of wicker work, as to the bodies, and painted. So useful is the "non-extingueter" of archæological knowledge. Simple bread in England is an insipid thing, like fish without sauce. But Mr. Arundel says :

"During a residence of four years and a half in Asia Minor, I have never eaten such delicious bread as at Kirgagatch. It is amusing to observe the varied kinds and forms of bread which a traveller meets with even in a journey as short as mine. The common loaf and *frangoli* (a long roll) are to be met with generally only as you approach within four or five days of Smyrna. Further in the interior, you have large *pancakes*, as thin as brown paper, which are eaten, either folded up or several doubled together. At Bourdour the bread was of a more singular form, very little thicker than a good English pancake, but instead of being circular, about a yard long, and four inches wide." Pp. 277-278.

Now we do think that a gourmand might consider pancakes, instead of dinner bread, to be a great improvement, for it is evidently the case as to Yorkshire pudding; and we are astonished that the latter is not the universal substitute when roast joints are brought to table. We give this as a *verbum-sat* for brother epicures; and Chateaubaud says, why should good living be confined to fools, and bad living be left to sensible men.

Camels and horses, *on the walk*, go very nearly in equal paces, below three miles an hour. P. 279.

Mr. Arundel thinks with Hasselquist, &c. that the foxes of Samson were jackalls (p. 309), because the latter are gregarious animals, the fox a solitary quadruped. Ovid says, (*Fasti* IV. lin. 681),

"Cur igitur misse junctis ardentia tædis
Terga ferant vulpes—"

—and Athonius (fab. 38), mentions a countryman sending a fox, with a torch tied to his tail, into a neighbour's corn-field. It is certain that the Hebrew name *לַחֲשִׁוּ* may suit the jackall as well as the fox. We quote Harris's *Nat. Hist. Bible*, p. 148.

We have thus given, we hope, sufficient samples of the interest and information to be derived from Mr. Arundel's work. A real author traveller is highly to be valued, because he neither writes from his brain, or makes books out of books. He may be said to write pictures; and a few lines, descriptive of the state of a place, confers more accurate, statistical, and philosophical knowledge, than volumes of metaphysical disquisition. If a hamlet or village of England has not a gentleman's house in it, it is evident that it is peopled by farmers and day-labourers, and that it is uncivilized, and the inhabitants ignorant. In the same manner, the barbarizing pestilence of Islamism is to be seen over the whole East, where it operates like the Circean magic, metamorphosing human beings into the form of pigs, or at the best of only the more intelligent brutes, with no other characteristics of man than the heroism and disregard of danger common to savages.

◆
The Practice of Tenancy and Customs of Counties in Great Britain. By L. Kennedy and T. B. Grainger. 8vo. pp. 384.

IT is known, that when capital is invested in land, it pays only two and a half per cent, and in trade ten per cent. It is also known that ten tradesmen retire with a fortune, while not one farmer does the same. Setting aside therefore the idea of landed security being better than any other, for it is not to the purpose, it is plain that the profits of Commerce are far beyond those of Agriculture. It is plain too that the manufacturer is not impeded by seasons, or subject to augmentation of rents or poor's rates. It is also true, as our authors say :

"It is impossible for any state to become great and powerful within itself by means of commerce alone: all history proves that where trade alone was depended upon, though considerable wealth might be accumulated, yet, when the hour of danger came, the state was found to be nerveless and powerless." P. 52.

Holland and the Hanse towns prove this position.

On the other hand it may be affirmed, that commerce generates a monied capital, which the other does not, and that it makes an estate out of mere industry, and the arts of civilization; and that this monied capital causes a mere petty tax to supersede a requisition; and detracts an immense population from the sole support of the land.

In reality, both agriculture and commerce are "hens that lay golden eggs," and *neither* should be oppressed. But it is evident that there is a jealousy entertained of the far inferior profits of the former.

For our own parts, we know that, although there may not exist any revolutionary measure, in a direct form, yet that most efficient mode of effecting that result, by annihilation of the natural consequence and rank of the landowners, and indeed of rendering plebeianism supreme, does exist in an indirect mode. We consider as traps, laid for Government to fall into, certain popular bubbles of the day, because they have an operation similar to that of Parliamentary Reform (though not so obvious), and because men may be killed by poison as well as the sword. If by free trade and anti-corn bills, competition be introduced, then is Peter only robbed to pay Paul; and if, as political economy says, the foreign commodities can only be purchased by manufactures, and therefore no loss is sustained, it is not the fact, for, as our authors justly say, the farmer has only the home market for his goods, while the manufacturer has both that and the foreign also, and of course the latter has an undue preference. But we must come to figures. The general number of persons in a square mile in 1811 was 175, in the agricultural population only 36. Taking the food of each person to require the produce of three acres, the former wants 58 acres, the latter only 12. And by deducting 36 from 175, it is evident that 139 persons obtained a maintenance

distinct from the agricultural class. According to Capt. Pittman (*Polit. Econ.* pt. i. p. 21.) the average annual cost of food per head for every individual is 9*l.* 4*s.*; but, taking it at 9*l.* the annual amount in an agricultural population of 36 persons, is 324*l.* for a square mile, or 640 acres, out of which only *twelve* are required for support of the population, at 3 acres per head. It is probable therefore that *sixty persons* at least are taken off the agricultural population by trade in every square mile, which, taking the whole number of square miles in the kingdom to be about 58,000, makes the population removed to be 3,480,000. Multiply this number by 9*l.* the annual cost of food per head is 31,320,000*l.* Deduct eight millions for poor's rates (*supposing* that they are *wholly* paid by agriculturists), the result is that the agricultural population is eased by trade of 23,320,000*l.* annually. Of course the balance is greatly in their (the agriculturists') favour, which could not ensue if the profits of trade were not far superior to that of land; for, if the surplus population were not thus taken off, an Irish potatoe system must ensue.

Add to this that trade alone enables us to man our fleets, furnish an enormous portion of our revenue, and save the agriculturists from bearing the *whole* expences of the state.

In short, if estates are saleable at so low an interest of capital as two and a half per cent, it is evident that nothing but cheapness of money, i. e. a monied capital, could be the means of their obtaining a high price. Subject to the *entire* burden of the population, and of the expences of the state, what would they be worth? Nothing at all, as a source of independent income or livelihood from rent. People would be content with sufficient lands for family use, and the country be filled with petty proprietors.

Through the gross partiality of our authors for the agricultural system, *exclusively*, we have thus been obliged to strike a balance. But in so doing we are far from supporting current popular notions; it being our opinion that the home trade should not be discouraged. For let it be remembered that under a free trade, if goods must be created to purchase the imports, it is at the cost of a diminution of profits, a consequent increase of pauperism, and a subjection to the caprice of foreigners. The old

rule used to be, exchange for what you cannot produce yourselves. In short, we deprecate foolish discouragements of trade, because these drive the population back upon agriculture, and we would have the latter held up, because, as our authors say :

“ Were the prices of agricultural produce in Great Britain driven down to the low rate which some seem to have contemplated by the too easy introduction of commodities of a similar description, the growth of foreign soils, it is by no means too much to say, that the depreciation in the value of land and contingent property would amount to 600,000,000*l.* and where is the foreign trade to be found, that could by possibility compensate for such an enormous deficit, which must in its effects involve the utter ruin of almost every class of the community.” P. 48.

Our sly jesuitical seditious, in their hopes of overturning the constitution, by invisible means, are aware of the awful results alluded to in the extract quoted, and utter loud yells against the necessary protection of agriculture, because, if it were left unprotected, as they wish, the landowners and their dependants would have no means of self-preservation, and be brought to the workhouse,—a state of things they most ardently desire.

We shall indulge only one more remark as to the political part of this work, a remark founded upon that cruel system of the political economists, who, under the phrase of *cheapening labour*, generate pauperism and crime; for,

“ All experience proves that there cannot be a more unwise or destructive policy than that which tends to place the workman or the labourer in a situation only, as it were, one degree in the scale removed from starvation. It not only destroys every feeling of independence and respectability, but it operates as a temptation to crime, and too frequently he proceeds from the less to greater offences, till the amount in the aggregate throughout the country becomes fearfully alarming, and, unhappily, a generation growing up is presented to view, who are more demoralized than their parents.” P. 81.

Thus it is. Circumstances are in the actual process of demoralization; as excessive wages, prompting debauchery, are given in some trades, at least for a time, or mere starvation wages in others. The present age takes up nominal religion as the cure for immo-

rality, which is treating topically a constitutional disease.

Well do our authors say :

“ Religious instruction, and education accompanying it, are unquestionably most essential; but they are not of themselves, nor can they be, the remedy sought for; they doubtless frequently enable men to bear up against calamity, and resist temptation, but it is impossible they can remove the evils arising from the extreme poverty of numerous classes of the community.” P. 121.

Mr. Becher has proposed the rational and statesman-like remedy; why is it not patronized?

We shall now proceed to the agricultural parts of this work. The chief point urged is the subtraction of capital in the valuation outlay, paid by an incoming to an outgoing tenant, a plan which does not exist in the north of England, and there our authors say :

“ This is all avoided in the North of England, and merely by means of the simple expedient that one tenant has nothing to do with the other. The outgoer acts upon his own system, and disposes as he pleases of any part of the property on the farm, except what he is obliged to use upon the premises. Whilst the incomer has nothing to pay for valuation, no favor to ask of the outgoer; he is enabled to purchase a sufficient stock, wherever he has the best opportunities of making good bargains, and enters the farm completely unincumbered, with the remainder of his capital left, after purchasing his stock, to carry on business with every prospect of success.” P. 98.

This evil would we think be remedied by the simple method of letting farms at old Michaelmas. The outgoer would then have his crops in, and he might be accommodated with a barn or two for threshing them out till Midsummer.

For turniping and winter food, specific clauses might be made by the landlord, which would not affect the incomer.

In page 61 is a most useful table of sums (in the pound per acre) paid by the different counties for poor's rates. These, though increased by manufactures in some degree, are chiefly exaggerated by large towns. We find, that in Westmorland and Northumberland, the amount per acre is only *fifteen pence per pound*; in Lancashire, the seat of the cotton manufacture, only *9s. 3d.*; in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, the

seats of the clothing trade, the assessment is only from 3s. to 5s. But in the County of *Middlesex*, it is THREE POUNDS THIRTEEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE, though in the County of Surrey, one arm of the London and Westminster coat, it is only ELEVEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE. That living is just as cheap in St. George's Fields as in the City and West end, is certain; but if, taking the Surrey ratio, the proportion on the Northern Bank of the Thames is not more dense in the proportion of nearly seven to one, there is great mismanagement in the two corpulent sisters, London and Westminster, which imperiously requires parliamentary attention.

Here we must end. We are acquainted with the husbandry of certain of the counties mentioned, and have been surprised at their accuracy. Our authors have exercised an undue partiality towards the agricultural system, and we think, on the subject of emigration, that when the population is obliged to fasten, as in Ireland, upon small patches of land for support, then does the clock strike the hour for emigration; but, upon the whole, the work abounds with lessons of prudence, and precedents of improvement.

◆
A History of Northumberland, in Three Parts. By John Hodgson, Clerk, Vicar of Whelpington, &c. Part III. vol. ii. Containing Ancient Records and Historical Papers. 4to. pp. 435.

WE do not like to see old friends with new faces, and such would be county histories without records. They are certainly dull; but what then?—they are the bones, muscles, and blood of local history. Topography without record is an estate without earth. But there are important moral and political consequences attached to such useful collections, consequences well exhibited by Mr. Hodgson, who is a writer of depth, in the following passages.

“Anxiety for the preservation, and a deep sense of the value, of public and family monuments, are feelings that spring out of loyalty and attention to self-preservation, and are characteristic of the high-minded and patriotic people who live upon estates which have descended to them from remote ancestry—have been the reward of valour, or wisdom, or industry, and which especially have been kept unspotted by dishonourable and enthralling incumbrances. How, indeed,

can a generous and enlightened progeny look with indifference upon those charters of their rights, liberty, and property, which their ancestors had sealed with their blood, or emblazoned with the glory of great or useful deeds? A conqueror, who wishes to begin a new era in a country, by dividing its property among his adherents, naturally enough desires to destroy all evidences of the achievements and possessions of the people he has vanquished. A remarkable event of this kind occurred in China about 2000 years since, when Chi-Hoang-ti, for the purpose of obliterating every trace of the feudal government that preceded his dynasty, destroyed all its books and writings, excepting such as related to law and medicine, and put to death great numbers of learned men, lest they should relate from memory any portion of the genuine memoirs or established superstitious of their country. Something similar to this may always be expected to happen, where neglect or mismanagement permits popular discontent to ripen into hatred, and to bring on a revolution: in the heat of revenge the actors in a new order of things, naturally seek security for themselves, their power, and property, not merely from those whom they had removed from their offices and estates, but from their descendants, by the destruction of such records and papers as might assist the conquered party in the recovery of their rights, in the event of a successful re-action. Prynne asserts, that in several periods of the unsettled state of our country, “the prevailing king’s parties embezzled and suppressed such parliamentary records and proceedings as made most against their interest, power, and prerogative;” and Ayloffe to this quotation adds, that “it cannot be doubted that in those times the like fate befel many other of our national monuments;” that “damps, mildew, and vermin have, from time to time, deprived us of many ancient and valuable records.” Dugdale, in his *Baronage*,* cites the Scottish Rolls for the 34th year of Edward the First, which records, as well as similar documents for the preceding and succeeding year of the same reign, were not existing when that copious source of historical evidence was printed by government in 1814. It is the multiplication of copies of the authentic histories of countries and places, and especially of useful records and papers, which tends to avert these effects of wars, revolutions, and neglect. It is this process that keeps the most ancient writings in perennial youth. It preserves the remembrance of such arts and measures as have been found to be useful and good, suitable to the climate in which they have rooted and thriven, and to the people by whom they have been adopted. It keeps truth before men’s eyes, and conse-

* Vol. i. p. 525.

quently gives a relish for histories that are founded on facts, in preference to works of imagination, fables, and romance. It prevents the spread of visionary theories, by encouraging us to protect and defend the laws under which our predecessors have long lived happily, rather than venture upon such rash and vain experiments in legislation, as usually end in democratical risings and political ruin. 'Records,' indeed, 'are the treasures and conservatories of our laws, and the standard to which we must resort for the resolving and ascertaining all constitutional points; they are the testimonies of our legislation and of all juridical and judicial proceedings, and the perpetual evidence of every man's rights, privileges, and liberties.' 'The same fertile mine likewise offers us a rich vein of materials for improving and illustrating our English topography,' 'and for rendering our local history and antiquities of essential and public use.'"

In Preface, p. v. Mr. Hodgson suggests the following improvement concerning deeds.

"From the very large and inconvenient size of most modern deeds, and the great difficulty in keeping them in order and from injury, I cannot here omit this suggestion—that some statutory enactment, making every sort of conveyance of property illegal, unless it were plainly written upon parchment or paper of the foolscap or some other specified size, and the several sheets of each deed were inlaid, might be of considerable individual and national advantage. Title-deeds would then be easily accessible to the parties they belonged to; and if every deed was paged, and the contents of each clause indexed at its end, it would be rendered still more intelligible and useful. On this plan, deeds would be all of one size; and might be protected with covers, according to their owner's fancy: series of them belonging to the same estate might be bound into volumes; and copies of the whole much more conveniently made for the purpose of common reference."

In p. 171 is a copy of an ancient survey, (33 H. VIII.) relative to the marches between England and Scotland, which appears to us very illustrative of ancient manners and customs, as far as concerns boundaries, castles, &c.

Drawings and plans were made of castles and towns, and sent up to Government.—p. 172.

Roads were made around the boundaries of towns, for the convenience of perambulating them.—p. 172.

The use of Wansdike as a boundary, is proved by the existence of a ditch

for this purpose, called "the march-dyke of old mencon."—p. 174.

A rivulet or brook was another boundary.—p. 176.

A hanging stone was a limit—

"To the hanging stone which ys the boundes and mere betweene the easte and middle marches of England."—p. 178.

We might think that this was a rocking-stone; but Stonehenge (*Saxum pendulum*) was the denomination of Stone-henge (see Lye), and we think that the "hanging stone" merely implied a stone upon an acclivity, in the same sense as we now use the term "hanging wood."

(To be continued.)

Monumental Remains and Antiquities in the County of Bedford. By Thomas Fisher.

This is a very curious antiquarian work, consisting of thirty-seven drawings upon stone, executed by Mr. Fisher, and only fifty copies of each have been printed at the lithographic press of D. J. Redman.

Mr. Fisher was one of the first encouragers of lithography, or, as he termed it, polyautography, in this country; and to him we are obliged for a curious memoir of Philip H. André, the first introducer of the art in this country, which appeared in our volume LXXVIII. p. 193.

Mr. Fisher has distinguished himself also by a vigorous opposition to the illiberal Act unjustly designated for the encouragement of literature. His appeal to the legislature on this subject has been laid before the public.

This Act, it appears, has been the sole cause of stopping in their progress two very curious works begun by Mr. Fisher, and the completion of which has long been the wish of many a collector of antiquarian publications. We allude to "The Antient, Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings at Stratford upon Avon," and "The Collections for Bedfordshire." But on this subject Mr. Fisher shall speak for himself:

"The progress of these works was interrupted by that very singular measure of Parliamentary encouragement, the Copyright Act. By that Act the Curators of eleven privileged libraries acquired a legal right to demand, without remuneration, eleven copies of any and of every book which might thereafter be published in Great Britain, with letter-press; a right which, so long as it exists, will operate on the publications above

* Ayloffe's Calenders, &c. Introd. iv. and v.

referred to, and on all similar projected works, however intrinsically valuable or praiseworthy, as a discouragement.

"But it is hoped that the impolicy of this enactment will soon be obvious to all impartial persons, and to the Legislature in particular. It is now known that the Copyright Act has, on the one hand, failed to secure to the favoured parties much of that benefit which they had desired so inconsiderately, and laboured to obtain so strenuously; while, on the other hand, if it has not altogether banished elegant and expensive literature from this country, it has at least turned the scale very much in favour of foreign nations, where the act of publication entails upon an author no such penalties and loss of property as the Copyright Act imposes. A comparison of the productions of the British press, in almost every department of science, with those of the presses of the continent of Europe, during the last ten years, will verify the observation.

"Such being the state of facts, may it not be reasonably expected, that at no very distant period, the subject will be again brought under the consideration of Parliament; and that, when the impolicy of the law shall have been made apparent by a reference to the actual result of ten years' experience of its operation, this oppressive statute will be repealed, and freedom be again restored to the literature and science of Great Britain?"

In this wish we most cordially join. From our experience in trade we are aware of many valuable and extensive works, rather than incur so heavy a penalty, having been either given up altogether, or published without the necessary explanatory letter-press, thus evading the penalty of the law.

Hortus Britannicus; or a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the Gardens of Great Britain, arranged in Natural Orders; with the addition of the Linnæan Classes and Orders to which they belong, &c. By R. Sweet, F.L.S. 8vo. p. 1. Ridgway.

THIS useful work must have occasioned the author great application of labour in arranging all the genera and species according to their natural affinities, a plan which we believe has never been before introduced into any general catalogue of plants. It appears to be by far the most useful method for the cultivator, as it brings together the plants that are the nearest related; and we observe, in the same line with the generic name, the addition also of the Linnæan class and order to which it belongs.

It certainly is the most complete and useful catalogue that has yet appeared, as in one line it gives the systematic and English names, where described, of what country it is native, the year introduced, the months when in flower, whether hardy or tender, its duration, and reference to the books in which it is figured; and where any names have been lately changed, a synonym is given in italics to show what it is changed from. It also contains nearly double the number of plants contained in any other catalogue that we have seen, so that, on the whole, we believe it could not have been more complete. In our opinion, the arrangement according to the natural system is far preferable to that of an artificial one, particularly for cultivators, and on this account the present work should be in the hands of all gardeners and cultivators of plants, and the references to the figures will also render it very useful to the botanist.

The author's previous works, viz. the *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis*; the *Hothouse and Greenhouse Manual Cultivator*; *Geraniacæ*; *Cistinæ*; and the *British Flower-garden*; have been deservedly admired and appreciated, and have acquired for the author the most extended reputation both at home and on the continent of Europe, and happy should we feel if our tardy notice of his labours should be the means of stimulating him to still greater exertions.

The Sympathizing High-priest. Three Sermons, preached in the parish church of St. Mary, Aldermary. By the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. F.S.A. Rector. 8vo. pp. 44.

WE do not like such odd expressions as *the thickness of our Saviour's sweats* (p. 8) during his agony; but many divines do not think literary character of any moment in the composition of sermons.

These before us are directed against Unitarianism in one view, and in commemoration of the public virtues of the late Archbishop Sutton in another. A pious and benevolent spirit seems to animate the three discourses, and we highly respect the author for his amiable and excellent intentions. We agree with him in his opinion, that

"Many of the dissensions which unhappily divide and distract mankind on the subject of religion, are to be traced to an anxiety to divest it of all mystery."—p. i.

The Literary Remains of the late Henry Neele, Author of the "Romance of History," &c. &c. consisting of Lectures on English Poetry, Tales, and other Miscellaneous Pieces, in prose and verse. 8vo. pp. 543.

LET us imagine that we are walking amidst grand forest scenery, and that our attention is caught by a fine majestic rock, at the foot of which is a "fons salientis aquæ," beautifully pellucid. We gaze on it with delight, for seeing is like feeling. The pleasure of viewing an interesting object is only a delicate and fine sentiment.* While we are thus gazing, the water becomes dim from some invisible cause. It is next agitated; the perturbation increases to boiling. We are astonished. On a sudden it sinks wholly into the ground, and not a trace of it appears. Such is the history of the genius, writings, and premature death of Henry Neele. Genius was the rock; his ideas flowing from it were pre-eminently lucid, and often surpassingly beautiful; not an opacity or cloudiness is, we think, to be seen in one of his gems; but, like Horace's "Fons Blandusiae, splendidior vitro," of which the poet says, "Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium," just as he was known and appreciated, and beginning to shine above the lesser stars of the literary hemisphere, Insanity seized him, and held him fast, while Death assassinated him. Let us not be uncharitable, for a *levis insania* characterizes all poets whatever; and not only does Democritus exclude "sanos Helicone poetas," and Cicero quote Plato as saying that the true poetical character cannot exist, "sine inflammatione animorum, et sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris," but the unfortunate subject will not endure restraint from prudence,—his bias is insuperable.

"Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ [quam
Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nuntiosori Sicino commiserit."

Neele, though he became an excellent French scholar, never displayed at school any application, or even talent for Greek, Latin, or study of any sort,

* On s'exerce à voir comme à sentir, ou plutôt, une vue exquise n'est qu'un sentiment délicat et fin. ROUSSEAU. See our author, p. 345.

except poetry. But this neglect he redeemed by subsequent application. His profession was that of an attorney, in which character he may be considered rather as a machine than a man. His voluntary pursuits were decidedly intellectual; but we are inclined to think that they were much assisted by his professional studies. We allude to the singular clearness and precision of his manner of thinking and writing;—a manner which is equal to the best of the classics. In his excellent Lectures on Poetry, he not only rivals Blair, but he animates the subject with the nicest and most accurate discriminations of character; he exhibits perfect atoms as it were in a microscope, and displays their distinct features and organization; and, not only this, but to keep attention awake, he sets dry narrative to the finest music of elegant humour and delicious sentiment. Neele felt when it was necessary to shun tedium, an important caution in all *vivâ voce* oratory; and he knew that diamonds in the mine were only heaps of earth, till they were polished and set. Johnson's celebrated preface to Shakspeare is a grand set speech, made in honour of the Bard; but it is evident that here, as in all Johnson's writings, it is himself, not the subject, who is exhibited,—the performer, not the play. In the dissection of Shakspeare, on the contrary, Neele contented himself with being the operative anatomist; and with what consummate skill he has illustrated the great master of the human character, Shakspeare, may appear from the following extract:

"Of Shakspeare's comic female characters, it will be sufficient to adduce two, *Rosalind* and *Beatrice*. What a fascinating creature is the first! what an admirable compound of wit, gaiety, and good humour! blended at the same time with deep and strong passion, with courage and resolution, with unshaken affection to her father, and constant and fervent love for Orlando. How extraordinary and romantic is this character, if we contemplate it in the abstract; yet how beautiful and true to Nature, if we examine it in all its details. *Beatrice* is a character of a very different stamp from *Rosalind*, although resembling her in some particulars. She has all her wit; but, it must be confessed, without her good humour. Her arrows are not merely piercing, but poisoned. *Rosalind*'s is cheerful railery; *Beatrice*'s satirical bitterness. *Rosa-*

lind is not only afraid to strike, but unwilling to wound. Beatrice is at least careless of the effect of her wit, if she can but find an opportunity to utter it. But Shakspeare has no heartless character in his dramas; he has no mere 'intellectual gladiators,' as Dr. Johnson has well styled the actors in the witty scenes of *Congreve*. Beatrice has strong and easily excited feelings. Love is called into action by the stratagem of the garden scene; and rage, indignation, and revenge, by the slanders cast upon her cousin. We have heard the character called inconsistent; but what is human nature but a tissue of inconsistencies? or rather are not our hopes, fears, affections, and passions, linked together by a thread so fine, that only the gifted eye of such a poet as Shakspeare can discover it? The changes of purpose and passion, as developed by him, in the mind of Beatrice, are any thing but inconsistencies; abrupt and surprising they certainly are, but they are accounted for by motives of extraordinary weight, and feelings of singular susceptibility." pp. 91, 92.

We have not room for his diversified picture gallery of Shakspeare's Clowns, a subject which he has treated with the admirable portraiture of a Hogarth. The top of the climax of buffoon character is Falstaff; but Neele has not touched upon him, and we are sorry for it. Nonsense is wine when we are disposed to conviviality; and even Commonwealth puritans, who enacted that tailors should not sit cross-legged, through abhorrence of popery (see p. 19), relaxed their grim features, we doubt not, when the prattling *pin-basket* sat upon their knees. But, if Neele has omitted Falstaff, he has finger-pointed Touchstone to our notice, as the first of all clowns, past, present, or to come. He is indeed the best-tempered, pleasantest philosophical abstract clown ever known; in fact, the Shakspeare himself of the motley tribe,—the Clown in the *Twelfth Night* is a wag, a *Mercutio* in low life; the Clown in *Lear* is a worthy affectionate dependent, laughing only professionally; the rest are bumkins, or pedants, or coxcombs, or braggadocios, but all of them natural characters, only stage-drest up to make a show.

We shall now leave Shakspeare, to give Neele's characters of certain first-rate poets.

Chaucer.—Chaucer's versatility was most extraordinary. No English poet, Shakspeare alone excepted, exhibits

such striking instances of comic and tragic powers united in the same mind. His humour and wit are of the brightest and keenest character; but then his pathos is tremendous, and his descriptive powers are of the highest order. P. 8.

Spenser.—Spenser's hero is always honour, truth, valour, courtesy; but it is *not* man. His heroine is meekness, chastity, constancy, beauty; but it is *not* woman. His landscapes are fertility, magnificence, verdure, splendour; but they are *not* nature. His pictures have no relief; they are all light, or all shadow; they are all wonder, but no truth. P. 52.

Ossian, Milton.—The grand characteristic of Ossian is pathos, of Milton sublimity. P. 74.

Chatterton.—His poems bear internal evidence of their being the productions of a boy, of a marvellous boy indeed, but still of a boy. There are no traces of experience, of long observation, of a knowledge of human nature, nor indeed of acquisitions of any sort. What he has left behind him is full of genius; but full of inequalities and faults. P. 76.

Vanbrugh, Swift.—Such writers as Vanbrugh and Swift do not use the vices and follies of mankind for the purpose of instruction or amusement; but standing aloof from humanity, like the *Mephistophiles* of Goethe, and make its weaknesses and its crimes the objects of their fiend-like derision. P. 150.

Shenstone, Phillips, Hammond.—Made up of artificial affectation, their shepherds and shepherdesses are only ladies and gentlemen in masquerade, sitting upon green hillocks, with pastoral crooks in their hands, and talking about love and Arcadia. P. 167.

Young.—His genius is only seen to advantage amidst charnel houses and sepulchres. It seems as if, like the pictures of the camera obscura, it could not be exhibited, but in an apparatus of darkness. His muse is a mummy; his Apollo a sexton; his Parnassus a church-yard. He drinks from the river Styx instead of Hippocrene, and mistakes the pale horse in the Revelations for Pegasus. The consequence is that, as far as a very large portion of his volume is concerned, it may be very good divinity, but it is not poetry. P. 180.

Thomson.—The first of our descrip-

tive poets, yet a very bad versifier, "artificial and elaborate; timid and pompous; deserting simplicity, without attaining dignity." His versification is, however, but the husk and stalk; the fruit which grows up with them is of a delicious taste and flavour. Pp. 181, 182.

We shall close our notices of these admirable Lectures with the following character of the Drama:

"The Drama is to Epic poetry what sculpture is to historical painting. It is, perhaps, on the whole, a severer art. It rejects many adventitious aids, of which the epic may avail itself. It has more unity and simplicity. Its figures stand out more boldly, and in stronger relief. But then it has no aerial back ground; it has no perspective of enchantment; it cannot draw so largely on the imagination of the spectator; it must present to the eye, and make palpable to the touch, what the epic poet may steep in the rainbow hues of fancy, and veil, but with a veil of light woven in the looms of his imagination. The epic poet is the dramatic author and the actor combined." P. 43.

We shall here leave the painting, to proceed to the music,—the prose to proceed to the poetry.

The characteristics of Neele's poetry are sweetness and delicacy. It is such poetry as Ariel might be presumed to have written. His songs are the silver tones of an Æolian harp, and the notes are ideas, assimilating the dreams of youth and love. These songs have, however, in the most part been published in popular periodicals; and we select the following as an excellent specimen of his poetical talent, which has never before appeared in print. It is an analysis of the religion of lovers, and the heaven of their Bible.

"Love in the soul, not bold and confident,
But like Aurora, trembles into being:
And with faint flickering and uncertain beams,
Gives notice to the awakening world within

us
Of the full blazing orb, that soon shall rise,
And kindle all its passions. Then begin
Sorrow and joy,—unutterable joy,
And rapturous sorrow. Then the world is

nothing;
Pleasure is nothing; suffering is nothing;
Ambition, riches, praise, power, all are nothing;

Love rules and reigns despotic and alone.
Then, oh! the shape of magic loveliness
He conjures up before us. In her form
Is perfect symmetry. Her swan-like gait,
As she glides by us, like a lovely dream,

Seems not of earth. From her bright eye
The soul [heaps,

Looks out, and, like the topmost gem o' the
Shews the mine's wealth within. Upon her

face,
As on a lovely landscape, shade and sunlight,
Play as strong feeling sways; now her eye
flashes

A beam of rapture; now lets drop a tear;
And now upon her brow, as when the rain-
bow [gilds

Rears its fair arch in heaven, Peace sits and
The sweet drops as they fall. The soul of
mind [tones

Dwells in her voice, and her soft spiritual
Sink in the heart, soothing its cares away;
As Halcyons brood upon the troubled wave,
And charm it into calmness. When she
weeps,

Her tears are like the waters upon which
Love's mother rose to Heaven. E'en her
sighs,

Altho' they speak the troubles of her soul,
Breathe of its sweetness, as the wind that
shakes

The cedar's boughs, becomes impregnated
With its celestial odours." P. 339.

Our opinion of Neele is, that these posthumous Memoirs show off his real powers better than any preceding publications, and that, had he been fortunately a member of a public School and a University, he would have attained the first honours, of course preferment, and that his melancholy exit would have been prevented. Our ancestors thought that boys of talent, and likely to prove abstract characters, were thus best provided for. But in the present day, empiricism is to produce the effects of magic. But Neele was made for the study, not for the world.

Here we shall leave this wreath of roses, the garland which hangs over your untimely tomb, poor Neele! in the language of your own Shakspeare,—dead—dead—dead. It is, however, some satisfaction for us, as friends, to know that we have done justice to your intellectual nobility when you were alive; and sincere is our regret, that all which now remains of you is only an apparition of Memory!

—◆—
Bowles's Hermes Britannicus.

(Continued from vol. xcvi. ii. page 530.)

MR. BOWLES'S grand position is, that

"The sacred stones, consecrated to Druidical worship, grew out of the aboriginal obeliscal stone sacred to the great archetype of Mercury in Egypt, connected with the doctrines which he derived from sacred tra-

dition. He might be supposed the most active human means of delivering to the survivors of the world in the earliest ages after the deluge, this sacred tradition, being in his human character Thoth, the GRAND-SON OF HAM." P. 67.

We have before hinted, that Herodotus, Herodian, Maximus Tyrius, Prudentius, and many other authors, make simple stones to be the archetypes of statues, and that each stone, in the Greek *Βασιλῆαι*, represented a Deity¹. It is also a received opinion, that Polytheism grew jointly out of the veneration entertained for distinguished individuals, and Sabæism, or worship of the heavenly bodies. The union of both led to the Orrery temples of the Druids; for that human beings were after death converted into celestial bodies, requires no proof, and that the Druids intermixed Polytheism with Astronomy, is evident from Cæsar. In fact, mythology is not to be explained by any other means than that the gods were celebrated men, and that there were two sorts of gods, the celestial bodies, and these deified men. We shall translate the origin of mythology as given by Banier and others who have studied the subject². "Diodorus of Sicily supposes every where, that the gods had been men. He speaks of Saturn, Jupiter, Apollo, Bacchus, and many others, as illustrious men; he enters into the detail of their actions and their conquests, their amours and their misfortunes, without forgetting the history of their birth, their death, and often their tomb. The Greeks and the Romans are not the only persons who have deified men; the Egyptians and the Phenicians, the most ancient nations of the world, have first given the example of it. They had, according to their historians, two sorts of gods; one immortal, as the sun, moon, stars, and the elements; the other mortal, i. e. great men, who by their fine actions had deserved to be placed in the rank of the immortal gods, and had, like them, temples, altars, and a religious service."

But we must add, from discoveries among complete savages, that there is a species of idolatry distinct from either of these, and being neither an apotheosis of human beings or planetary worship,

but the barbarous creation of fiction and imagination; and in a scientific view, this is anterior to any other system: but though we see traces of this rudeness among the Australasians and American Indians, Sir William Drummond is of opinion, that the division of the signs of the zodiac was made before the Deluge.

The introduction of the Greek and Roman mythology among the Druids seems to have been derived from the Phocæan colonists at Marseilles, for they drew from them their use of Greek letters³. Their magic astrology and the golden torques came from the East, as appears from the following words of Tertullian. "Magi et Astrologi ab oriente venerunt⁴. *Purpura illa et aurum cervicis ornamentum eodem more apud Ægyptios et Babylonios insignia erant dignitatis*⁵." We are sure, therefore, that the *Torques* was common both to the Egyptians and Druids; and, if they borrowed one thing, they might do another.

With regard to Mr. Bowles's appropriation of the obeliscal stone to Thoth, grandson of Ham, such an hypothesis may to a certain extent be reconciled with Druidical astronomical worship; for Sir William Drummond says, that in Asia the Sun was worshipped by names, which can be traced to Ham; and that oriental tradition has attributed to Ham either the invention or the renovation of the worship of the host of heaven⁶. The descendants of Ham established themselves on the coasts of the Mediterranean, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Egypt⁷. There is of course no difficulty in tracing the progress of the solar worship from the east to this island, after the discovery of navigation. This art the Egyptians are supposed to have abhorred; but Sir William Drummond disproves the opinion, and shows, that the worship of Isis had been introduced into Germany, Gaul, and Britain, at a very early period, and how this could happen, if the ancient Egyptians were unaccustomed to navigation, it would be difficult to say⁸. It is certain also, that armillary spheres, and astronomical and mathematical instruments, though

³ See the Delphin edition of Cæsar, p. 22, not. 4, l. ii. c. 29.

⁴ *De Idol.* p. 108, ed. Regall.

⁵ *Id.* 115. ⁶ Origines, i. 23.

⁷ *Id.* 31.

⁸ *Id.* ii. 144, 145.

¹ See Dodwell's *Greece*, ii. 173.

² *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, tom. iv. p. 225.

very imperfect, were known to the Egyptians from very remote antiquity⁹. Macrobius proves, that the Egyptians held Venus and Mercury to be satellites of the Sun; and it is also known, that they were acquainted with the Metonic and Necrosian cycles, possessed the art of colouring glass, had the knowledge of medicine (so far as it was understood by the age) and other arts, which the Druids possessed¹⁰. It is also established, that Isabaism (worship of the heavenly bodies) was adopted by all the descendants of Cham; that the latter represented their Deity by symbols; and that, as soon as there exist material symbols of deity, idolatry is soon followed by idolatry¹¹.

There is not, therefore, any objection to Mr. Bowles's reconciliation of the idolatry of the ancient Egyptians with that of the Druids. Mr. Bowles is also perfectly correct in his statements concerning *Taut* or *Thoth*, as being called by the Greeks the Egyptian *Hermes*; and it is certain that, according to Iamblichus (De Myst. lib. i. c. 2), the Egyptians attributed to Thoth the most ancient engraved columns, and gave the appellations to columns of Thoth of Ἐρμοῦ στῆλαι, because, according to the Jambl. *Pantheon Egypt. L. 6, c. 5*, στῆλη, a column, is in the Coptic *thuothi* or *thyothi*, a word analogous to *Thoth*. But there remains a difficulty. It is contended that Thoth was not the *Hermes* of the Egyptians, but a distinct deity, and that the mistake originated with the Greeks, for they applied the Egyptian name of *Thoth* to *Hermes*, which the Egyptians never did¹². "The original *Hermes* of the Greeks was the Egyptian Thoth, whose character they blended with that of *Sem* or *Hercules*, from not being aware that the name of *Ernes* belonged to the latter, and not to the former¹³." And moreover, the same writer (Sir William Drummond) says, "If the Greeks gave to Thoth, under the name of *Hermes*, qualities which under the same name they should have given to *Hercules*, they have again amply endowed this last deity with qualities which belonged not to *Sem*, but Thoth¹⁴." The Barbarians seem to have made similar mistakes; for, says

Sir William again, "The superstitions of Egypt had passed from Greece into the rest of Europe; but *Ogmios*, the *Hercules* of the Gauls, for example, resembled the *Thoth*, and not the *Sem* of the Egyptians. According to Lucian, the Gallic *Hercules* was a wise and eloquent deity, more remarkable for his persuasive oratory, than for his stature or his strength. It however appears, that both the Gauls and the Germans represented Thoth under very different colours. Tacitus says of the Germans, *Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt, cui, certis diebus, humanis quoque hostiis litare fas habent*. From Lucan's account, the *Thoth* of the Gauls was not of a gentler nature:

"Et quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro.
Teutates, horrendusque feris altaribus Hesus."

Thus *Hercules* appears to have been mistaken for *Thoth* by the barbarians, while they confounded Thoth with Mars and with Moloch¹⁵.

According to this account, the *Thoth* of the Gauls was not the Egyptian Thoth (as Mr. Bowles has supposed), or even *Hermes*, but a being made up out of confusion. We shall now endeavour to show who was actually the real Taut or Teutates; and this was the Egyptian *Hercules*, a symbol of the Sun. *Ermes* signifying *faciens gignere*, or *faciens parere*, was (says Sir William Drummond) most probably a denomination in Egyptian of *sol-generator*. Horus and *sol-generator* were the same as *Hermes*¹⁶, and Jablonski has clearly proved that Horus and *Hercules* were the same in other points of view¹⁷. It further appears, that the Greek *Hercules* was a Phœnician god, and Mercury or *Hermes* another distinct deity of the same nation. Sir William says, "The Greeks endeavoured, but without success, to trace the name of *Heracles* to their own language. They probably obtained both the name and the worship of that deity from the Phœnicians. The same thing may be said of the *Hercules* of the Latins. The Phœnicians appear to have called their god *Hericol*¹⁸ or *Hercol*, or perhaps *Herescol*, signifying *universal heat*, or the *universal Sun*. Perhaps the name was composed of אור, *aur*, *lux*, *ignis*, *sol* (for the word bears all these meanings), and חזל, *hil* or *chil*, *robur*. The Greeks tell us,

⁹ Origines, i. 230, 231.

¹⁰ Id. 193, 213, 214, 237, 244, 245, &c.

¹¹ Id. 81, 85, 309.

¹² Id. 457. ¹³ Id. 460. ¹⁴ Id. 462.

¹⁵ Origines, i. 463. ¹⁶ Id. 465. ¹⁷ P. 266.

¹⁸ We omit the Hebrew characters.

that the Tyrian Hercules was called *Μελκαρθος*, *Melkarthos*.—*Melkarthos* was a title given to Hercules, as representing the Sun¹⁹.

Mercury or Ermes was, among the Phenicians and Egyptians, an entirely distinct deity from Thoth, and *Mercury Teutates* was a confusion of our early ancestors, similar to that of the Greeks, explained by Sir William in manner following. "The Greeks appear to have taken their Hermes from the Egyptians; but they were not aware that this name did not belong to Thoth, but to the Egyptian Hercules. They therefore confounded the character of Thoth with that of Hercules, and not only mistook these deities in some instances, for each other, but confounded both with Anubis. Nor was this all. The Phenician and Syrian idolators adored a deity whom they called מרכליס *Mercolis*. This god, as his name implies, was the god who presided over mercantile affairs; and heaps of stones [our Cairns or Tumuli], which were called מרגמות, *mergomoth*, were raised in his honour. We see here the evident prototype of the Mercury of the Latins, at least under one of his characters. An old commentator on Persius says of Mercury, *ipsum deum lucri dicunt*, unde et cum *sacculo pingitur, et a negotiatoribus plurimum colitur*. This deity was then easily connected with the oriental *Mercolis*, and with the Egyptian Anubis, whose name was supposed to announce him as the god of Gold. Festus Pomponius (L. 2) says, *Mercurius a mercibus est dictus; hunc etenim negotiarum omnium existimabant esse deum—et capite canino effingi solitum, quod canis sagacissimum sit animalium*. But with the leave of Pomponius, I should say, that the name of *Mercurius* is nothing else than *Mercolis*, which signifies *mercator* altered to a Latin form. In the latter part of the sentence he clearly connects Mercury with Anubis."

"From the whole of this statement I argue, that the Greeks and Romans united in their Hermes or Mercury various deities, whom the Egyptians and Asiatics considered as distinct. The reader will decide, whether I be right or not, in contending that the Thoth of the Egyptians was not the same deity whom they called Hermes; and that the Greeks mistook the name

of the god who represented the *vis causalis generationis*, for that of the God who was the inventor of letters, and the father of the sciences²⁰."

We have thus laid before Mr. Bowles the difficulties attached to the identity of the Egyptian *Thoth*, with *Hermes*, or the Gaulish *Mercurius Teutates*. All authors conceive obelisks to be symbolic of the Sun, and it is very possible that an obeliscal stone in the centre of an Orrery temple might have this meaning.

We observe, that Mr. Bowles, pp. 23-25, has quoted the Welch History for the Celts, coming from the land of *Hav*, or *Ham*, that is, the descendants of Ham came from the shores of the Mediterranean, an *old* story, to which we have adverted in the early part of this article, and made by the Welch a *discovery*! We have spoken repeatedly of the vitiation of History by the Welch, of which one leading cause is, a habit of etymologizing words; and then annexing to them legends which are the mere creations of fancy. A curious instance of this occurs in regard to *Taut* or *Thoth*. It is quite plain, that Thoth was derived from *Taut*, *Thoth*, *Theut*, &c. but it seems he was called by the Britons *Diw Taith*, the god of journies, and says Sammes (p. 126), "the great honour they gave him above all other deities, is conjectured by some to be a sign of the Britons' peregrinations from far countries, and upon that account they so particularly honoured him as their guide and leader." Now if *Taut* was ever derived from *Diw Taith*, he must have been of British nomenclature and ancestry, but this is a perfect absurdity, yet not more so than all Welch history. It does not explain a single phenomenon, because, like Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, it makes nothing of something, instead of something of nothing. It is wholly composed of Etymology, Legends, and Poetical Metaphors, in defiance of the moral duty of veracity, in print or in conversation.

(To be continued.)

Days departed; or Banwell Hill. A Lay of the Severn Sea. By the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles. 8vo. pp. 120. Murray.

MR. BOWLES, in this elegant and interesting poem, includes sketches of his early life, with picturesque scenery,

¹⁹ Origines, i. 467.

²⁰ Origines, i. 469.

moral and religious characteristics of the times, and such incidental reflections and circumstances as may render the whole not only an entertaining, but an edifying book. Of the poetical talent of Mr. Bowles, and the genius which appears in all his works, it is unnecessary for us to speak.

The Poem is divided into four parts.

I. An *Introduction*, which enters into the early history of the vicinity,—the cave, where antediluvian remains have been found; the succession of the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Conquests, processioning in pageant, and brought before the eye in pictures. We shall select two or three particularly beautiful ideas. Speaking of the departed *Soldiers of Rome*, Mr. Bowles says,

“SO PASSES MAN,
*An armed spectre o'er a field of blood,
And vanishes.*”

And concerning the Danish Pirates, he gives us a happy illustration of the alarm and misery that pervaded the land, by observing, that then

“The beacon-flame shone nightly.” P. 9.

Such is the genuine art of poetry. It exhibits fine abstract ideas in beautiful symbols.

We cannot forbear quoting a beautiful passage, addressed to the excellent and learned Sir R. C. Hoare, whose memory will live in the History of his County, and who is as dear to his friends, as he is valued by the literati:

“And thou
Witness, Elysian Tempe of STOURHEAD!
Oh! not because, with bland and gentle
smile,

Adding a radiance to the look of age,
Like eve's still light—thy liberal Master
spreads

His letter'd treasures; *not* because his search
Has div'd the druid mounds, illustrating
His country's annals, and the monuments
Of darker ages; *not* because his woods
Wave o'er the dripping cavern of OLD STOUR,
Where classic temples gleam along the edge
Of the clear waters, winding beautiful;—

Oh! not because the works of breathing art,
Of Poussin, Rubens, Rembrandt, Gainsborough,

Start, like creations, from the silent walls—
To thee, this tribute of respect and love,
Belov'd, benevolent, and gen'rous HOARE,
Grateful I pay;—but that when thou art
dead,

(Late may it be!) the poor man's tear will
fall,

And his voice falter, when he speaks of thee.”

The Second Part has the following fine family picture:

“Enter that small blue parlour: there sits
one—

A female—and a child is in her arms,
And one leans on her side, intent to show
A pictur'd book, and looks upon her face,
And two are at her feet, while this * apart,
Sighs o'er his solemn task—the SPELLING-
BOOK, [thought

Half moody—half in tears. Some lines of
Are on that matron's brow; yet placidness,
Such as resign'd religion gives, is there,
Mingled with sadness; for who can behold,
Without a stealing sigh, a progeny
Of infants clustering round maternal knees,
Without some boding fears how they may fare
In the wide world, when they who lov'd
them most,
Are mould'ring in their graves.” P. 20.

He then proceeds to the “Babel-
rout of mock-religionists,” whose Cory-
bantian cymbals

“Have drown'd ‘the small still voice,’ till
Piety,

Sick of the din, retires to pray alone.” P. 27.

And gives living exemplifications of that better state of society, when morals formed an integral part of religion.

“When DUTY and when sober Piety
Impressing the young heart, went hand in
hand.” P. 29.

Not, however, unjustly partial, he gives us the following representations of the pulpit Drone—the fop-Curate—and the Evangelical.

The first, or Pulpit-Drone, is

“He who draws his heartless homily
For one day's work, and plods, on wading
stilts, [rence

Through prosing paragraphs, with ‘Infe-
Methodically dull, as orthodox,
Enforcing sagely, that ‘we all must die
When God shall call.’—Oh! what a pulpit-
drone [‘hum,’

Is he?—the blue-fly might as well preach
And ‘so conclude!’”

“But save me from the sight
Of Curate-fop, half-jockey and half clerk,
The tandem-driving Tommy of a town,
Disdaining books, omniscient of a horse,
Impatient till September comes again,
Eloquent only of ‘the pretty girl
With whom he danc'd last night!’ Oh!
such a thing

Is worse than the dull doctor, who performs
Duly his stinted task, and then to sleep,
Till Sunday asks another Homily
Against all innovations of the age—
Mad Missionary zeal, and Bible-Clubs,
And CALVINISTS and EVANGELICALS.”

* The Author.

The last he describes in its Calvinistic effect of making

Sit, like a night mare," "God's own light

and embittering life with

"Death! reprobation! woe! eternal woe!"

merely because fathers and mothers permit their children to join in the amusement of dancing*, of which in their youth they have taken part, without one evil thought or feeling—and play, themselves, at a harmless rubber, a far more innocent amusement, says Mr. Bowles, than the "game after tea, of playing at the Bible." P. 110.

"None loves the Gospel more—
The message brought by mercy to mankind
Fall'n—lost—the message of redeeming love;
None more disdains the long, cold homily,
Dron'd over sleeping pews:—But he who
tears

FAITH from her heav'nly sisterhood, denies
The Gospel, and turns traitor to the cause
He has engag'd to plead. None ever priz'd
The consolations, and the glorious hopes,
And purest spirit of that Gospel, more!
But save, oh! save me, from the tract-mad

Miss,
Who trots to every Bible-club, and prates
Of this awakening Minister, and that,
Whom she 'sat under.'

"Piety is still,
And meek, and unintrusive. Yet the Priest,
Who thinks the ALMIGHTY frowns upon his
throne,

Because two pair of harmless Dowagers,
Whose life has pass'd without a stain, beguile
A quiet hour with cards;—who deems that
hell

Burns fiercer for a Saraband;—that THOU—
THOU, my sweet SHAKSPEARE—THOU, whose
touch awakes

The inmost heart of virtuous Sympathy—
THOU, oh! divinest poet, at whose voice
Sad Pity weeps, or guilty Terror drops
The blood-stain'd dagger from his palsied
hand,—

That Thou art pander to the criminal!
The sullen Puritan, who preaches this,
Moves—more than ev'n the Bible-trotting

Miss,
My pity, my aversion, and my scorn."

"CRY ALOUD...speak in thunder to the
soul

That sleeps in sin!...Call Conscience up
Like a stern spectre, whose dim finger points
To dark misdeeds of yore!—Thou HYPOCRITE
Trample in dust thy mask, nor cry, 'Faith,
Faith,'

* It was the licentious character of the Eastern Dance, at which the old Fathers were so horror struck. P. 110.

Making it but a hollow tinkling sound,
That stirs not the foul heart!"

Leaving the Second Part, which is almost wholly devoted to exposure of the unphilosophical fallacy which now misleads many, we come with sincere pleasure to the Third Canto, which abounds in sweet sentiment and descriptive elegance. We are, however, obliged to leave it on account of the next extract. How full it is of poetical grandeur we need not say.

"THE VISION OF THE DELUGE! HARK—
A TRUMP!

It was the TRUMP of the ARCHANGEL! Stern
He stands, while the awak'ning thunder rolls
Beneath his feet! Stern, and alone, he stands
Upon Imaus' height!

"No voice is heard
Of revelry or blasphemy so high!

HE SOUNDS AGAIN HIS TRUMPET; and the
clouds

Come deep'ning o'er the world!—

Why art thou pale?
A strange and fearful stillness is on earth,
As if the shadow of th' ALMIGHTY, pass'd
O'er the abodes of man, and hush'd, at once,
The song, the shout, the cries of violence,
The groan of the oppress'd, and the deep
curse

Of Blasphemy, who scowls upon the clouds,
And mocks the louder thunder!

HARK! A VOICE—
'PERISH!'—the thunder rocks more loud—
the Earth

[West,
Answers from North to South, from East to
'PERISH!' The fountains of the mighty deep
Are broken up—the rushing rains descend,
Like night, deep night, while momentary seen,
Through blacker clouds, on his pale phantom-
horse,

DEATH, a gigantic skeleton, rides on,
Rejoicing, where the millions of mankind—
(Seen as the lightning-shafts glare from his
hand)—

Welter beneath the shadow of his horse!
Now, dismally, through all her caverns,
HELL

Sends forth a horrid laugh, that dies away,
And then a loud voice answers—'VICTORY!
VICTORY, TO THE RIDER AND HIS HORSE!
VICTORY, TO THE RIDER AND HIS HORSE!'"

Shaksperiana. Catalogue of all the Books, Pamphlets, &c. relating to Shakspeare. To which are subjoined, an Account of the early Quarto Editions of the great Dramatist's Plays and Poems, the Prices at which many Copies have sold in public Sales; together with a List of the leading and esteemed Editions of Shakspeare's collected Works. 8vo. pp. 69.

THIS most useful and well-digested little manual opens with an amusing account of the various impostures con-

nected with the works, portraits, or fame of Shakspeare. We shall abstract this account for the entertainment of our readers.

1. *The Mulberry-tree*. As many toys and baubles have been made out of the *real tree* as would have required a whole forest. P. 7.

2. *Ireland's fabrications*. The first attempt was a rude pen and ink drawing, copied from Droeshout's print annexed to the folio edition of Shakspeare's works, accompanied with an *autograph letter* by the Bard, in Chattertonian spelling, and the strongest internal evidence of fabrication. Ireland next bought at a broker's a drawing of an old Dutchman on one side of the paper, and of a youth on the other, intended allegorically to represent a miserly old man and his expensive heir. This picture Ireland altered in the following manner: on one side of the old Dutchman he introduced a pair of scales, and in the corner of the youthful figure, placed Shakspeare's arms, "but with the transverse spear placed in a contrary direction to that prescribed by heraldry," subjoined titles of several plays of the Bard in red characters, and altered the physiognomy as much as possible into the features of the poet, as represented in Droeshout's engraving. This pretended portrait wonderfully confirmed the forgeries of various prose and poetic effusions, of a mortgage deed, of another portrait on vellum, &c. &c.

The result of these *frauds* was that the old Dutchman was believed to be an intended representative of Shylock, and the youth of Shakspeare in the character of Bassanio; and at the demise of Mr. Samuel Ireland, all the fabrications were sold for the sum of three hundred pounds.

Of the moral turpitude, the essential roguery of character, which alone could perpetrate swindling like this, we leave men of principle to determine.

We now come to portraits of Shakspeare.

1. Mr. Stace's pictures, engraved by Cooper,—*spurious*.

2. Mr. Cosway's mezzotinto, dissimilar to Droeshout's print, or any other supposed likeness.

3. Mr. Dunford's picture, of which there are two engravings, one a mezzotinto, by Turner; the other, a beautiful line engraving, by Sharpe,—supposititious, by one Holder, a picture cleaner, &c.

4. *Dr. Hardies's picture*—the portrait of a dancing-master altered into a Shakspeare, by Zincke, a very clever picture cleaner and repairer.

5. *Mr. Winstanley of Liverpool's portrait*, another fabrication by Zincke.

6. *Mr. Hamilton's portrait*—another Zincke.

7. *The Hon. H. T. Liddell's portrait*—a manufacture by Holder, of whom see No. 3, above.

8. *The Shakspeare family*. An alteration, by Zincke, of a picture containing the portraits of a whole unknown family, purchased of a picture-dealer. "Zincke transmogrified every physiognomy from those of the papa and mamma to the last of the progeny into so many Shakspeares." P. xx.

9. *The Bellows picture*. This is the most curious deception of all the conjuring and legerdemain on this lucrative speculation. It is described to have been a curious original portrait (a bust), with the legend mentioning Shakspeare by name, carved in old English of the time, on an antique *oaken* frame; the said *oaken* frame being one half of the exterior of an immense pair of bellows, formerly belonging to Queen Elizabeth. The legend (not undeserving of a creditable repute, as to the plausibility of its execution,) is as follows:

"Whome have we here
Stucke onne the bellowes,
That prynce of goode fellows,
Willie Shakspere."
"Oh! curste untowarde lucke,
To be thus meanlie stucke. POINS."
"Naye, rather glorious lotte,
To hymne assigned,
Who, lyke th' Almightye, rides
The wynges oth' wynde.
PYSTOLLE."

To give greater eclat to the picture, or to prevent doubt or dispute likely to ensue at home, the picture was sent to Paris, and it certainly presented a very feasible portrait of Shakspeare; but the following unfortunate consequences ensued. The *oaken* frame was discovered to be *mahogany*. Pretended authorities were then given for the contemporary use of that wood. Another misfortune was, that in Droeshout's head of Shakspeare, the Poet has an unusually lofty and capacious bald forehead.

"Now in this bellows performance, it was obvious that there had been much repainting on that part of the picture; and, in consequence, when presented to the gentleman, who had stated himself desirous of possessing it, he remarked that prior to purchasing it, he should wish to have the forehead cleared of such repaint:—that stipulation, however, not being complied with, it was understood between the parties that if upon cleaning any imposition became apparent, the purchase was to be null and void."—p. xxv.

In consequence, the picture was placed in the hands of M. Ribet of Paris, a very eminent picture-cleaner and repairer. The purchaser

"Two days after speeded on the wings of anxious expectancy, to ascertain the result of M. Ribet's operations, when he was shocked by being told that instead of Shakspeare, his portrait was not even that of a male, but the representation of an old woman. In short, on applying the fatal cotton, dipped in the ingredient necessary to clear off the repaint and dirt, away had vanished the broad, high, procreative front of Avon's Bard; the brown mustaches and expanded ruff having given place, like magic, to a cap decorated with blue ribbons, and a lip unadorned by whiskers, while a kerchief became apparent, modestly overspreading the matronly bosom."—p. xxvii.

The purchaser immediately resolved on returning the *old woman* to the vendor, in London, and redemanding his money. But in the interval, the said vendor conceiving that the previous imposition had not been detected, sent to the purchasers a flourishing letter, stating that he had *another* Shakspeare portrait, a miniature! a gem! to be disposed of at the low price of only 1250 francs, (more than 50*l.* sterling,) for prompt payment. Of course, the fish did not bite again; and the contest was settled by the vendor agreeing to take the picture back, provided it was once more altered from an old woman to a Shakspeare. M. Ribet undertook this task; and so exceeded the first attempt—"That it was absolutely impossible for a considerable time to perceive that any repainting had taken place." Through this success, the renovated picture was sold to Talma the tragedian; after his death, resold by auction for 3100 francs, or 130*l.* sterling, and transported to London by the purchaser, who conceives himself possessed of the only authentic likeness of Shakspeare. It is to be remembered

that both the miniature and bellows-portrait were originally fabrications by Zincke.

9. There are several other fabrications.

10. The *Felton portrait*, engraved by Cochran, is believed to have been an authentic original; as is also

11. A miniature, the property of Charles Auriol, esq.

After this statement of the pictures, follows an account of translations of Shakspeare into foreign languages. These translated plays, it seems, particularly in the German and Spanish, have lost none of their powerful dramatic effect.

It further appears that the surface of the walls of the chamber wherein Shakspeare was born (though merely whitewash laid on about twenty years back), are covered by the names of visitors, among which are Moore and Scott, the poets; Kemble, Kean, the King (when Regent), Duke of Clarence, at least half of the two Houses of Parliament, and distinguished foreigners, as Lucien Bonaparte, and the Austrian and Russian princes. About one thousand and persons *per annum* generally visit his tomb.

This truly valuable tract concludes with a price catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, &c. relating to Shakspeare.

To write eulogies on Shakspeare would be only to hold candles to the sun; and therefore we conclude with sincere thanks to the author for his pleasing and important pamphlet, and the expression of our doubts whether any portrait can be deemed genuine, except that of the tomb. And what, allowing it far greater merit than it probably possesses, can that be?—A corpse-like cast. The eye and face of such a man as Shakspeare, when lit up by the intense blaze of a soul like his, must have had an expression not to be transferred to marble or canvas; and it may be almost positively affirmed, that the contradictory features of Tragedy and Comedy must have been shown physiognomically, by lineaments utterly inexplicable, though harmoniously blended.

The Results of Two Experiments in Teaching the Latin Language, &c. By the Rev. W. Stevens, Maidstone. 8vo. pp. 24.

WE are not of opinion that, in technical language, *construing* forms

the chief part of education in the private schools, as composition does in those which are public; nor do we believe that the great advantages of classical education can be acquired by construing. Goldsmith has objected to the use of translations by boys, because the trouble of looking-out in the Dictionary, causes them to exert their memories in the retention of the meanings, and certain we are that, when Dictionary and Grammar-work become unnecessary, progress is rapid. But without composition, especially versification, because the measure requires boys to have a stock of synonyms, the language is very imperfectly learned; and we are sure that boys merely educated by construing, do not and cannot equal the boys educated at the great public schools. The system mentioned by Mr. Stevens carries with it, however, a very plausible recommendation with regard to boys who have only time to acquire a partial and limited knowledge of Greek and Latin, i. e. an ability of understanding a Latin author. We think that a fair case is made out, sufficient for vindication of the Hamiltonian system, to a certain extent, and with regard to the pupils described. It is evidently a suggestion derived from Blair and Lancaster's methods; and long before its public announcement, the *Eclogues* of Virgil were published with a *free* translation, to give boys an idea of the meaning of the original, and not without success, because, if a sentence makes sense, it is rightly construed; and, the leg being given, the only study is how to draw on the boot to it. As, however, many of our readers do not know what is the Hamiltonian system, we shall explain it by the following extracts. It is to be remembered that the substance of the system consists in construing by literal translation and parsing.

Dr. Morell of Brighton says,

"By combining the use of exact literal translation with the study of the grammar and the practice of parsing, from the age of nine to eleven, so much may be acquired both in Latin and Greek, as will make the future progress easy and certain."—Pp. 7, 8.

Mr. Stevens's account of his success with interlinear translations, and other Hamiltonism, is as follows.

"The sentences of *Nepos* being longer and more involved, the teacher, at the commencement with it, himself reads each sen-

tence first, requiring it to be read by the pupils *once, twice*, and sometimes *oftener*, when there was difficulty in the construction, or many words occurred that were entirely new; but the number of repetitions of each sentence was gradually diminished, till they could translate, with the *occasional assistance* only of the teacher; and after a short time they had acquired so much facility in the translation of their authors that the previous teaching became unnecessary. From this time to the end, they prepared with ease two closely printed duodecimo pages daily. At the conclusion of *Nepos* they were in possession of a very considerable store of words, and acquaintance with Latin construction; and the manner in which they immediately translated *Cæsar*, shewed the advantage of the method of study which they had pursued, and the excellence of the last author as a preparative for those that followed; for they were now thrown more upon their own energies; they had no longer any strictly literal translations to assist them; what they failed to carry away with them on the first reading, they had no other help to supply them with than their dictionary and grammar; and yet after the first five or six lessons, in which the same plan was adopted as in the commencement of the preceding author, they could of themselves, without a previous reading, without a translation of any kind, with no other help than their dictionary and grammar, prepare at first *two*, then *three*, and latterly, at their own request, four pages of Dymock's *Cæsar* daily. If, however, they met with a passage of unusual difficulty, they were encouraged to ask assistance of their teacher, rather than be allowed to exhaust their patience and their energies upon what it was not probable they would discover without help. But it did not frequently happen that their own ingenuity and knowledge of words did not enable them readily to determine the sense of their author with accuracy. The following instance, proving that the general fear that a Hamiltonian pupil's knowledge of a language will be *superficial*, and that he will be acquainted with the significations of words only, so far as he recollects the drift of the subjects, is without foundation, may probably be as satisfactory as it is novel in children of their age and standing in the language. When they had translated the greater part of *Cæsar*, they were asked how long a time they required to translate a page of a part they had never before seen. The answer of the elder brother was that he could read it generally as fast as he could English. The younger, as though he felt himself unable adequately to express the little time and labour it cost him, replied that he did not require more than "half a minute." None will suppose it probable that either of the answers would be strictly correct, yet they

both shew that the children felt themselves masters of their author. The reality of their progress was frequently put to the test in a variety of ways; and the fluency and even freedom with which both classes, when at this point of advancement, would give an English version of passages of considerable length without taking up the Latin in the usual manner of construing, though called upon unexpectedly; the precision with which, at the instant, they would render oblique cases, or derived tenses, in an entirely new connexion; the familiar acquaintance they manifested with the peculiarities of Latin construction and phraseology, in the ease with which they would translate, off-hand, passages they had never before seen, and in the rapidity with which the eye would pass over from the nominative case to its verb, although it lay the distance of several lines, have often given me indescribable pleasure." Pp. 9—12.

It is the greatest known hardship in tuition, to introduce boys from the grammar to construing, and incipient composition. If the statement of Mr. Stevens be not too highly coloured, on purpose to recommend his own school, the hardship no longer exists. All we know is, that adults have acquired the sense of a Latin author very quickly, without any such method:—simply, by a few words anticipating the meaning of the whole passage.

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The Foreign Review, No. IV.

AN army without drummers and trumpeters is a good assimilation of literature without reviews. Intellect may march, but if it does so in silence, nobody, except stray passengers and residents on the line of road, will know any thing about it. How intellect marches at home, viz. on recruiting service for projectors and innovators in politics and religion, though it is of enormous benefit in the Arts and Sciences, we easily discover, from the newspapers and periodicals; but how the said intellect marches in foreign countries, we should never know, unless for the useful aid of journals like this before us.

The first article in the present number is *Russian Literature*. To us it appears imitative only—the Poetry without imagination, and the History without Archæology and Philosophy. Pegasus is of course a mere hack, and History a tobacco-smoking prosier. The Critics have warmly praised it, and every kind feeling is due to an infant

state—nevertheless an apprentice is not a master; and Russia is at present only the former.

The second article is an excellent exposé of the subtle stratagems of those political sappers and miners the Jesuits; fellows that blow up fortresses without gunpowder. Among us such things are prevented. After the battle of Navarin, a Chaplain of one of the ships which had suffered most severely, asked the Captain whether he should read the burial-service over some deceased men; "No, I'd rather you did not, it may dispirit the men, and we may have to contend with the forts before we leave the harbour." There are those who would accuse the commanding officer of religious indifference, but as, independent of the public service, one victory prevents more battles, and defeat is attended with more loss of life than conquest, the Captain was actuated by wise and proper motives. All associations, political or religious, have domination for that object, and Jesuits, under another appellation, are not extinct. The following extract is edifying:

"The domination of the Jesuits in Germany, Naples, and Italy, in the 17th century, was founded on the system of associations. A remarkable act of the Genoese republic in 1604 is evidence on the subject; it had been ascertained that the Jesuits had formed societies with codes and resolutions opposed to the ordinances of the state, and in which the members took oaths to vote at the elections of the magistracy, only for those of their association."

"Brotherhoods of the same kind crowded France at the same period; even Louis XIV. seems to have been a member. The Jesuits having thus obtained possession of the civil portion of the community, next addressed themselves to the masters of the army. It was ascertained in 1716, that they were intriguing among the troops; and that they had made in every regiment a certain number of proselytes, to whom they prescribed particular rules. Those rules consisted chiefly in repeating every day prayers according to forms, dictated by the Jesuits, and by which the soldiers supplicated for the preservation of religion, and the state, which they were taught to believe to be in great danger. Among these soldiers, too, the Jesuits made selections of the more docile, and formed them into a *brotherhood*, of 'the sacred heart of Jesus'; those were admitted only under particular vows of fidelity, which consisted in promising to *defend to death* the bull *unigenitus*, the papal rights, and the late king's will.

"This discovery deeply embarrassed the Government, as some Bishops were involved in it; and the difficulty was to extricate itself without at once a religious and military explosion. It dissembled for a while, and was silent, whilst it sought the means of extinction. But it was compelled to active measures by the extraordinary circumstance of forty soldiers of the regiment of Bretagne presenting a paper to their Colonel, requiring that they should be allowed the necessary facilities for obeying their statutes; those statutes were enquired into, and it was found by them that the affiliated troops in all their garrison towns, and even on their march, were directed to form particular assemblages, that they had peculiar chapels, and that they formed in combination through the army, a distinct corps, united by a common bond, the whole being under Jesuit orders. The remarkable agitation of the entire military body of France, at the same time confirmed this discovery. It was now ascertained that the whole army had been practised upon; wherever there was a Jesuit house, the connexion was obvious, and where there was not, the assemblage of those military associates who unquestionably might be turned into military revolvers at the command of their spiritual Captains, gave evidence of a great conspiracy, against which all allegiance to King, and obedience to officers, must in the time of trial be as dust in the scale." Pp.311, 312.

III. *The Chronicles of Germany*. This article alludes to publications similar to our *Fœdera*, those of the Record Commission, *et id genus rebus*.

IV. *Ancient Guipuzcoan dances*. Guipuzcoa is a province of Spain, and the author of the work before us, 'an author who can hardly write his name, or speak any other language than his provincial dialect,' is a man after the late John Brand's own heart, one who shows us that ancient popular customs and amusements may be intimately connected with national happiness and well-being. Now Mr. Bowles says ("Days Departed," p. 105), to make innocent things appear *criminal*, is the surest step to make *criminal* things appear innocent.

"The general class of peasants, distinct from the aristocracy, and composed of labourers, artisans, mariners, &c. forms the sinews of the small Basque province, governed in virtue of its particular laws and privileges, by a political constitution, which makes its subjects the most free and happy people in Spain, and perhaps in all Europe. Their admirable social existence is supported—not by a parade of strength, nor by the arts of policy, nor by the protection of any

extraneous power—but by the popularity of its institutions and laws, in the administration of which all the citizens take part indiscriminately; enlivening the performance of their duties by singing, dancing, and public entertainments. These diversions form a constituent part of all meetings, convoked either for public or private interests; and, in the enjoyment of them, all mingle with the most perfect and cordial equality. As each solemnity or meeting has its particular song, dance, or other joyous ceremony, which has always been executed in the same manner from time immemorial; and as the couplets, the form of the dances, and the ceremonies, allude to some glorious recollection, or laudable usage, preservative of personal bravery, propriety, and the kindness of mutual intercourse; these diversions are intimately connected with the popular institutions and customs, and the preservation of the one is necessarily combined with that of the other." P. 335.

Mr. Slaney (M. P.) shows us, from the example of other countries, that persecution of rural exercises and amusements, connected with muscular exertion, music, and dancing, is a probable cause why a tendency to intoxication is so prevalent among the poorer classes. "In Tuscany," he says, "I have seen above five hundred of the middle and poorer ranks assembled at a great rural festival, where the revels were kept up to a late hour; yet of all these, only one appeared the least intoxicated. The same observation must have occurred to every traveller with respect to the meetings of the southern French peasantry." (*Rural Expenditure*, p. 26.)

In truth, inebriation is incompatible with amusements, in which fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, girls, and children participate.

V. *The Works of Oelenschlager*. He is, in our ideas, only an intermediate poet.

VI. *Raspail—on the cellular Tissue*—an elaborate experimental disquisition, which may lead to important medical results.

VII. *Dumas—Military History of France, from 1799 to 1814*.—We agree with the Reviewer, that we are 'too chary' of this sort of books.

VIII. *The Works of Ugo Foscolo*. A man of considerable talents, but exaggerated.

IX. *Atterborn—the Island of the Blest*. More poetry; of good, but not of the first rank.

X. *The Life of Heyne*. A most interesting article. There are people (not

criminal) whose situation may be better, but cannot be worse. Heyne was one of these; but by patience and perseverance arrived at very enviable eminence and prosperity. *Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.*

XI. *Ehrenberg's Travels in North Africa.* At Minutoli (supposed the Minocaminos of Ptolemæus), Dr. Ehrenberg "heard a noise, and soon after discovered a great rolling ball. He expected to find a hedgehog or tortoise, but it was only a ball formed of the excrement of the horse. Behind it was a great black *Scarabæus*, which was pushing on the ball with his hind legs. The ball, from its rolling in the sand, became soon so large, that from the juxtaposition, the *Scarabæus* appeared most insignificant in size. It is well-known, that the Egyptians believed the *Scarabæus* to come forth from the excrement of a bull, which being hidden twenty-eight days under ground, was supposed to produce the *xavapos*, without the interference of a female. Hence the *Scarabæus* became a symbol of various import." P. 468.

Mehemed Ali (father of Ibrahim Pacha, the Greek expeditionist) has been deemed a sort of Peter the Great, as to Egypt. A native, however, said "that he gave with one hand, and took with two" (p. 467). So much for Turkish patriotism.

XII. *Classification of Languages.* This is a valuable paper; and the following rules for etymologizing are exceedingly useful.

"Does a philologist (observes M. Balbi) wish to ascertain the consanguinity of one nation with another: he examines their respective vocabularies, and if he finds that such words as express the principal parts of the human body, the first degrees of relationship, the stars, the principal phenomena of nature, and the first names of numbers are identical, he may safely infer that these two nations spring from a common origin; whereas, if they are entirely different, his conclusion ought to be, that the two nations spring from two different sources. Does he wish to ascertain from what people a particular nation received its civilization? he examines the words of its vocabulary for domestic animals, metals, the most useful fruits and plants, its agricultural instruments; those which express duties, the rites, &c. of religion; those which appertain to legislation, common literature, and the sciences; these he compares with corresponding terms in other languages, and if

they are identical or very similar in the language of any particular nation, he thence concludes that from this nation it has received its civilization, religion, &c. It is in this manner, and no otherwise, that passing from one fact to another, one may without fear of being led astray, fill up the voids in the history of nations, and go back to remoter times than the most ancient traditions could safely conduct us to." Pp. 101, 122.

In application of these rules to our own country, the Critic observes, that rivers, hills, and forests have generally retained their Celtic names, as the numerous Avons, from *Awon*, a flow of water; and *Esk, Usk, Ouse, Isis* (two of that name existing), from the Celtic *Usque*, water, a term also retained in *Whiskey* and *Usquebaugh*, 'literally water, and the water of life;' and in *Tanner's ooze*, and the verb *ooze*. Arden, and many others, are applied to hills and woods. Towns and villages have almost all Anglo-Saxon names. We are therefore "justified in concluding from these etymological facts, that though the primitive population of this country was Celtic, yet that the secondary population was Anglo-Saxon; and that from this last source the present language and population of England are derived; and this is what history informs us."

It is from hence observable, that the benefit of etymology, if it be used according to the above rules, may be considerable; but the following exceptions must also be regarded.

"Where a few words not of the first necessity, nor of a very primitive structure, are found to correspond in two languages, we should set it down to chance; we should be inclined to do the same in the case of one or two words of the first necessity and of primitive structure corresponding, while the rest did not: for instance, if the word for father corresponded, but the word for mother did not; if, of the five or six lowest numerals, one or two corresponded, but the others did not; if the verbal word did not correspond, either by being regular in one language, and not regular in the other; or if, irregular in both, by the irregularities differing; or if the pronouns did not correspond, by being irregular. But when the reverse of all these circumstances is the case, nouns of the first necessity to a considerable number, very similar, the verb of existence similar in itself, and in its irregularities; the pronouns similar, and the lower numbers similar; we must draw the conclusion of admitting an Indo-European fa-

mily of languages, and consequently of nations." P. 500.

The Reviewer then says, that it is highly probable from language, tradition, and history, that the migration of the Gothic tribes was from Asia; and that, at some very remote period, the ancestors of those who now speak dialects of the Sanskrit, the Greek, and the Gothic, formed one nation, and spoke a common language.

A Journal by one of the Suite of Thomas Beckington, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, during an Embassy to negotiate a Marriage between Henry VI. and a Daughter of the Count of Armagnac, A.D. MDCCCXLII. With Notes and Illustrations, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. pp. 128.

Mr. NICOLAS observes, that materials for a History of the reign of Henry the Sixth, are [apparently] scanty; but that in reality there is no paucity of documents, though they are inaccessible, from being locked up in Record offices. The knowledge of this sterility of intelligence during the above period has induced him to publish this Journal, which he found in the Ashmolean Museum. The circumstance to which it refers is this.

In 1442 Henry the Sixth attained the age of twenty-one, and it was then thought fitting that he should marry prudently, to the interest of his subjects and his dominions. The Counts of Armagnac and Charles the Seventh of France having quarrelled, an alliance with the former was deemed eligible, for the protection of Guienne; but Charles having got scent of the business, invaded Guienne, and made the Count and his family prisoners. The result was, that the nuptial treaty was annulled.

Such being the simple story, we refer our readers to the work itself, for the diplomatic and biographical matters; and shall notice those curious things which are generally expected to be found in ancient manuscripts.

It is well known that noblemen, eminent gentlemen, and public functionaries, were expected to show hospitality to persons travelling upon the King's business. It appears that the Bishop started for Plymouth from Windsor on the 5th of June, did not reach Plymouth till the 27th, nor sail from thence till the 10th of July. Tak-

ing Plymouth to be on or about 200 miles from Windsor, his journeying, inclusive of stoppages and excursions out of the road, was on the average only nine miles a day. His route was from Windsor to Henley—Henley to Sutton—from Sutton to Abingdon, to "dinner with the Lord Abbot, where was the Bishop of Salisbury,"—back to Sutton to supper,—there two days,—thence to Bedwin, "where" it seemed "the King was,"—at Bedwin two days;—thence to Devizes, supping and sleeping at the Mayor's,—from Devizes to Beckington to dinner, "whither the Lord de Hungerford sent two flagons of wine in "bottles,"—to supper at Wells,—the next day at Wells, dining with a Mr. J. Bernard,—drinking in the afternoon with the chanter, and installation in the choir for his prebend;—supper at Glastonbury with the Abbot, who lent his Lordship a horse,—dinner there. Sleeping at Taunton, there two days,—sleeping on the third at Tiverton,—the next day dining at the castle of the Earl of Devon,—after dinner at one of his manors called Comb-Martin,—then drinking on the road of Exeter, and there supping and sleeping,—at Exeter, dining with the Dean one day, the next with the Chancellor, the third at the inn, where a buck was sent from Tiverton to his Lordship,—dining successively afterwards with various private persons, latterly with Sir Richard Hillier, "*supervisore*," to dinner, and J. Wadhain, Sheriff of Devon, to supper,—the day after to breakfast with Sir Philip Courtenay at Powderham, to dinner with the Bishop of Exeter at Chudleigh, to supper at Ashburton,—the next and last day to dinner at Plymton, and supper at Plymouth, "at the house of Thomas Hill an innkeeper," pp. 1—4.

Now it is remarkable, that not one of these places was in the ancient direct line of road from Windsor to Plymouth; that line was Windsor, Bagshot, Hartlerow, Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Crookborne, Chard, Honiton, Exeter. (See Hopton's Concordance of Yeares, p. 209.)

Thus it may appear how our ancestors travelled out of the road for the sake of hospitality, and want of accommodation at inns.

* A steward, receiver of rents, &c. See Ducange, v. *supervidere*. Rev.

It appears that the King had not only his choice of any one of the Count's daughters, but liberty to dispose of the others; and the ambassador had orders,

"At his first comyng thidder in al haste possible, that ye do portraie the iij daughters in their kertelles simple, and their visages, lyk as ye see their stature and their beaute, and color of skynne, and their countenances, with al maner of features, and that one he delivered in al haste with the said portratur to bring it unto the Kinge, and he l'appointe and signe which hym lyketh; and therupon to sende you word how ye shal be governed." P. 10.

The superstition of *crooked sixpences* is not yet forgotten. During the voyage (on which by the way the ship was followed by a most importunate shark, who would not be repelled till he had been thrice struck with a harping iron,) a calm ensued, whereupon

"To obtain a wind, my Lord Secretary, with a devout and humble heart pledged and *bent silver* to the most blessed and glorious Virgin Mary of Eton; the rest in the ship at his bidding then did the same, and then they chaunted the antiphonale 'Sancte Maria.' When it was ended the wind veered to the north, and blew steadily from that point until they entered the Garonne." P. 11.

An amusing account of manners and customs on shipboard may be seen in Joinville, Erasmus's Colloquies, &c.

The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, "making a good and a right stiring collacion in his cathedral church, redde and declared [the King's] letters translated openly in the pulpitte before al the pouple." P. 16.

A secret letter was sent to the King by the medium of an "old pilgrim."

"It was written in three lines on vellum, the whole length of the skin, and was sewed up in the border of his garment." P. 26.

Of this custom of sending letters by pilgrims, see "British Monachism."

Turtle-doves were, it seems, edibles. P. 28.

The *guillotin* is known to have derived its name from the inventor. In pp. 28, 29, we find a Mons. Guillauppe, to whom his Lordship, the Regent, sent some new wine, called "le must."

The Chancellor of the Count of Armagnac, says (p. 39),

"From my inability to speak, and especially to write correctly in French, a fact which you well know, I have determined on

this occasion to write in Latin, a tongue familiar to us both."

This may explain the cause why Latin letters are so numerous.

There was a functionary called a *doctor*, whether a medical man or not, we cannot tell, viz. "the doctor of the Archbishop of Bourdeaux." P. 53.

A portrait painter for the ladies (of which before) was brought from England. He is called "operator scieutificus." P. 62.

Rosamond's Bower, modern boudoirs or dressing-rooms, meet with some elucidation, as to the decorations *, in the following passage:

"The paraphernalia or female ornaments, commonly called 'le chambre.'" P. 62.

A *pastoral staff* was used for a disguise, or a medium of conveying secret letters. The portrait painter carried one with him, and answers were sent with the same accompaniment. Pp. 62, 74, 78.

The portrait was made upon canvas. P. 74.

The name of the artist was Hans (a Christian name), so that he was probably a Dutchman or Fleming, resident in England.

Among the new year's gifts made to the Bishop, "the *lady* of the inn [whence perhaps our *land-lady*] gave *lemog* fixed in a rod of corey, with a *little book* in the middle." Mr. Nicolas ingeniously presumes, p. 119, that it means a *lemon* and a sprig of laurel, with a thin sweetmeat called *libellus*. The conjecture is happy, for at the present day in Herefordshire, on new year's day, a present is made of a sprig of laurel, decorated with apples copper gilt, in lieu of oranges. The conformity is obvious. It is supposed to be a relic of the Druidical *haginena*. See Fosbroke's *Ross*, p. 70.

It was formerly the custom for a fleet of merchant vessels to appoint one among them for an Admiral, and to pay obedience as such to that ship's commander. Pp. 85, 105.

Oysters were eaten as a lunch.

"In the morning their Lordships landed with their servants, and went to the church of Crowdon, where they heard masses. Afterward my Lord ate oysters in Crowdon.—To dinner in the ship, Mr. Tregorau, the Admiral [the merchant Admiral], and the other masters of ships with his Lordship." P. 85.

* Plate and furniture are specified in p. 110.

In p. 90 we meet with "pull' cap' pen'," given by the parish of Bedwin to the ambassador and suite. Mr. Nicolas, after justly noticing that pull' cap' signified pullets, capons, thinks *pen'* an error for *vin.* (Gloss. 123.) We have our doubts. *Pen'* might be rabbits, but we do not speak positively, and refer Mr. Nicolas to the passages quoted in Ducange, v. *Penellum*.

Mr. Nicolas has edited this MS. in his wonted satisfactory manner. It is a valuable addition to our historical fasciculi.

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The Christian's duty towards Criminals; a Sermon, preached in St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street, for the benefit of the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile offenders, on Sunday, June 22, 1828. By Charles James Bloomfield, D. D. Lord Bishop of London. 4to. pp. 20.

HIS Lordship takes it as a postulate, that the penal laws

"have looked more to prevent the increase of crime by a salutary terror, than to diminish its actual amount by reforming the offender himself." P. 11.

To this postulate no denial can be opposed; but it implies a duty upon so extensive a scale that it cannot be executed but by parents themselves. No Society's funds can be equal to the expence; but, as it appears from the reports of the Warwick County Asylum for the reformation of juvenile offenders, that there were out of nearly two hundred offenders (we think) only *six* who were born of respectable parents, the rest being illegitimates, or orphans, or children neglected by worthless parents, we presume, that to the respectability of the parents is owing the virtuous distinction. The gross neglect of farmers and manufacturers to the morals of the poor children under their care, the influence of luxury among the poor and its consequent pauperism, and notions of religion which recommend faith without works, and of course destroy all its reforming influence; these, in our opinions, are great causes of the evils deprecated. We know that a very important thing is required to the improvement of Society, viz. the instillation of good principles, and a suspension of all patronage to parents who do not bring up their children properly. Wherever there are passions there will

Gent. Mag. January, 1829.

be vices, and we admit that offences will ensue. But we were tutored in our early years at the Universities in Lord Kaim's, Millar, Ferguson, &c. and thence have formed an opinion, that philosophical modes of preventing crime, are valuable adjuncts to the processes of prevention of it. We think, that farmers should not suffer their servants to sit up all hours of the night, courting, while they the master and mistress are in bed; we think that manufacturers should separate the two sexes in their employments, and should not patronize parents who neglect the moral conduct of their children; and that they should warmly support the educational institutions of the established clergy, because *they* are responsible men, and forced to act in support of the political good of the state, and by the modes devised by the educated and enlightened.

We have spoken thus because we think that the excellent object of the learned Prelate's sermon, "viz. the reformation of juvenile offenders," may be most usefully enlarged. Unfortunately this is an age, not of principles, but of theories; not of philosophical and incontrovertible consequences, of actions, but of projects, for he is an empiric who maintains that man can be civilized without education, both by precept and example. It was proved, by experiment, that the children of the London charity schools could not be reformed, if they were permitted to reside with their *parents*. The reform should therefore have begun with the latter, who should have been doubly impressed with a sense of their duties, both in a worldly and religious form. Let the children be deterred by witnessing the consequent misery of their vicious parents, especially through influencing the mothers; whose interests and affections are both deeply engaged in the preservation of morality. We have ventured these remarks because we studied at the University investigations of the history of man by our old moral writers, who reasoned from the effects of circumstances, and in the fulness of our affection for them have thought that the most probable step towards improvement is adaptation of means to ends. However, this is not the doctrine of the present day. Empiricism is sufficient *per se*.

Archbishop Secker says, "Think what man would be if he entered into

life without the bias of one good *principle*." Thus thought the Archbishop, in a sermon recommending education, and so thinks his Lordship in the sermon before us. The judicious Bishop of Bath and Wells takes the same ground, and shows that the civil and political superiority of a nation depends upon its knowledge. The Prelate of London before us, says, in reprobation of prejudices on this head, [and is not Scotland an existing contradiction of such prejudices?]

"It is marvellous and lamentable, that even at this time of day, persons should be found who maintain that the increase of juvenile delinquency, if it has not in part been occasioned by the general diffusion of education, has at least received no check from it. I would fain be told by what process of inquiry they have arrived at this conclusion; not certainly by examining the returns made from the different gaols; still less from an investigation of the books of our schools; from which it would appear, that the proportion of criminals, who have been educated upon any thing like a *right system*, or to *any considerable extent*, is very small. Unless crime itself can be eradicated, as education extends itself through all classes, the *proportion* of educated delinquents must increase. Surely the fair inference is this: if, unhappily, the number of offenders is so great, in spite of the advantages of education, how fearfully great would it have been had no extraordinary efforts been used to communicate religious knowledge to the poor. As long as the poor laws are administered on the present system—as long as increased facilities of intemperance are offered to the labouring classes—as long as the present unnatural and unhealthy state of our manufactures shall continue—and, as long as the revenue of the state shall be more regarded than the morals of the people—so long we must expect to find that crime will increase. It must be remembered that the result of education is not always *knowledge*; and that the mere mechanical process of teaching to read and write does not communicate any *principle* of resistance to temptation. Mr. Brown, the active and humane chaplain of Norwich Castle, remarks, 'even among prisoners, who have mechanically learned to read and write, there exists, generally speaking, a lamentable ignorance of moral and religious duties, and of the awful sanctions of religion; and of the rest, some know as little of the very first principles of religion as the wildest savage.' It is to be hoped that the clergy, within whose province it falls to superintend the National Schools, will bear this fact in mind; and not suffer the admirable mechanism of instruction pursued in those schools, to divert their attention from

the *end* to which it should be directed, that of imparting sound and practical christian knowledge." P. 14.

The fact is, that as soon as children are able to do any kind of work they are sent to work, and in a view of public and private utility, it is an obvious good. But a machine, endowed with self-agency, requires a controuling principle *in se*; and it is a duty, incumbent upon employers, to see that attention be paid to the only means of creating such controul, religious and moral education.

His Lordship (in p. 15) touches upon another important point, *viz.* the impolicy of commitment before trial.

"Commitment before trial, except in the case of graver offences, ought surely never to be resorted to, where the appearance of the accused, to take his trial, can be secured in any other way." P. 15.

Where there is shame, says Johnson, there may yet be virtue; and we are sure that, in the Bishop's words, "an indiscriminate intercourse with the most hardened and abandoned criminals" is well suited to destroy the salutary feeling alluded to.

◆

Legends of the Lakes; or, Sayings and Doings at Killarney. Collected chiefly from the Manuscripts of R. Adolphus Lynch, Esq. H. P. King's German Legion. By T. Crofton Croker. 2 vols. 8vo. Ebers and Co.

WE opened these volumes with the expectation of being highly amused, and we can safely say that our expectations have been fully gratified. The author has already, in his "*Fairy Legends*," proved himself master of all the revelries and witcheries of the "good people," that fanciful, fantastic, little gentry; in truth we might say he belongs to that race himself; for that he is a good fellow every body knows, and that he is a *good spirit* is proved by his works, but by none more especially than that which now presents itself for consideration.

We perfectly agree with our author, that no one can intend to make a serious business of a visit to the Lakes of Killarney; and if a pleasant tour, with romantic scenery and romantic traditions, be our object, next to going with Croker himself, we should recommend being accompanied by his book, which is not only a "*Guide*" to the natural but the legendary beau-

ties of the Lakes, and deserves, in short, to share the fate of

"O'Rourke's noble fare,
(Which) Will ne'er be forgot,
By those who were there,
Or those who were not."

To the latter class we would most especially recommend its perusal, for they may be assured that, though their good fortune may never lead them to eat roasted potatoes or broiled salmon on Dinis Island, they may now enjoy the "imagination of a feast," and be as well acquainted with Mr. Gorham and the Hibernian Hotel as if they had lived there a month. For ourselves, our literary labours are such, that we despaired of ever quitting our reading chair or study, for so long a time as to permit a jaunt per steamer to the Isle of Thanet, much less of penetrating so far as to explore the beauties of the Emerald Isle! Mr. Croker, however, has effected this desirable end, and we are therefore more particularly bound to him for transporting us, by the magic stroke of his pen (and we are no easy weight), to the romantic banks of Killarney, and introducing us to its light-hearted inhabitants.

These "Sayings and Doings" are every where so lively that we have some difficulty in knowing what to select. There are, however, two Irish saints that are so familiar to English ears, that our readers will no doubt be obliged to us for making them better acquainted with their history; we need scarcely say those to which we allude are St. Patrick and the aqueous St. Swithin.

We remember to have heard how, in the olden time, St. Patrick "drove out toads and frogs like a Hector," but how he bothered the *varmint* we never correctly knew till our sprightly author informed us.

"Sure every body has heard tell of the blessed Saint Patrick, and how he drove the sarpiants and all manner of venomous things out of Ireland. How he 'bothered all the varmint' entirely. But, for all that, there was one ould sarpiant left, who was too cunning to be talked out of the country, and made to drown himself. St. Patrick didn't well know how to manage this fellow, who was doing great havoc; till, at long last, he bethought himself, and got a strong iron chest made, with nine boults upon it.

"So one fine morning he takes a walk to where the sarpiant used to keep; and the sarpiant, who didn't like the saint in the

least, and small blame to him for that, began to hiss and show his teeth at him like any thing. 'Oh,' says Saint Patrick, says he, 'where's the use of making such a piece of work about a gentleman like myself coming to see you. 'Tis a nice house I have got made for you, agin the winter; for I'm going to civilize the whole country, man and beast,' says he, 'and you can come and look at it whenever you please, and 'tis myself will be glad to see you.'

"The sarpiant hearing such smooth words, thought that, though Saint Patrick had drove all the rest of the sarpiants into the sea, he meant no harm to himself; so the sarpiant walks fair and easy up to see him and the house he was speaking about. But when the sarpiant saw the nine great boults upon the chest, he thought he was sould (betrayed), and was for making off with himself as fast as ever he could.

"'Tis a nice warm house you see,' says Saint Patrick, 'and 'tis a good friend I am to you.'

"'I thank you kindly, Saint Patrick, for your civility,' says the sarpiant, 'but I think it's too small it is for me,'—meaning it for an excuse, and away he was going.

"'Too small!' says Saint Patrick, 'stop, if you please,' says he; 'you're out in that, my boy, any how—I am sure 'twill fit you completely; and, I'll tell you what,' says he, 'I'll bet you a gallon of porter,' says he, 'that if you'll only try and get in, there'll be plenty of room for you.'

"The sarpiant was as thirsty as could be with his walk, and 'twas great joy to him, the thoughts of doing Saint Patrick out of a gallon of porter, so, swelling himself up as big as he could, in he got to the chest, all but a little bit of his tail. 'There, now,' says he, 'I've won the gallon, for you see the house is too small for me, for I can't get in my tail!' When what does Saint Patrick do, but he comes behind the great heavy lid of the chest, and, putting his two hands to it, down he slaps it, with a bang like thunder. When the rogue of a sarpiant saw the lid coming down, in went his tail, like a shot, for fear of being whipped off him, and Saint Patrick began at once to bolt the nine iron boults.

"'Oh, murder! won't you let me out, Saint Patrick?' says the sarpiant; 'I've lost the bet fairly; and I'll pay you the gallon like a man!'

"'Let you out, my darling,' says Saint Patrick, 'to be sure I will—by all manner of means—but, you see, I haven't time now, so you must wait till to-morrow.' And so he took the iron chest, with the sarpiant in it, and pitches it into the lake here, where it is to this hour for certain; and 'tis the sarpiant struggling down at the bottom that makes the waves upon it. Many is the living man,' continued Picket, 'besides myself, has hard the sarpiant crying out, from

within the ohest under the water, 'Is it to-morrow yet?—Is it to-morrow yet?' which, to be sure, it never can be: and that's the way Saint Patrick settled the last of the sarpins, Sir.'—vol. i. p. 180.

The story of St. Swithin is told by Tom Doody, an old gardener.

"Well, Tom," said I to him, "this is Swithin's day, and not a drop of rain:—you see the old saying of 'forty days rain,' goes for nothing."

"Oh, but the day isn't over yet," said Tom, "so you'd better not halloo, Sir, till you're out of the wood. I'll go bail we'll have rain some time of the day, and then you may be sure of it for the forty days."—"If that's the way, Tom," said I, "the same Swithin must have been the thirstiest saint in the calendar; and it's quite certain he must have been a real Irish saint, since he's so fond of the drop."—"You may laugh if you please," said Tom, resting on his spade, "you may laugh if you please, but it's a bad thing any how, to spake that way of the saints; and, sure, Saint Swithin was a blessed priest, and the rain was a miracle sent on his account; but may be you never heard how it came to pass."—"No, Tom, I did not," said I.—"Well, then, I'll tell you," said he, "how it was. Saint Swithin was a priest, and a very holy man—so holy that he went by no other name but that of the blessed priest. He was'n't like the priests now-a-days, who ride about on fine horses, with spectacles stuck upon their noses, and horsewhips in their hands, and polished boots on their legs, that fit them as nate as a Limerick glove, (God forgive me for spaking ill of the clergy, but some of them have no more conscience than a pig in a pratie garden); I give you Doody's own words," said Mr. Lynch.—"That's exactly what I wish."—And he continued, "Saint Swithin was not that kind of priest, no such thing; for he did nothing but pray from morning to night, so that he brought a blessing on the whole country round; and could cure all sorts of diseases; and was so charitable that he'd give away the shirt off his back. Then, whenever he went out, it was quite plain and sober, on a rough little mountain-garron; and he thought himself grand entirely if his big ould-fashioned boots got a rub of the grass. It was no wonder he should be called the blessed priest, and that the people far and near should flock to him to mass and confession; or that they thought it a blessed thing to have him lay his hands on their heads. It's a pity the likes of him should ever die, but there's no help for death; and sure if he wasn't so good entirely he'd have been left, and not be taken away as he was; for 'tis them that are most wanting are the first to go. The news of his death flew about like lightning; and there was nothing but ullagoning through all

the country, and they had no less than eight, for they lost a good friend the day he died. However, from ullagoning they soon came to fighting about where he was to be buried. His own parish wouldn't part with him if they got half Ireland, and sure they had the best right to him; but the next parish wanted to get him by the lauve laider (strong hand), for they thought it would bring a blessing on them to have his bones among them; so his own parishioners at last took and buried him by night, without the others knowing any thing about it. When the others heard it they were tearing mad, and raised a large faction, thinking to take him up and carry him away in spite of his parishioners; so they had a great battle upon it; but those who had the best right to him were beat out and out, and the others were just going to take him up, when there came all at once such a rain as was never seen before or since; it was so heavy that they were obliged to run away half drowned, and give it up as a bad job. They thought, however, that it wouldn't last long, and that they could come again; but they were out in that, for it never stopped raining in that manner for forty days, so they were obliged to give it up entirely; and ever since that time there's always more or less rain on Saint Swithin's day, and for forty days after."

And for the credit of St. Swithin and Tom Doody, just as he had finished his story there came down a tremendous shower.

It has been said

"That man's an ass who thinks by force or skill

To stem the torrent of a woman's will:

For if she will—she will, you may depend on't;

And if she wo'n't—she wo'n't; and there's an end on't."

A fact which is illustrated by a lively little bit of a domestic sketch, with which we shall conclude our extracts from this extremely entertaining, and, we may add, useful "Guide-book."

"A FAMILY TRIP TO THE SPA OF TRALEE.

"I think, my dear," said my wife, one morning in the fine month of June, "I think, my dear, a little excursion to the Spa of Tralee, would do the children a great deal of good. They could bathe in the salt water, you know, and run about the strand, inhaling the fresh breeze from the ocean." Now, besides that this was said with one of her most winning smiles, I knew perfectly well there was no use in arguing with a woman, when once she has taken a thing positively into her head. So it is, and so it must be—all the arguments in the world would not persuade her to the contrary. I

leave it to wiser heads than mine to determine the whys and the wherefores; but, for my own part, I have always looked upon the ladies as having less of reason, and more of fancy and feeling, than those rough-hewn mortals of the masculine gender. If, therefore, you can tickle their fancies or awaken their feelings, the thing is done : t once; but, if you cannot do this, and will not grant what they look for, you have nothing for it but an absolute No.

"Now, every one must know there are more Noes than one in the language. For instance, there's the No affirmative, that is, when No is uttered in such a manner as to be equal to two negatives, which are equal to one affirmative.* Then there's the No equivocal, which leaves you in doubt whether it be intended for no or yes. And last of all comes the No absolute, which I take to be the most villainous, castle-breaking, heart-galling, down-knocking, up-blowing, hard-hearted monosyllable in the English language, and am therefore very much averse to making use of it.

"To be sure I did think we were just as well at home, and that it would be quite as well to save our cash as to go and sport it in Tralee, and was, therefore, on the point of rapping out an absolute No, when, in addition to my repugnance to make use of so ungracious a monosyllable, my wife's very winning smile charged me so forcibly, that, gulping down the No absolute, I only made use of the No equivocal.

"When a man begins to give way to a woman he may as well give up at once; she's sure to conquer; and thus it happened that my No equivocal was construed into an affirmative.

"Crack! crack! went the whip—'the car's at the door, your honour'—'hurroo,' all's bustle and confusion—Mary calling for Jooney—Jooney for Mary—my wife calling for both—the children all the time squeaking like so many guinea-pigs. The box of finery was placed on the car, as also the feather-bed, covered with a neat Tameen quilt, wife, maid, and children, all tumbling on the top of it. Thank Heaven! all's right at last—oh no, the large bandbox with my wife's best bonnet cannot be left behind—what should she do at Tralee without her best bonnet?—here it comes!" "Crack, crack!" went the whip; "Creak, creak!" squeaked the wheels, and at last away they rolled."—vol. i. p. 222.

We cannot take our leave without noticing the spirited and characteristic graphic illustrations which the author has given, by which, the "action being suited to the word" of the text, we see, as well as hear, the merry mountaineers.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1829. Vol. XIII.

The materials which compose this volume are interesting, useful, and valuable; they are arranged and compiled in a judicious and pleasing manner; and in the sentiments which they convey, there is little or nothing to offend good morals or good taste, but, on the contrary, much to support both.

This tribute of commendation would, we are convinced, be awarded by any one possessing a partiality to biography at all approaching to our own; but at the same time we feel conscious that in praising this volume our praise is in great measure egotistical. For, to place our own merits in the humblest light, in almost every case we clear the way for the Annual Biography and Obituary; and, as a whole, the work is little more than our memoirs of deceased individuals collected into a volume; a score of them—we are willing and happy to admit, re-written, and considerably enlarged and improved,—are printed in a larger type; and the remainder, as far as there is room,—for *all* our memoirs are not taken, as we shall show hereafter,—merely thrown into an alphabetical arrangement.

But we complain not, except for the purchasers of the work, for whom *all* our memoirs should be taken to make their book complete. On our own account, we make no complaint; on the contrary, we should be glad, if there were encouragement for them, to see collections formed from other divisions of our contents*. We only require the circumstances to be known and understood; and, satisfied with the acknowledgments made by the Editor of the Annual Obituary since the serious appeal we made about four years ago, we do not now enlarge on the subject in terms of reproach or complaint; but merely because we think our own subscribers should be informed, as well as those of the Annual Obituary, how highly our memoirs are esteemed.

We imagine, therefore, we do ourselves no more than simple justice in stating that the second division of this volume of the Annual Obituary, called

* One of the topographical articles, or even a Topographical Index to our series, would be of undeniable utility.

* Such is the *Nolo Episcopari*.—Ed.

the "Biographical Index," contains in all eighty-five memoirs, of which nine are stated to have been derived from the Naval, Military, or East India Military Calendars, three from newspapers, three from the Literary Gazette, twelve from our monthly contemporaries, and the remaining *fifty-eight* from the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

But we can go still further, by showing that, where the *Gentleman's Magazine* is not cited, in some instances it might have been consulted with advantage:—

Of Colonel de Montmorency's life, the professional data are given from the Royal Military Calendar; but some particulars of his family, his character, and the circumstances of his death, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, have been overlooked.

The memoir of Dr. O'Connor from the Literary Gazette, would have been improved, and at least one gross misprint corrected, by a comparison with our number for November.

The corrections of a correspondent in our March Magazine, p. 290, on our biography of Lord Oriel, are unnoticed in the *Annual Biography*.

In the memoir of Helen Maria Williams from the Monthly Magazine, an important correction in our May number, p. 386, has passed unnoticed, and the misstatement relative to "the Rev. F. Stone," is perpetuated by another re-publication.

These matters are of sufficient weight to claim correction in the next year's volume.

And now, having stated what the Editor of the *Annual Obituary* has taken from us, we should still consider ourselves insufficient champions for our Obituary, did we not also give some idea of what he has left. On turning over our numbers, we are ourselves surprised to find the uncopied more numerous than the copied. Without reckoning several brief memoirs of clergymen, and the longer paragraphs of our county deaths, which are, however, particularized in our Index of Essays, and might very properly be inserted in the "Biographical Index" of the work under review; we find our longer and distinct articles, which are wholly passed over in the *Annual Obituary*, amount to *upwards of sixty*. Of these the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Radnor, the Hon. Philip Pusey, and other Noblemen,

Sir W. A. Cunynghame, and other Baronets, Lord F. Bentinck, Sir P. E. Irving, and a long list of military and naval men, have as high a claim to notice as some of those selected whom it would be invidious to mention; of literary men, we do not find the talented local historian, Archdeacon Owen, nor the Rev. Mr. Leeves, the author of *Auld Robin Gray*; nor the artist Theodore Lane; whilst we think that even Peter Moore the renowned M. F. for Coventry, the clown Delpini, and the spendthrift J. P. Meridyth, have at least equal claims with the crazy George Bingham, or the rag-merchant Mr. John Bishopp; our memoirs of whom have been copied. We see clearly that, from the Editor being confined to a certain number of sheets (and the same is observable in the preceding volumes) the latter letters of the alphabet have suffered retrenchment; and many an eminent character with an initial W. has been excluded, when fools or beggars under B. have escaped expulsion.

Foreigners, as in the previous volumes, are entirely omitted; but the pages of our last volume preserve rather ample biographies of the Ducs de Riviere and San Carlos, Count Lauriston, Prince Ypsilanti, Clinton the American Governor, and Dr. Gall the phrenologist.

To turn from that part of the *Annual Obituary*, which is almost exclusively the work of the scissors, to that in which the pen has been employed with greater activity, we must first remark that the two divisions might very properly exchange a considerable portion of their titles. It is only the first division that is "compiled in part from original papers, and in part from contemporary publications;" whilst for the second, which is (this year at least) *wholly* copied from contemporary publications, the plain title of "Memoirs of celebrated persons, who have died within the years 1827—1828," would be sufficient.—And for what reason, a stranger would naturally object in addition, if the volume records the deaths of 1827 and 1828, is it called "the *Annual Obituary for 1829*?" We know ourselves the reason; it is because this anticipation of the coming year has been customary from the commencement of the work, when, from the plan being somewhat different, the title was less inappropriate. From a

discrepancy between the sectional title "Biographical Index of Deaths for 1828," and the general title of the work, "for 1829," we imagine the impropriety has been perceived, but its amendment prevented by the difficulty to which we have alluded: but still the proscription of certain deaths for 1829 is so terrific, and when we find the persons already deceased, so absurd, that an alteration appears desirable even at the sacrifice of some convenience.

On reviewing the leading features of the volume, we are happy to find a fair proportion of interesting and of original articles. We are glad to specify, under the latter description, a long memoir on Dean Hook, and those on William Lowndes, Esq. and the Rev. Edward Forster. We must commend the promptitude with which that of the Earl of Liverpool (to which our present number is indebted) was added to the collection,—an addition particularly desirable, as (unless we take also Dugald Stewart) he was perhaps the only first-rate public character that the obituary of the last year comprises.

On the whole it will be seen that the *Annual Obituary* adds a certain portion to the stock of English biography; but that, towards affording a complete record of all the eminent persons deceased in the year, it does not proceed half so far as the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*.

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The Annual Peerage of the British Empire for 1829. 2 vols. 12mo. Saunders and Osley.

The arrangement of this *Peerage* is to catalogue the families of all the peers of the United Kingdom in one alphabetical order (the rank of each being at the same time evident at first sight from the coronet which surmounts them); and its plan, in each article, is to commence with the peer, as the head of his family, and then to proceed with his children, his brethren and sisters, his uncles and aunts, and all other living relations, in exact correspondence to the propinquity they bear to him, and their chance of succession to the title. It is also a grand object with the Editor to comprise all such collateral branches as are within the remainder of the titles, however remote; and of these and the junior members of each family they boast in their preface that

"They are now enabled to present to the public descriptions of more than three thousand individuals, whom they have been the first to introduce into their appropriate places in a printed *Peerage*."

The novel and ingenious plan we have endeavoured briefly to describe, is undeniably, when once understood, so satisfactory and useful, the volumes are so elegant in their form, and the industry, research, information, and judgment of the fair editors (Misses Anne, Eliza, and Maria Innes) so evident throughout, that it was with great pleasure we observed this new edition. The work was originally published three years ago, and was from the first distinguished by the characteristics we have named; but there were many deficiencies, which made it rather desirable as an appendage or index to other similar works, than as a complete independent *vade-mecum*. The principal of these deficiencies were an absence or great meagreness in the genealogical deductions, and of either engravings or descriptions of the arms of the peers, which had previously been considered as almost an integral part of former works on the subject. Both these are now supplied; the former in a sufficient degree for a pocket *Peerage*; and the latter in a set of Plates we do not hesitate to call the best of any that have appeared in such a work. Another improvement is the mention now made of the various public employments of each individual; and to the whole is appended the first list we ever saw in one alphabet of all the Baronets of England, Nova Scotia, and Ireland, with the dates of the creation of their titles, their births, succession, and marriages; the names of their ladies and of their heirs. There is also a list of Bishops; but no account of their families. This, because their dignities are personal, has never yet been attempted in any *Peerage*; but surely, both from their own exalted character, and from their connexions being frequently of high rank, we see no reason why the Misses Innes, as they have already inserted an interesting excrecence in the family of the Prince of Saxe Coburg, who is no peer, should not also introduce us to the families of our Prelates, who, as peers for life, have at least as good a claim as any peers destitute of heirs.

To conclude, the *Annual Peerage* having been rendered as complete as

its rivals, is enabled fairly to run the race for public patronage, and we think we may predict with confidence that it will continue annually to renew its vigour, by casting its dead leaves, and shooting out fresh foliage, at the commencement of every succeeding spring.

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Debrett's Baronetage of England. The Sixth Edition, re-written and newly arranged. 2 vols. 12mo.

WE are happy to announce a much improved edition of a work which greatly required improvement. The present edition, we are told,

"Has been revised throughout, newly arranged, and in great part re-written by the Editor under whose superintendence the last three editions of Debrett's Peerage have been published; and who, in addition to a careful collation of preceding authors upon the subject, has had the advantage of many manuscript authorities."

The same enlarged page which was adopted in the last edition of Debrett's Peerage, and the same perspicuous variation of type and division of paragraphs, have also here been introduced with the greatest advantage.

◆
The Minstrel's Tale, and other Poems. By George Moore. 8vo. pp. 141.

IT is impossible in the present day to estimate poetry with justice to the writer's possible pretensions in point of talent, through the bad taste which universally prevails. That bad taste, as we have observed *iterum atque iterum*, consists in the vague general ideas and metaphysical character of strings of verses denominated poems. It is utterly in vain to exclaim, *again and again*, that the only ideas suited to poetry are those which are particular and circumstantial, and have a powerful effect. If poetry has not those ideas it must be insipid; but still rhyming young men run over the keys, and call it music, whether any tune is attached to so doing or not; which is just as reasonable as to think that, because a letter is written in a good hand, it is therefore a sensible one.

With regard to the poems before us, there are here and there some clever ideas; but the whole is constructed upon that bad model which we have so often exposed—stringing mere commonplace on rhymes. There are also

some strange pedantic epithets—"maundering minstrels love to stray," for instance, in p. 3. It seems as if writers thought that, because there have been reared some very fine poetical pines and melons, it is only necessary to produce pumpkins; but, though the soil in which each of these respective fruits is grown, may be equally good, we know that the fruits themselves are not so.

◆
An Historical Introduction to the several Books of the Old and New Testaments, compiled from the most eminent Divines of the Church of England. 18mo. pp. 195. Vincent, Oxford.

The Articles of the Church of England, with Scripture Proofs. 18mo. pp. 102. Vincent, Oxford.

WE regard these volumes with further views than those of a mere literary notice, because we consider them as calculated to make the subject familiar to such as would not encounter volumes of larger size. Books which are written for youth should not only be comprehensive, but also externally small; for children do not consult encyclopedias; they consider themselves amenable to no sort of instruction that is not on the same scale with themselves. The Historical Introduction, however, will prove a convenient manual for such as wish to *revive* their knowledge, or to be instructed for the first time without appearing to study. The subject is particularly well treated, and the tables are useful. At p. 16, instead of the words "*minute and even tedious, though necessary descriptions*," we should, for obvious reasons, have preferred the single adjective, "*circumstantial*."—The other volume is of still humbler pretensions, but we recommend it to laymen who *call* themselves members of the Established Church, without knowing much more of her doctrines than that they were not promulgated at the Council of Trent. The preface is quite to the purpose, and of a proper length. We would also suggest the use of these volumes, certainly the first, to schoolmasters; for we think that the religious instruction in most of our seminaries, is not sufficiently extensive to interest the learner.

FINE ARTS.

PANORAMA OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the upper circle at Leicester-square Mr. Burford has opened his panorama of the town of Sydney, New South Wales, the harbour of Port Jackson, and surrounding country. It is a very pleasing and interesting picture, painted from drawings made by Mr. Earle, under the inspection of Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, who brought them to England. The rugged precipitous shores, the windings of the water, produced by numerous green islands and headlands, form a very attractive landscape; and the groups of natives, performing some of their pastimes and ceremonies, are very amusing. We laughed heartily at the ludicrous appearance of the kangaroo and dog dancers, but lamented the deplorable condition of the professors. One group consists of an aboriginal, with his shield of wood, defending himself from the spears levelled at him by the kindred of the party he had killed. So very expert are these people, that, with no other defence than the slight shield of wood here represented, they are frequently able to escape from the trial with only a few slight wounds. The descriptive catalogue contains some very good and interesting notices of the history of the place, its public buildings, and the state, manners, and customs of its degraded aboriginals.

Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities.—No. II.

This rich assemblage of beautiful and picturesque objects continues with great spirit and excellence. In the number before us there are three of the late John Carter's masterly sketches; one by the indefatigably accurate Capon; and the rest by W. H. Bartlett, a young but surprisingly clever draughtsman, who accompanied Mr. Britton in his tour to the cities for the purpose of making sketches. The plates are nine in number, and represent: 1. The West Gate and Bridge, Gloucester; 2. The Ouse Bridge, York, a very charming print, etched by J. C. Varrall; 3. Ruins of Ely Palace and Chapel, Holborn, Carter; 4. Ruins of Winchester Palace, Southwark, Capon; 5. Wells Palace, ruins of the old Hall and Chapel; 6. Gate-house, Winchester; 7. Gateway to St. Augustine's, Canterbury; 8. West gate, ditto, an animated picture, with a variety of good groups of figures and subjects, by W. Harvey; 9. Peterborough Cathedral and Palace. We know of none more picturesque than the ruins at Wells, with their leafy adornings, and the turret struggling to elude the grasp of the curling ivy; and the contemplative scene under the beautiful front of

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Peterborough cathedral. In this number is given a portion of the letter-press relative to York and Lincoln, embellished with very superior engravings on wood, of Clifford's and Multangular towers, exterior and interior; Laythorpe postern and bridge, York; and the Roman archway and Castle gateway, Lincoln. The drawings for these are by Bartlett, and the engravings by Branston and Wright, and R. S. Williams. The letter-press is by Mr. Willsou, architect, of Lincoln. The delay in the publication of this second number, we regret to hear, has been partly occasioned by the severe indisposition of Mr. Britton. The other cause, the time bestowed by Le Keux on the plates, is flattering, and promises still greater excellence.

Panorama of the Rhine.—Leigh, Strand.

This is a copy of F. W. Delkeskamp's Panorama of the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence, published at Frankfurt; and is accompanied with new maps, showing the various routes from London to Cologne, and from Mayence to the source of the Rhine. It is well engraved by John Clark. One important advantage over the foreign panorama is the accompaniment of "The Steamboat Companion," a pamphlet descriptive of the principal places on the banks of the Rhine, and containing a table of distances calculated by the towing path of the river, an account of the steam-boats, coches d'eau, and every item of expence. To the student in geography this map is very important; and to those who design visiting the romantic beauties of this every-way interesting river, will find it a desirable and indispensable requisite.

DESTRUCTION OF COPPER-PLATES.

The custom of defacing the copper-plates of expensively illustrated works, a custom which at one time would have shocked the feelings of proprietors, we are happy to find is now becoming pretty general. The advantages resulting from such process are numerous and important: to the artist it affords additional encouragement; to the purchaser it is a security that no inferior impression will appear to deteriorate the value of his purchase; and, independently of the additional profit it furnishes the original proprietor, is calculated to preserve the present most exalted character of the arts. On this ground alone it would have our warmest approval. Some of the copper-plates of that very beautiful and rich collection of engraved pictures, "*Robson's Views of Cities*," we know have been destroyed; and so have also those of the "*Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting*," published by Mr.

Britton. Of the latter illustrated work we understand that the number printed was only 150 on large paper, and 200 small. A more extensive sacrifice of engravings is that made by Messrs. Harding and Lepard, of Lodge's folio portraits. These have been all destroyed, and the subjects re-engraved on a smaller scale for the new edition they are now about publishing.

Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs, No. 1.
Harding and Lepard.

In our May number, last year, we noticed the exhibition of the series of portraits to be engraved for this important work, and we have frequently called attention to the progress of the two former editions, which are not yet completed. It is a most singular circumstance, and probably a novelty in our literary annals, that at one and the same time three distinct editions of the same work, of different sizes, and with different engraved plates, should be in the course of publication. As the fact speaks for itself, and we have, in the number above referred to, given our opinion of its importance, elegance, and deserved popularity, we shall only enumerate the portraits here engraved: 1. Sir Philip Sidney, from the original of Sir Antonio More, in the collection of the Duke of Bedford, engraved by H. Robinson; 2. Ann Bullen, from the original of Holbein, in the collection of the Earl of Warwick, engraved by J. Thomson; 3. Archbishop Cranmer, from the original of Gerbicus Fliccius in the British Museum, engraved by W. Hall.

Indefatigable et Les Droits de l'Homme.
Huggins, Leadenhall-street.

This is a most excellently engraved representation of the spirited commencement of the action between the above unequal vessels, in Jan. 1797, off the coast of France. The Frenchman is going over, and her crew are running up the rigging; while the Indefatigable compliments her with a warm salute, and the Amazon is making approaches

to complete what the other has begun. A strong wind, and a heavy sea, give additional interest to the scene. It is creditable to the engraver as well as painter.

Great Britain Illustrated, Nos. I.-IV.—Tilt.

The publication of these works will form a new era in the history of the Fine Arts. We never observed any thing before so remarkably beautiful, at such very low prices. Four interesting ruins, engraved by E. Finden, from drawings by the academical Westall, and accompanied by letter-press descriptive notices from the pen of Moule, author of the *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, &c. are to be found in each number, the price of which is only *one shilling*. The cheapness of these views is effected by the means of steel engravings, which allow of an immense number being struck off before the plate becomes damaged; and we are happy to hear that the sale answers the expectation of the proprietors. The views are distinguished for picturesque effect and importance of subject. The drawings are accurate and beautiful, and the engravings exhibit much softness. Four numbers have been published.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Two marble busts, by Mr. Behnes, of the Princess Victoria and Prince George of Cumberland, have been recently placed in the gallery at Windsor Castle.

Messrs. Priestley and Weale have just issued a very elegant catalogue of their books on the Fine Arts, with an engraved title-page, representing a south-west view of Windsor Castle, taken Sept. 27, 1828, during all the bustle of reparation. It is drawn and engraved by James Carter.

Preparing.

Mr. Huggins has announced a view of the town of Cape of Good Hope and Table Bay, taken from one of the Company's ships lying off Amsterdam battery. To be engraved by Duncan.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 17.

The following will be the subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1830:—The Gospel of St. Matthew; Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*; the Three Olynthiac Orations of Demosthenes; the Tenth and Thirteenth Satires of Juvenal.

Ready for Publication.

CIAMPI, of Florence, an eminent archaeologist, has written a paper to prove the Roman characters to be only variations of

the Greek and Latin characters, which the Celts and Scandinavians brought home with them after their incursion into the Roman territory.

The Protestant Herald and Anti-Catholic Review; exhibiting in its counterpart a mirror of popery, as applicable to the present times.—No. II. *to be continued Monthly*.

The first number of the Library of Religious Knowledge, containing Natural Theology. To be continued every fortnight.

A monthly periodical, published at Madrid, called *Biblioteca de Religion*.

A new Spanish periodical, published twice a week, has appeared at Bayonne, under the title of *Gaceta de Bayone*. By DON ALBERTO LISTA.

The History of the South of France, during the Middle Ages. By FAURIEL.

Professor BOFF, of Berlin, is preparing a new edition, in Latin, of his Sanskrit Grammar, and a Sanskrit Glossary to his Episodes from the Mahabharata.

A new Almanack has appeared at Berlin, called *Historisches Taschenbach*. Mr. A. W. VON SCHLEGEL has contributed to its pages an historical, and Dr. CARL RITTER a geographical, account of India.

The first number of the London Review, a quarterly publication. Edited by the Rev. BLANCO WHITE.

Mr. BRITTON's third number of History, &c. of Gloucester Cathedral, with six engravings.

Illustrations of the Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Disorders of Health, and of its Relation to the Predisponent Constitutional Causes. By T. FORSTER, M.B. F.L.S.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. BERRY, author of the *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, and other works upon heraldry and genealogy, is about to publish, arranged in counties, (beginning with Kent and Sussex, which he has lately visited for the purpose of collecting the necessary materials,) the Genealogies of the present resident Families, with numerous Pedigrees from the Visitations of each County, and other authentic Manuscript Collections. As it is not likely that the power formerly given to the heralds to make visitations will ever again be resorted to, the forthcoming work of Mr. Berry is likely to prove of great utility; for, although these Pedigrees may not of themselves be of sufficient legal proof to establish the claims of kindred set forth in them, their great importance must be admitted, as affording a ready clue to the obtaining of such necessary proof and confirmation, whenever the same should be required, by pointing out the times and places of nativity, baptisms, marriages, and burials, and such other legal documents as might easily be obtained to effect it. Mr. Berry intends to publish two counties annually.

A new edition of the *Parochial History of Bremhill*, by the Rev. W. L. BOWLES; and also of his *Poem, Banwell-hill, or Days Departed*.

M. VON EYSENECH, of Carlsruhe, is engaged upon a great historical work, illustrating the war of the succession in Spain, and embracing the period from 1683 to 1709.

A complete History of Portugal, down to the time of Don Miguel, is announced at Paris. By the Marquis DE FORTIA D'URBAN and M. MIELLE.

Adelaide and Theodore. By Madame DE GENLIS.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the Mahomedan Power in India, from its commencement in the year 1000 till 1620. Translated by Lieut.-Col. JOHN BRIGGS, late resident at Satara, from the original Persian of MAHOMED KASIM ASTRADADY.

History of the Life and Times of the great Lord Clive. By Sir JOHN MALCOLM.

Some Account of the Writing and Opinions of Justin Martyr. By the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN.

Tractatus Verii Integri; being a Selection of the most valuable Productions of the Fathers of the Church during the first four Centuries: By the Rev. Dr. TURTON, of Cambridge.

An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, with explanations in Latin and English. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, M.A. and F.R.S.

History of India. By DE MARLES.

The second portion of Mr. ATHERTON's Poem of the Siege of Nineveh.

The Portraiture of a Christian Gentleman. By a Barrister.

A Prize Essay on the Lever, embracing its numerous modifications in the Wheel and Axle, and Pulley, in which the errors of Gregory, Lardner (in the Society's works for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge), Nicholson, and other eminent professors of mechanical science, are proved and corrected.

An Allegory, entitled, A Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World, with a Voyage to its several Islands; a Vocabulary of the Language, Map, Vignette, &c.

The Royal Library at Paris contains the best Collection of Oriental Manuscripts in Europe. The last catalogue was published in 1733, and since that period this department has more than doubled its treasures. A catalogue of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian MSS. is preparing, which is expected to be enriched by notes from the pen of the learned SILVESTER DE SACY.

A History of the English Stage, which will include, in a separate department, a complete History of English Dramatic Poetry. By Mr. J. P. COLLIER.

SCHOOL OF SURGERY IN EGYPT.

After many vain efforts, the perseverance of Mahmoud Ali has at last succeeded in forming a school of Surgery in Alexandria. As the professors, for the most part, understand little or no Arabic, the expedient is resorted to of composing their lectures in the Italian or French language, and getting them translated. The great difficulty to be overcome arose from the opposition of the Ulemas, who regard the study of anatomy as a profanation of the dead. These, however, after much negotiation, consented to give the affair their connivance, and at this moment the study of anatomy is pursued with the same freedom in Egypt as in Europe. The Pacha has fitted up, for the use of the professors, the military hospital of Abu

Discebel (the old man of the mountain), and in the past year a course of medical lectures has been already given in it. In conjunction with the study of medicine a course of instruction in the French tongue has been instituted, and, on the whole, great expectations are entertained with regard to this establishment. The number of students in the medical school last year was twenty-five in the first class; thirty-eight in the second; and eighty-three in the third class, according to the degree of progress which they had already made. In the French tongue, thirty-three in the first class; twenty-three in the second; and forty-five in the third.

THE COLOSSEUM.

This building, which has so long attracted notice, and excited inquiry, will soon be opened. The original plan for the building, we believe, was simply the construction of a panorama on a grand scale, and the spirited proprietor justly conceived that he could not do better than begin with the capital of his native country, which is not only the largest in Europe, but exhibits more objects of vast undertaking and intrinsic value than any in the world. With this view, during three or four summers, he had his tent pitched on the summit of St. Paul's, and in the serenity of the mornings, and while the city was yet unobscured by the smoke which, during the day, is poured forth from half a million of chimneys, was occupied in tracing the outlines of the city, and the prominent objects of the country for at least 20 miles round. This being completed, it naturally occurred that the space around the building might be laid out in such a manner as to form an additional attraction to the public, and for this purpose he planned a great variety of buildings and works of different kinds, which are in the course of being completed, and which in a few weeks will probably excite more interest than the principal object, the panorama itself. This is the only part of the undertaking that is finished, and consequently our remarks must be chiefly confined to it. It extends round the whole of the interior of the building, and the canvass on which it is drawn is said to be between one and two acres in extent. The spectator is supposed to be placed in the lantern of St. Paul's, and has a view of London, such as it appears in a very clear day about noon. Those who have not seen the original in a fine day, at the height of 300 feet above the surface of the earth, will be astonished and delighted with the imposing scene which this panorama presents to view. A space of nearly seven miles square, covered with houses and shops of every description, churches and spires, warehouses, docks, public buildings, palaces, &c., interspersed with the finest squares in the world, and traversed by the

winding Thames covered with thousands of ships, and vessels of almost all sizes and denominations, can hardly fail to excite astonishment even in the most callous observer. The river, with six bridges, forms the most conspicuous feature in the extensive view, the ships below London-bridge, the Monument, with the thick cluster of church spires around St. Paul's, the New Post Office, Somerset-house, and Westminster Abbey in the distance, form the next objects of attraction; and in the back-ground there is a beautiful, though rather indistinct, view of Greenwich-hospital, Shooter's-hill, Harrow-on-the-hill, the Surrey hills, with occasional glimpses of the Thames nearly as far up as Windsor Castle. The buildings and streets in the immediate neighbourhood are so distinctly seen, and correctly delineated, that almost every individual house and street may be recognized at once. The two towers of St. Paul's, with the roof immediately below the spectator, are given with the utmost correctness. The bridges also are excellent, and the scenery in the back-ground, with a few exceptions, deserves great praise. There are a number of curiosities, such as the old cross of St. Paul's, the hut in which Mr. Hornor took the outlines of the panorama; the circular space around the staircase destined for the exhibition of works of art, &c. An enchanting effect is produced on the spectator on quitting the gallery and ascending to the summit of the building, when, though in a different position, he has a view of the city in reality, the image of which he had seen in the panorama below.

The external works are in an unfinished state, but by the end of February will probably be completed and open for the public. They consist of a variety of departments. There is at present a conservatory, filled with a great variety of foreign and choice plants and shrubs; there is to be an aviary, a library, a reading-room, a refectory, grottos, waterfalls, *jets d'eau*, and, in short, almost every sort of amusement or recreation that can afford gratification, either to the studious or the mere killers of time. The work, altogether, is novel and unique in its kind; and out of England, and, we believe, even in England, no undertaking, on such a grand scale, has been attempted by one individual. The terms for subscribers are said to be ten guineas for entrance, and ten guineas annually, which allow each subscriber to take with him two ladies. For this sum they have the use of the library and the reading of all new publications, and have admission, as often as they please, to every part of the premises.

JOURNAL OF THE PROTECTORATE.

A number of manuscript volumes, containing the Journal of the British House of Commons during the Protectorship of Crom-

well. has been discovered among a mass of books and manuscripts belonging to a Literary Society in New York, which for many years had remained undisturbed. This Journal has heretofore been lost, and no traces of it discovered by the British Historians and Antiquaries. The manuscripts were probably taken to America by the regicides, who fled thither on the Restoration, with a view to prevent the attainment of their friends, and to conceal the proceedings of the Rump Parliament.

KING'S COLLEGE.

According to the regulations adopted by the Council of the King's College, a chapel of the established church is to be built in the College. At prayers in this chapel, all the students, resident and non-resident, are to be required to attend every morning. The resident students are required to attend the service of the Church of England in this chapel on Sundays, and the non-resident students, whenever they are required by the principal, must attend there also. Persons properly recommended will be allowed, however, under the sanction of the principal, to attend lectures in any particular course of study, but never to such an extent as to interfere with the education of the students, or the discipline of the College. Persons so attending will not be recognised as students, nor will they be entitled to contend

for prizes and rewards: nor will certificates of attendance at lectures be granted to any persons who have not gone through the prescribed course of religious instruction.

PROGRESS OF ZOOLOGY.

Dr. Brookes, in his address at the anniversary meeting of the Zoological Club, stated, that its Museum contained 600 species of mammalia, 4,000 birds, 1,000 reptiles and fishes, 1,000 testacea and crustacea, and 80,000 insects; and that during the short period of seven months, the Gardens and Museum have been visited by upwards of 180,000 persons. The Vivarium contains upwards of 430 living quadrupeds and birds; buildings for the accommodation of animals have been erected, so disposed as to afford them the opportunity of enjoying every approximation, consistent with their captive state, to the habits with which they are endowed by nature—as the bear's pit, the lama-house, beaver-dam, kangaroo-hut, aviaries for hawks, for owls, for small birds, &c. The vast outlay required for these works, for their preservation, and for the care and support of the animals, has been met this year, to the extent of 10,000*l.*, partly by the admission of the public, and by the contributions of the members of the Society, who already exceed 1,200 in number.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 8. W. R. Hamilton, esq. in the chair; Decimus Burton, esq., Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B., John Hugh Smith Pigott, esq., Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., and William Lynch, esq., of Dublin, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Ellis, Sec. A. S. exhibited an impression of the seal which he described as that of the bailiff of the town of Bruges; but erroneously, as we are informed by a friend. Our correspondent says, that an impression of the same was some time ago presented to him, as from the seal of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and he believes it to be the same as is still used by the bailiffs of that town; which is called Bruges in a charter of King John, and in one of as recent a date as the reign of Charles I. is styled "Bruges, alias Bruggenorth, alias Bridgenorth."—Mr. Ellis also contributed a paper on the privileges of the precincts of Black Friars and White Friars, London: introductory to a curious document, a "Note" of the liberties of the above district, temp. Elizabeth, and illustrative of the Alsatia, a leading feature in "The Fortunes of Nigel," and which was not finally disfranchised till the passing of an act of Parliament of the 8 and 9 William and Mary.

Jan. 15. H. Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair; Thomas Stapleton, esq. was elected Fellow.

Mr. Ellis communicated the instructions to Henry Killegrew, esq., who was sent into Scotland in 1572, soon after the news had arrived of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In some prefatory observations, Mr. Ellis remarked, that Walsingham was then the English Ambassador at the court of Paris; and it was evident from his correspondence that he was at the time impressed with a persuasion that the diabolical achievement had been "premeditated and minded long time before," by the party of the house of Guise. The object of Killegrew's mission into Scotland was to acquaint the Scottish Lords how decidedly this was the opinion of the English Queen; and to assure them of her support, should any danger induce them to require proof of her amity.

Jan. 22. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. in the chair; James Hoffman, esq. was elected Fellow.

A communication was read from Frederick Madden, esq. F.S.A. one of the librarians of the British Museum, illustrating and giving an abstract of a highly curious poem in Norman French, preserved

in the Harleian MSS. No. 913. The author is Friar Michael of Kildare, a writer whom Ritson has enrolled among the poets of the fifteenth century, whereas he should be placed at the latter end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth. The present poem has been described in the Harleian Catalogue as merely relative to the disputes of two great chieftains named Sir Maurice and Sir Walter, by which names are meant Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, the head of the Geraldine faction, and Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; but its chief value is in a topographical, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, a statistical point of view. It gives a particular account of the vigorous and enthusiastic manner in which the walls of the town of New Ross were erected by the townsmen in the year 1265; describing the manner in which the several trades divided the labour, so that each should work at the foss one day in the week; and concluding by saying, that all the ladies of the town contributed their proportion on Sunday. Every day's proceedings were commenced by a triumphant procession, with banners, &c. to the scene of the operations: and the afternoon was generally spent in feasting, and drinking success to the undertaking. Altogether, by his animated descriptions, and by furnishing a census of the different crafts, the poet conveys a very interesting and valuable view both of the military and commercial importance of one of the most

flourishing port towns in Ireland at that period. Mr. Madden prefaced his extracts by an able survey of the political events which had stimulated the inhabitants of New Ross to provide their dwellings with a sufficient protection; and having appended to his letter a copy of the original poem, it will probably be printed entire in the *Archæologia*.

CHESTER ANTIQUITIES.

In excavating a deep sewer under the road leading to the intended new bridge at Chester, was lately found a Roman *stylus* of ivory, in an excellent state of preservation, about four inches in length, and about the thickness of a goose quill. Another *stylus* was found about forty years ago, in Martin's Ash, in that city. It is made of brass, with an ornamental head: and is now in the possession of Mr. John Lowe, goldsmith. Near the spot where the ivory *stylus* has now been found (that is in Nuns' garden, near the castle), the men discovered, also, a piece of red Roman pottery, being the half of a female face, most beautifully delineated in relief. Also a small silver coin of Severus, in fine preservation; on the obverse of which is a head, inscription, "Severus Pius Aug." On the reverse, a female sitting, with an olive branch in her right hand, on the left a trident, inscription, "Restitutor Orbis."

SELECT POETRY.

BAYLY'S BUTTERFLY TRANSLATED.

Εἶθ' εἴην ψυχὴ ἐνὶ κήπῳ,
Οὐ ρόδα λείρα καὶ ἴα θαλλεῖ,
Ἀνθεὰ ἀμφιποτωμένη αἰεὶ,
Ἦδέα καλᾶτε πάντα κυνοῦσα·
Οὐκ ἀρχὴν, οὐ χρυσὸν ἱπαντῶ,
Οὐδὲ πιστεῖν δούλους παρὰ ποσσὶ·
Ἄλλ' εἴην ψυχὴ ἐνὶ κήπῳ,
Ἦδέα καλᾶτε πάντα κυνοῦσα.

Ῥάβδον δαίμονος εἶθ' ὑφελείμην
Κεῖν' ἀν' προσθήμην πτερὰ καλὰ,
Παίσαντ' αἴρι νιν θειρὸν Φῶς,
Νύκτα ρόδῳ ἐνὶ βίλγῃ ἀπθύν.
Διέταί πλοῦτος ὁ διλάκρος ὤρας,
Ἀρχὴ δυστυχίαν σάφα τίττει·
Ψυχὴ δ' εἴην ἡρόφοιτος
Ἦν κοιμᾷ ρόδῳ ὕμνος ἀπθούς.

Καὶ φαίης ταχ' ἀλήτιδα ῖγοῦν
Τὴνδ' ἱλαρὰν περ ψυχὴν ὀπώρας·
Ἄλλὰ γ' ἄμεινον, ἀπῆλθεν ὅθ' εἴλην,
Θησκειν, πᾶνθ' ὅτι κάλ' ἱμαρᾶνθη.

Οἶδ' ἐθίλουσι βίου κατὰ χεῖμα
Πλείω ζῆν' ἔτι ἤματ' ἀπθῇ·
Εἴην ψυχὴ ἀνθ' ἀλῆτις,
Καὶ θησκειντ' ὅτ' ἄφαντα τὰ καλὰ.

Sept. 16.

C. K.

ON POMPEII.

WHERE o'er the lonely regions of the
tomb,
Wrapt in a veil of more than midnight gloom,
Oblivion brooding spread her dusky away,
Whilst age on age in silence rolled away,
'Mid the wild trophies of Destruction's reign,
Stands the lone city on th' Italian plain.
As when a thundering storm is hush'd to
sleep, [deep,
That fiercely lash'd, erewhile, the foaming
When from the ocean rolls its cloudy car,
And its dark legions cease their furious war,
Then on the confines of some distant shore,
Where sleep the waves, that wildly raged
before, [tered form,
Thro' hovering mists that clothe its shat-
A wreck appears, the trophy of the storm.

Thus o'er the scene, where once the lofty
tower— [power,
The swelling dome proclaimed 'th' abode of
Where now in dust their mouldering stones
are spread,

Pompeii frowning rears her widowed head ;
A shapeless pile, a city but in name,
The tomb of pomp, the sepulchre of fame.
Where rose majestic fanes, with sculptur'd
crown'd, [low'd ground ;
There mouldering fragments press the hal-
No suppliant throng within her temple bends,
Nor fragrant incense hence to heaven ascends ;
From its deep base the massive altars hurl'd,
And quench'd the flame that round the pil-
lars curl'd.

But 'tis not gone—the fingers of decay
Each graceful remnant have not torn away,
Still gleams there, hovering round, with
faintest rays

E'en now the glory of departed days :
Mark the proud column trembling rear its
head,

Mark at its base its scattered honours spread ;
See where the sculptor's hand the marble
traced, [faced,

There beauty lingers—lingers though de-
Still hovers o'er her once beloved abode,
Nor leaves the favoured ground that Romans
trod.

If here, when twilight dims the light of
day,
Some chance direct a stranger's lonely way,
With trembling step he treads the hallow'd
ground,

With fearful eye surveys the scene around :
That dreary waste—that grandeur of decay—
That greatness ruin fails to sweep away :
He shrinks appall'd, as if his venturous feet
Had pierc'd the pallid realms of Death's
retreat :

So drear that calm—that silence, oh ! how
deep, [sleep,
Here where entomb'd unnumber'd victims
Where linger none to call one spot their own,
To weep its blasted power, its glory flown.

Awake ! dread genius of the slumbering
plain !

Awake ! if here extends thy silent reign ;
Rise from thy haunt, stern spirit of the clime ;
Unfold the records of forgotten time !

'Tis thine to paint the terrors of that day,
That scene unknown, that awful scene dis-
play. [gloom

Lo ! round Campania's coasts the gathering
Advancing slowly speaks th' impending doom ;
Deep roars the thunder's voice, as pillowed
high

On frowning clouds it traverses the sky ;
See ! through involving mists the lightning's
glare [there :

Shoots swiftly by, and leaves but darkness
Wrapt in the clouds, and mantled in the storm,
Vesuvius rears aloft her giant form :
It comes—the fiery stream—its foaming tide
In gathering volumes shakes the mountain's
side,

Now clothed in mists it hides its glowing
light,

And foams unseen upon the distant height ;
Now bursting forth its dazzling flame dis-
plays— [sullen blaze—

From heaven's dark vault gleams back the
Wing'd with fierce rage in dreadful grandeur
now

It rushes thundering o'er each craggy brow,
And stops not—turns not—till with hollow
sound

It pours resistless on the trembling ground :
Hour of despair ! dark hour of deep dismay !
When plung'd in gloom the fated city lay,
When Death's dread angel drew with savage
joy

His flaming sword impatient to destroy.
See ! the distracted wretch in wild despair
Pours to the thundering heavens his faultering
prayer ; [cheek

That trembling—quivering lip, that pallid
The secret anguish of his heart bespeak ;
Anguish unknown ! when struggling thro'
the soul

Waves of conflicting thought tumultuous roll,
When to his tottering house of mortal clay
Life clings still closer ere 'tis swept away.
'Tis all—the fiery streams now nearer roar,
Now from heaven's vault the burning tor-
rents pour ; [capt walls,

Crush'd are the swelling domes—the tower-
And wrapt in darkness, proud Pompeii falls.

'Tis gone—the thunder's hush'd—from
side to side [divide,
Thro' heaven's high vault, the rolling clouds
Spread o'er the plain the morning's glimmer-
ing light

With rising beams dispels the gloom of night.
Day follows day, and year succeeds to year ;
Fresh verdure clothes the ground, fresh fields
appear.

O'er the lost city blooms th' unheeding flower,
And pendant vines the hallow'd spot embower.
New empires rise, new conquerors spread
their way,

And other lords submissive realms obey.
Torn from her height of grandeur and of fame,
Low in the dust sinks Rome's majestic name.
Another kingdom's raised, for ever sure,
No power can shake its base, no time obacure.
Yes, ere Pompeii sank to endless night,
From Judah's confines gleamed the dawning
light ;

Now o'er the world extends the glorious flame,
Now rise new temples to Jehovah's name ;
Now distant tribes with joy their offerings
bring,

And Israel's Saviour own their God and King.
Messiah reigns ! the mighty Conqueror reigns,
His foes o'ercome, and burst their slavish
chains,

The sceptre's his—the crown adorns his brow,
And prostrate nations at his footstool bow ;
His glorious sway shall spread from shore to
shore,

Till time shall cease, and changes be no more.
Jan. 6. J. S.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

An inquiry of some statistical importance is now going on in France, the object of which is to ascertain whether it is most expedient for the interests of the country to encourage the growth of the sugar required for home consumption in the colonies belonging to France, to obtain it from the settlements of other states, or promote the establishments already undertaken for its manufacture from the beet root. With this view a number of experienced persons have been called up to Paris, among whom are colonists from Guadeloupe, old settlers in St. Domingo, traders to the island of Cuba, refiners, &c., several of whom have already undergone examinations before a commission specially appointed by the government. In the progress of the business, a very interesting fact has been elicited respecting the manufacture of sugar from the beet root, and results obtained which could only have been done by experience, and not scientific researches. M. Morel de Vinde, a peer of France, has made repeated trials on the beet root, and contends that its cultivation will improve French agriculture more than that of any other kind of vegetable. He asserts that the general adoption of this plant would render France independent of foreign supplies of sugar, and that it is, besides, the best food for fattening cattle.

At a recent sitting of the French Geographical Society, one of the members read a report on a work by the late General Andreossy, entitled *Constantinople and the Bosphorus, in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1816*. In the introduction, the author sketches the vicissitudes undergone by the ancient Byzantium. To the historical description of Constantinople, succeeds a brief view of the political and private conduct of the reigning Sultan (Mahmoud II.), to whom the author pays a tribute of praise for the ability and firmness which he has displayed since his accession to the throne, accusing him of only one error, the treaty of Bucharest, signed on the 29th of May, 1812, the effect of which was to place Turkey in a false position with reference to its formidable adversary Russia. The body of the work is divided into three books. The first treats of the situation of the Ottoman empire; the second is devoted to the canal of Constantinople, and its neighbourhood. The third part of the work consists of an account of the manner in which Constantinople is supplied with water, both by aqueducts and by subterraneous conduits; and General Andreossy considers the system superior to

any which has been adopted in the other parts of Europe. Several of the notes at the end of the respective books are exceedingly interesting; among others, a notice of the first anatomical and medical work printed at Constantinople, by order of Mahmoud, in 1812; and the biography of the Ambassadors from France resident in the capital of the Ottoman empire from 1535 to 1826. There is also an elaborate map of Constantinople and of the Bosphorus.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon *Gazette* contains an account of the reception of Donna Maria at the English Court. It styles her the Princess of Para, the title by which it affirms she was received, and says that three of the London Journals confirm this statement. A revolution in favour of the young Queen was attempted on the 9th January, which failed, owing to the Government having had full information of the proceedings of the conspirators.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Turks, notwithstanding the severity of the season, continue to harass the Russians in every possible way. On the night of the 8th December Hussein Pacha made a new attack on the Russian divisions in Bulgaria, and caused them considerable loss. His object appears to be to force General Roth to pass the Danube, and leave Varna isolated, in order to facilitate the intended attack on the place by the Grand Vizier.

The Russians have altered their plans for the next campaign. They are to leave the fortresses of the Danube, the entrenchments of Choumla, and the passes of the Balkan on their left, instead of profiting by the advantages which the possession of Varna presents for an advance in that quarter, and to push through Servia and Bosnia into the interior of Turkey! The Sultan no sooner heard that the war was likely to take a new course, than he caused the fortifications of Sophia to be put into a state of defence, and ordered a camp of 50,000 men, chiefly cavalry, to be established before that city.—At Constantinople itself, fortifications were forming of so extensive a nature as to secure the possession of the wells and aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, and to cover a force of 200,000 men, should the Sultan be compelled, like the last of the Constantines, to fight for empire and life under the walls of his capital.

The Sultan had ordered a firman to be published in all the churches, enjoining

Mussulmans to refrain from all spirituous liquors, and to be ever ready to fight the enemy, even before the gates of the capital itself; to remember the example of other nations, who, under circumstances less favourable, have come out triumphantly from the struggles which they had to sustain. The firman concludes by a general appeal to men, from 16 to 60 years, under arms.

GREECE.

According to an official declaration lately carried to Constantinople, by M. Jaubert, dated London, Nov. 16th, and signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Prince Polignac, and Count Lieven, these Ministers notify to the Porte, that the object of the expedition to the Morea having been attained, the Allied Powers owe it to their dignity to prevent the Morea from being exposed to new invasions. The three Courts therefore declare, that, "till a definitive arrangement, made in common with them, has regulated the lot of the provinces which the Alliance has caused to be occupied by their troops, they place the Morea and the isles of the Cyclades under their provisional guarantee; and that in virtue of this declaration, they will view as an aggression against themselves the entrance of any military force into that country."

NORTH AMERICA.

RELIGIONS IN NEW YORK.—The number of places of worship in New York is 99, viz:—Trinitarian Presbyterian, 23; Protestant Episcopal, 18; Baptists, 14; Reformed Dutch, 13; Methodist Society, 3; Methodist Episcopal, 7; Methodist African, 3; Independents, 4; Friends, 3; Roman Catholics, 3; Lutherans, 2; Unitarian, 2; Universalists, 2; Moravians, 1; Hebrew Synagogue, 1; New Jerusalem, 1.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In consequence of the declaration of war by Bolivia against Peru, news of which had reached Lima, a proclamation had been issued by Salazar, the Peruvian Vice-President, declaring all the ports in the Pacific, from Tombez to Panama, in a state of blockade. The Peruvian navy, by which this extensive blockade is to be sustained, is stated to consist only of one frigate and several small vessels, all with very efficient crews.

Accounts from Mexico confirm the surrender of the port of Perote to General Rincun, who had two short actions with Santa Ana, ten days before the surrender, when the latter escaped, and by the last accounts was about three hundred miles in the interior, endeavouring to reach Guatemala, pursued by two superior bodies of the Government troops. It was expected the attempted insurrection would prove beneficial to the republic, by clearing it of a number of ambitious and dangerous men.

GENR. MAG. January, 1829.

AUSTRALASIA.

Settlement on the Western Coast of Holland.—Extensive arrangements have, for some time past, been in progress, for the formation of a settlement at the Swan River, on the western coast of New Holland, and directions have been given by the English government for taking formal possession of this almost unknown country. A list of the regulations by which emigrants from the United Kingdom to this new settlement are to be governed, has been published. From them it appears, that none but men of some capital are wished for by the King's government as undertakers of the projected enterprise. The state is to be at no expense whatever. The colonist is to support himself and family throughout the voyage and after the disembarkation, and to protect from want, at his own proper charge, any labourers or servants whom he may take out from England, receiving for each an indemnification to the amount of 15*l.* which is decided to be equivalent to 200 acres of land. For each 3*l.* of capital employed upon the enterprise, and proved to have been expended in stock, implements of husbandry, or other articles applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or to be in the hands of the colonist disposable for such employment, he is to receive 40 acres of land,—that is to say, the purchase of his fee-simple estate is to be 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre. So that for an outlay of 600*l.* a man may become master of 8000 acres.

In the early part of last year Captain Stirling, of his Majesty's ship *Success*, was directed to examine the western coast of New Holland from Cape Leeuwin northwards. Cape Leeuwin, or Lion's Land, is the south-west part of New Holland, and was so called from the Dutch ship which first discovered it in 1660. Here it was that the late Captain Fleaders commenced his survey on the 7th of Dec. 1801, which was confined entirely to the south and east coasts; while about the same time an examination of the west and south coasts took place by Captain Baudin, a French navigator. Until the visit of Captain Stirling, in Feb. 1827, we were entirely indebted to Baudin for our knowledge of the Swan River. The object of Captain Stirling's expedition was to ascertain an eligible situation for the establishment of a colony; and the report made by him, after the careful examination of five hundred miles of coast, has led to the selection of the Swan River, situated in 32 deg. 4 min., and deriving its name from the numerous black swans by which it is frequented. It was surveyed by the French to the distance of about sixty miles. Captain Stirling penetrated to its source, and some way beyond, through an extending picturesque and fertile country, until he

arrived at an extensive range of mountains, the view from which presented only a vast and boundless plain. Although Captain Stirling's first interview with the natives in his progress up the river assumed rather a hostile character, it terminated in perfect amity, which continued uninterrupted. The inhabitants were found in the most deplorable state of savage ignorance, clothed merely with a mantle of kangaroo or opossum skins, and armed with spears pointed by the bones of animals or flint. A stone adze and a mother-of-pearl fishing-hook appeared to be their only implements, with fishing-lines manufactured from the bark of trees. In summer (which, be it observed, is our winter) they frequent the coast in considerable numbers, and live chiefly upon fish taken by spearing, as they are unacquainted with the mode of making nets, as well as the construction of a canoe, or even raft of the rudest kind.

The climate of the Swan River is described as extremely salubrious. Although the heat is very great during the middle of the day, yet the frequent showers and cool breezes from the mountains deprive it of any injurious effect. The mornings and the evenings allow ample time for labour, and the nights are clear and beautiful. The heat is probably greater upon the sea shore than inland, owing to the power of the sun on a sandy soil; but it should be stated that no case of

sickness occurred to Capt. Stirling's crew, though they were necessarily much exposed. The soil is described as most inviting to the agriculturist. Springs are abundant; and so rich is the vegetation, that thistles and ferns were observed which had attained the enormous growth of twelve feet. The trees, too, assumed the most luxuriant green possible. Several specimens of minerals were collected by Captain Stirling, which have been deposited with the Geological Society. Of the birds, the most common are the emu or cassowary—the swan, and several species of the duck tribe, which are particularly numerous—cockatoos, both white and black—quails, pigeons, parrots, kingfishers, falcons, and many singing birds. On the coast, seals, but of the least valuable kind, abound; and both whales and sharks are frequently seen. Fish, of a variety of excellent kinds, is plentiful; and there appears little doubt but that a valuable fishery will result from the establishment of the projected colony. Two ships of war have been appointed to take out the settlers, and Captain Stirling has been nominated governor of the new settlement. Lieutenant Roe, of the navy, who was employed in the survey of New Holland under Captain King, goes out as surveyor-general to the new colony; and some other officers, selected for their scientific acquirements, have received subordinate appointments.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Anglesea has been recalled from the Viceroyalty of Ireland. The circumstances which led to this event were as follow:—On the 11th of December the Duke of Wellington transmitted the following letter to Dr. Curtis, the Catholic Primate of Ireland, in reply to a letter from that gentleman respecting the Catholic question.

“My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic question, which, by benefitting the state, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately. If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great), I should not despair of seeing a

satisfactory remedy. Believe me, my dear Sir, ever your most faithful, humble servant,

WELLINGTON.”

An intimacy which has long subsisted between the Duke and the Archbishop, originating in some services rendered to the British army at Salamanca by Dr. Curtis, then rector of that place, will account for the apparently strange familiarity of the address. Dr. Curtis obtained his appointment as Archbishop and Catholic Primate through the interest and recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, who has always treated him with marked kindness. The reply of the Archbishop is dated from Drogheda, Dec. 19, in which, among other observations, he says, “My friends have no hesitation in declaring, that the project mentioned by your Grace, of burying the Catholic question in oblivion, for the purpose of considering it more at leisure, is totally inadmissible, and would exasperate in the highest degree those who are already too much excited, and would only consider that measure as a repetition of the same old pretext, so often employed to elude and disappoint their hopes of redress; but that if it even were adopted, it could only serve to augment the difficulties, by allowing the

contending parties, and particularly the enemies of all concession, the opportunities they seek for preparing their means of resistance and violence, which they have latterly carried to the most alarming lengths, which they have avowed and publicly announced in atrocious and sanguinary terms. An effectual remedy would cost your Grace but one word."

On the 22d of December Dr. Curtis wrote to the Marquis of Anglesea, transmitting, at the same time, the Duke of Wellington's letter, with his own reply thereto. On the next day the noble Marquis returned an answer, which might be considered as equivalent to a resignation of his high office. "I did not (says he) know the precise sentiments of the Duke of Wellington upon the present state of the Catholic question. —Knowing it, I shall venture to offer my opinion upon the course that it behoves the Catholics to pursue." "I differ from the opinion of the Duke, that an attempt should be made to 'bury in oblivion' the question for a short time. First, because the thing is utterly impossible; and next, because, if the thing were possible, I fear that advantage might be taken of the pause, by representing it as a panic achieved by the late violent reaction, and by proclaiming that if the Government at once and peremptorily decided against concession, the Catholics would cease to agitate, and then all the miseries of the last years of Ireland will be to be re-acted. What I do recommend is, that the measure should not be for a moment lost sight of—that anxiety should continue to be manifested—that all constitutional (in contradistinction to merely legal) means should be resorted to, to forward the cause; but that, at the same time, the most patient forbearance, the most submissive obedience to the laws should be inculcated."

Shortly after this, it was officially announced, that the Marquis of Anglesea was no longer the Viceroy of Ireland; and on the 19th of January he took his departure from Dublin. The event was marked by a strong manifestation of public feeling. The principal shops were closed, and at an early hour, the vicinity of the Castle was thronged with a vast assemblage of persons of almost every rank and condition in society. In a short time after, the military proceeded to line the different streets, which were to form the line of route. Small parties of the police were interspersed at occasional intervals, and on the Kingstown road were nine detachments of military and mounted police. —The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed to succeed the noble Marquis.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has decided that clergymen may hold pluralities of livings, provided they are thirty English miles apart. The judgment was had in the case of the Primate of all Ireland, who refused to grant a faculty to the Rev. Mr.

Cotton, who was presented to the living of Thurles, holding at the same time the Archdeaconry of Cashel. The decision is, therefore, in favour of the Archdeacon of Cashel.

SCOTLAND.

Jan. 12. The Anniversary Meeting of the *Church Patronage Society* was held at Edinburgh, George Sinclair, Esq. in the chair. In 1824, this society was instituted, having two distinct objects, one the acquisition by purchase of rights of patronage offered for sale; and the other, the diffusion of right sentiments regarding the exercise of patronage, and their practical establishment by means of public discussion among both patrons and people. Since that period, the patronage of one parish has been acquired by the society for the benefit of the parish; that of another has been so placed, that the society, if duly countenanced, will be enabled to restore it also to the people. Twenty auxiliaries have, in various quarters of the country, added their weight to the institution; and others are about to be formed. The directors distinctly state in the report, in answer to the objections against a popular election, as being ill-qualified to ensure a good appointment, that the right of voting will be confined "to communicants admitted to ordinances on discipline." After nominating the officers of the society for the year ensuing, the meeting separated.

Jan. 12. The *Glasgow Theatre* was entirely destroyed by fire, which was first discovered in the interior by the performers, while engaged in the rehearsal of *Blue Beard*. In a few minutes the flames extended themselves to every part of the building, until it became one vast and burning mass, and in little more than two hours nothing was visible but a heap of smoking ruins. The engines, except for the purpose of keeping the flames from the adjoining houses, were of little use. Two thick walls preserved the houses on the north side; and the New Exchange, on the south, was saved by the efforts of the firemen. The cause of the accident is not explained; but it is said to have arisen from an explosion of gas in the gallery entrance, owing to inattention in turning it off.

Mr. Seymour, the manager, will, it is feared, be ruined by this calamity, as his loss is calculated at 1,500*l.*, and unfortunately he was not insured for a single penny. The proprietors of the theatre had insured it for 5,500*l.* in various offices. But few articles were saved from the flames. No lives were lost.

The following description of the theatre is given in Dr. Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*. "The theatre in Dunlop-street having been found inconvenient, and too small for the

accommodation of the public, a magnificent one has been erected on the west side of Queen-street, on the principle of transferable shares of twenty-five pounds each, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. This building is one hundred and fifty-eight feet long, and seventy feet wide, calculated to contain fifteen hundred persons, or about 250*l.* per night—being of greater extent than any of the provincial theatres. The east front of the building is composed of an arcade basement, supporting six Ionic columns, thirty feet high, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. The centre, or principal vestibule, which leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, is separated from the corridors by a screen, interspersed with Corinthian columns, which gives the entrance a very impressive effect. The spectatory is of an elliptic form, displaying two tier of boxes, slips, and galleries; the proscenium is thirty feet wide, enriched with antique ornaments; and the stage balconies are done up in superior taste. The building and scenery cost upwards of 18,500*l.*"

The Duke of Athol is now building a new palace at *Dunkeld*, which, judging from the plans, bids fair, in some measure, to vie with the magnificent palace of our Sovereign. It is, however, designed in a style of architecture which may be more properly denominated the abbey than the castellated gothic. The internal arrangements of the rooms are of the same princely dimensions, and the principal entrance is by a porch, sufficiently lofty to admit of a carriage being driven under it. From this porch a vestibule, 50 feet in length, leads into the great hall, 90 feet long; thence to the grand staircase, which is only separated from the hall by a screen of open arches. From the hall and staircase is a communication with the state rooms; and, by a spacious and handsome corridor, attached to the staircase, with the Duke's private apartment. The library, dining, and drawing-room, are each 50 feet by 80, and 22 feet in height, and the other apartments are of corresponding proportions. His Grace, although at the advanced age of 74, takes the greatest interest in the work, which, from its size and splendour, is calculated to transmit his name to posterity as the founder of one of the finest structures in North Britain.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ANTI-CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the kingdom, particularly in the West of England, to prepare petitions against the Catholic claims. On the 16th of Jan. a meeting of the freeholders of Devonshire took place in the Castle Yard, *Exeter*.

There were from twelve to thirteen thousand persons present, amongst whom were the leading nobility and gentry of the county. The supporters of each party were ranged on opposite sides of the ground, and the movements of the people who attended to support the petition were organized by flag-signals in the same manner as at *Pensden-heath*, and their applause or disapprobation elicited accordingly. Mr. *Fursdon* moved the petition, and it was seconded by Mr. *Fulford, jun.* The earl of *Morley* moved an amendment, declaring the propriety of leaving the question to the wisdom of Parliament. William *Courtenay, Esq.* (Deputy Clerk of Parliament) seconded the amendment. Mr. *Holdsworth* opposed it, and Lord *Ebrington* supported it. Sir *Thomas Lethbridge* followed, and denounced the great mass of the Irish Association, of which Lord *Ebrington* was a member, as traitors, whose suppression the public safety demanded. Mr. *Buller* moved another amendment, distinctly in favour of concessions to the Catholics. Lord *Seymour* seconded it. Lord *Morley's* amendment was negatived by a considerable majority. On Mr. *Buller's* amendment being put, all the liberal party voted in its favour; but this amendment was negatived, and the original petition adopted, by a considerable majority.

A meeting has been held at *Sidmouth*, *Edward Lee, Esq.* in the chair, to petition in favour of Emancipation. The first resolution declared the propriety of leaving the question to Parliament; but an anti-Catholic petition having been circulated as expressing the sentiments of the inhabitants of the eastern part of Devon (in which district *Sidmouth* is situated), the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood were induced to come forward, and declare their sentiments to be unchanged on the question. The petition adopted is to be presented in both Houses of Parliament on the night the anti-Catholic petition is presented.

At a meeting at *Truro*, a petition against Emancipation was proposed and seconded by Dr. *Carlion* and the Earl of *Falmouth*. Mr. *Budd* (editor of the *West Briton*) and some other gentlemen opposed it, but the petition was carried by a large majority. Meetings have been also held at *Bodmin*, *Launceston*, *Callington*, *Helston*, and *Penzance*, to petition against the Catholic claims. At *Bodmin*, an amendment was moved by W. *Peter, Esq.* barrister, of *Truro*, seconded by C. *Rushleigh, Esq.*, and negatived by a great majority. Some gentlemen at the *Launceston* meeting avowed themselves friendly to Emancipation, but declined offering any opposition to the object of the requisitionists. An amendment was moved at *Callington*, by W. O. *Trelawney, Esq.*, and seconded at great length by John *Rundle, Esq.* of *Tavistock*: it was

rejected by a large majority. At Helston, the petition was unanimously adopted; and at Penzance, after an ineffectual opposition, a similar petition was carried by a considerable majority.

The Presbytery of Glasgow have had a meeting on the propriety of petitioning respecting Catholic emancipation. After a long debate, a petition against further concessions was carried by twenty-two votes to four.

Similar meetings, which have been held in various parts of the kingdom, have been generally attended with the same results.

During the year 1828, the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland was improved to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* The consumption of cotton and indigo was greater than ever had before been known. Of cotton the quantities consumed were, in the respective years—1822, 550,800 bags; 1823, 615,940 bags; 1827, 662,900 bags; 1828, 732,700 bags. Of indigo, the quantities sold for home consumption were as follow:—Year 1823, 2,066,938 chests; 1826, 1,766,470 chests; 1827, 2,143,773 chests; 1828, 2,910,053 chests. In the course of 1828, 13,262 ships passed the Sound, viz.:—4,425 English, 2,240 Prussian, 1,322 Swedish, 1,090 from the North, 1,057 Dutch, 908 Danish, 676 of Mecklenburg, 581 Hanoverian, 409 Russian, 216 American, 129 French, 119 from Lubeck, 60 from Bremen, 36 from Oldenburgh, 24 from Hamburg, 9 Portuguese, and a Sicilian.

That coals are to be found in the neighbourhood of Stamford has been for many years a popular opinion. At Nassington, about six miles south-west of Stamford, the presence of iron ore is so remarkable, that the Earl of Westmorland is at this time employing an active person in digging and boring with a view to the discovery of coal. At present, we believe, the boring is not to any great depth, but the belief that coal will ultimately reward the investigation, is greatly strengthened by the finding of considerable quantities of a beautiful calcareous spar, which is undoubtedly the talc or mica of chemistry; this is usually an intervening stratum between iron-stone and coal. The iron-stone is so remarkably rich, that Mr. Stanniforth has been able, by the heat of a common smith's forge, to procure metal from it.

A window of painted glass has lately been placed in the chancel of *Wonston* Church, being the gift of the late Hon. and Rev. A. G. Legge, Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, and for 31 years rector of the parish of *Wonston*. The artist, Mr. Edwards, of Winchester, has exhibited a brilliant specimen of his talents and skill. The design is the Ascension of our Saviour; the principal figure in the centre is that of

Christ ascending, copied from Raphael: on each side is a cross and other appropriate devices, in rich and glowing colours.

Jan. 2. At a meeting at *Leicester*, it was resolved to form a Public Banking Company in that town. The capital proposed to be subscribed is 500,000*l.* divided into five thousand shares of 100*l.* each; and the Company is to be considered as formed as soon as two thousand shares are subscribed for.

Jan. 19. A public meeting was held on this day, at the *London Tavern*, to promote a subscription for the distressed inhabitants of *Queenborough*, who are reduced to the most abject distress by the arbitrary conduct of the select body of the Corporation. The exclusion of the freemen from the oyster beds of the borough, because they refuse to sign a paper acknowledging their submission to any bye-laws imposed by the select body, has, out of a population of 700, left 431 without the slightest resource. Mr. Capel, M. P. for *Queenborough* (who acted as chairman), Mr. Alderman Lucas, Mr. Platt, Sergeants Merewether and Wilde, and Mr. Adolphus, were among the subscribers.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 18. A numerous Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held at the society's house, *Lincoln's Inn-fields*. The Bishop of London was in the chair. His Lordship was accompanied by the Bishop of *Llandaff*. The Secretary read a letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which stated that the society's edition of the Book of Common Prayer in Italian, and intended for circulation in Italy, abounded in error, and was defective in its ecclesiastical phraseology; his Grace, therefore, recommended that it should be withdrawn. A resolution, authorising the Archbishop of Canterbury (in which it was admitted that his Grace was one of the best Italian scholars in the Church) to revise and correct the faulty edition, was agreed to. A report relative to the present state of the society's tracts was then laid before the meeting. Mr. Benson, in reference to the report, gave notice of two resolutions which he intended to put at the next meeting, to take place in February; they were to the following effect:—"That various of the tracts now in circulation by the society have become unsuited to the taste and temper of the present times, and on that account ought to be withdrawn; and that a Committee be appointed to superintend the writing of new tracts, and that such Committee report to the general meeting." The Rev. Mr. Tolley complained that no attention had been paid to a notice which he had taken of an error in the society's edition of Bp. Horsley's Bible. The Bishop of London, who had left the chair, said that

the passage alluded to did not embrace any error of doctrine. Mr. Tolley, if he saw it expedient, might now give notice of a motion to the effect that the sheet in which the exceptionable passage was to be found be destroyed. Mr. Tolley then gave notice of a motion for February, and the meeting adjourned.

Jan. 22. An open Meeting of the British Catholic Association was held at the Freemason's Hall, to consider the following resolution of the Irish Association:—"That Mr. Eneas Macdonnell do take measures to have the question of conditions brought before the Catholic Association of England, and if that body should not reject the sentiments expressed by their Secretary, Mr. Blount, on that subject, that he do cease all intercourse with them as our agent." The "sentiments" referred to were contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Macdonnell by Mr. Blount, inquiring why the expressions which fell from him, respecting securities, when the petition was adopted in November, should have been so severely animadverted upon by the Irish Association—and declaring at the same time, that if it were blameable to consider it inexpedient to reject *all* conditions before *any* were tendered, he pleaded guilty. Mr. Eneas Macdonnell introduced the subject for discussion in a very long speech, and concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Catholics sought a total repeal of the penal laws, but must ever deprecate and resist the imposition of any securities or conditions accompanying such repeal, as innovations on the Constitution, which requires no other securities from British subjects than their solemn oaths and submission to the laws. Mr. Stapleton contended that securities were essential, and moved an amendment approving of the sentiments avowed by Mr. Blount. A debate of nearly eight hours' duration ensued. The amendment was carried by 18 to 17. There were between five and six hundred persons present, the majority of whom consisted of the lower order of Irish Catholics; and the proceedings were repeatedly interrupted during the last three or four hours, by the tumultuous applause with which they greeted the speakers in favour of Mr. Macdonnell's resolution. whilst those on the other side could with difficulty obtain a hearing.

The Journals have been engaged, during the greater part of the past month, with the stoppage of the banking-house of Remington, Stephenson, and Co.; and their columns have been crowded with details respecting the frauds of which Rowland Stephenson has been guilty. He seems, from the concurrent testimony of all the papers, to have been a consummate villain, and to have committed unheard of depredations on the property of the house and its customers.—A reward of one thousand pounds was offered

for his apprehension. He was accompanied by Lloyd, a clerk in his house, and an accomplice in his nefarious proceedings, for whose apprehension a reward of 300*l.* was offered. It appears that Mr. Cope, the City Marshal, and two Police Officers, traced Stephenson and his clerk Lloyd to Clovelly, where they remained three days. They ascertained that on the 2nd instant, Stephenson and his companion took a skiff and arrived at Milford Haven, from whence they went into Angle Bay (an inlet on the south side of Milford), next day. On Sunday the 4th of January, they embarked on board the Brig, Kingston, and sailed the next day for Savannah. At a late meeting of the creditors a paper was exhibited, containing a rough sketch of the state of the Company's affairs. The amount of assets was about 344,895*l.*; the debts, 425,551*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The estate was liable for property abstracted by Stephenson to nearly 70,000*l.*, which would increase the Company's liabilities to about 500,000*l.* The deficiencies in Rowland Stephenson's private accounts had no reference to the general accounts of the estate.

Mr. Rowland Stephenson was a Member of Parliament for Leominster, and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At the Old Bailey sessions January 16th, an indictment was preferred against Rowland Stephenson. The indictment charges the bankrupt with embezzlement, and it is preferred as a preliminary to a writ of outlawry, or otherwise with the ulterior view of inducing the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench to issue a warrant under his seal for the apprehension of the absentee.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 12. A tragedy by Mr. Walker, author of "Wallace," and the "Fall of Algiers," produced under the title of "Caswallon, or the Briton Chief." The scene is laid in Wales, during the reign of our Edward II. Eva, daughter of Lewellyn, the last independent prince of Wales, is the heroine, and the insurrectionary chief, Caswallon, is the hero. All the situations are terrible. The catastrophe ends in Eva's dying by poison, to escape the violence of Sir Roger Mortimer, and Caswallon of a broken heart. Its reception was most favourable, but it is only a melodrame extended to the length of a tragedy.

COVENT GARDEN.

Jan. 15. Mr. Diamond's opera, called the "Nymph of the Grotto, or a Daughter's Vow," with music by Liverati and Lee, was very well received. The scenery particularly effective.

ADELPHI.

Jan. 2. A bagatelle, called "He's no Conjuror," written to bring out Mathews's peculiar characteristics, succeeded admirably.

Jan. 22. A new burletta entitled "Monsieur Mallet, or My Daughter's Letter." The incident is most laughably comic, and founded on American, French, and German manners. Written by Moncrieff, on an incident in Mathews' "Trip to America."

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Jan. 5. This pretty little house, with its

re-decorations, opened for the French performances with a very superior company. Jenny Colon enchants every visitor with her exquisite portraits of *Fanchon* and *Ketty*.

Jan. 9. Three new pieces, "Le Jeune Mari," "L'appartement garui," and "La Somnambule." The first is the original of the English comedy "Spring and Autumn," at the Haymarket. The last has been acted at every theatre.

Jan. 19. A vaudeville called "Le Mariage Impossible." It has been acted at Paris, and was well received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 8. The Hon. Harriet Anne Curzon, one of the two surviving daus. and coh. of Cecil, late Baron Zouche of Haryngworth, to be Baroness Zouche of Haryngworth.

Jan. 19. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt, 81st Foot, to be Colonel.—81st ditto, Major-Gen. Sir Rich. Downes Jackson, Royal Staff Corps, to be Colonel.

Garrisons.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, to be Governor of Cork.—Lieut.-Gen. John Sulivan Wood, to be Lieut.-Gov. of Kinsale.

Jan. 20. Duke of Wellington, K.G. the office of Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Dover; and Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports.—John Vaughan, Esq. Baron of the Court of Exchequer, knighted.

Jan. 22. 26th Foot: Major A. S. H. Mountain, to be Major.—42d ditto, Capt. J. Malcolm to be Major.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Cumberland.—Sir Jas. Robt. Geo. Graham, Bart. of Netherby, *vice* John Christian Carwen, Esq. dec.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Sir M. Seymour, bart. K.C.B. is appointed Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard; Commissioner Ross (from Malta), to the Dock-yard of Plymouth; and Commissioner Briggs (from Bermuda) in the Sheerness Yard.

Rear-Adm. Tho. Baker to supersede Sir Rob. W. Otway, K.C.B. in the command of our naval force on the coast.

Capt. Geo. Mundy, C. B. to the Royal Yacht, *vice* Hoste.

Capt. Wm. Parker, C.B. to the Prince Regent Yacht, *vice* Mundy.

Capt. John F. Devonshire to the War-spire, 76, *vice* Parker.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rural Dean of Southampton.

Rev. J. Graham, a Preb. in Lincoln Cath.

Rev. T. Singleton, a Preb. in Worcester Cath.

Rev. H. Banks, Cowlinge C. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Best, East Barkwith R. co. Linc.

Rev. W. H. R. Birch, Roydon V. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Buckingham, Doddiscombeleigh R.

Devon.

Rev. T. Burnett, Church of Daviot, co.

Aberdeen.

Rev. J. C. Clark, Fyfield P. C. Berks.

Rev. C. H. Collyns, Stokeintaignhead R.

Devon.

Rev. J. Field, Braybrooke R. co. Northampton.

Rev. B. Gilpin, St. Andrew's R. Hertford.

Rev. W. Harding, Bubbenhall C. co. Warw.

Rev. W. Heberden, Broadhembury V. Devon.

Rev. J. J. Lowe, Fletton R. co. Hunts.

Rev. J. Maingy, Shotwich P.C. co. Chester.

Rev. C. Nairne, Carrington C. co. Chester.

Rev. W. Nicholson, Branshot R. co. Hants.

Rev. C. Pitt, Malmesbury V. Wilts.

Rev. J. T. Price, Loys Weedon V. co.

Northampton.

Rev. W. R. Taylor, West Beckham P. C.

Norfolk.

Rev. W. Young, Aller R. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Church, to the Countess of Erne.

Rev. E. P. Henslowe, to Visc. Hood.

Rev. J. Proctor, to the Military Asylum, Southampton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Boskett, Mast. of the Free Grammar School of Wootton Underedge, co. Gloc.

Rev. J. Hughes, Mast. of the Free Grammar School at Abergavenny.

Rev. F. E. Gretton, Mast. of Oakham Free Grammar School.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Thompson) to be Pres. of Christ's Hospital.

Wm. Helps, esq. to be Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Joseph Timm, Esq. to be Solicitor to the Stamp-office.

Mr. Baron Field, to be Advocate Fiscal at Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Clyffe Hill, Wilts, the wife of Major W. Fawcett, a son.—3. At Little Marlow, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. James Allan Park, a son.—At the Palace, Bishopthorpe, the Lady of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, of Hackness, bart. a son and heir.—4. At Penenden-heath, Maidstone, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Tod, a dau.—8. At Bruges, the lady of Sir David Cunynghame, a son.—9. At the Vicarage, Stogursey, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. John Barnwell, a son.—10. At Sledmere, the lady of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. a dau.—12. At

the Vicarage, Ogbourne, near Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. Bradford Deane Hawkins, a dau.—15. At Anspach House, Southampton, the lady of Sir Matthew Blackiston, a son.—18. At the Warden's lodgings, Merton College, Oxford, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, a son.—19. At the Manor-house, Hertingfordbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, a son.—At Wrotham-park, the seat of George Byng, esq. M.P. Lady John Thynne, a dau.—24. At Ashton Giffard, the wife of W. Codrington, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 12. At Quebec, the Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sewell, second son of Chief Justice Sewell, to Susan Stewart, second dau. of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, and niece to the Earl of Galloway and Bishop of Quebec.—27. At Malta, Capt. J. Cramer Roberts, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. the Hon. F. C. Ponsonby, Governor of Malta, to Marian, second dau. of David Ross, esq. of Calcutta, deceased, eldest son of the late Lord Ankeriville.

Dec. 29. At Brighton, Timothy Cooke, esq. of the Foreign Post-office, to Cath. youngest dau. of the late Benj. Tayler, esq.—30. The Rev. Rich. Beadon Bradley, of Leversdown-house, Thurloxtton, Somerset, to Mary, dau. of the late Edw. Baker, esq.—31. At Chelmsford, John Harriss, esq. banker, of Reading, to Mary, dau. of the late James Sewell, esq. of Boreham.

Lately. At Charlton, Oliver Lang, esq. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rogers, R. A.—Capt. Rodney Shannon, R. N. to Fanny, dau. of the late Capt. Jas. Nash, R. N.—At Bath, the Rev. John Keane to Madame Leonora Garciar.—The Rev. John Cox, Rector of Belchamp Osten, to Mary, dau. of the late Gen. Elwes.—At Rickmersworth, James Wm. Clutterbuck, esq. of Micklesfield Hall, to Miss C. F. Bachs.

Jan. 1. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Alex. Wilson, M. A. of Childwall, Lancashire, to Mary-Anne Stewart, dau. of the late Matthew Taylor, esq. of Glasgow.—The Rev. J. Atkinson, Vicar of Owerby, co. Linc. to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late G. Pollard, esq. of Stannery Hall, Halifax.—At Abberley, co. Worcester, the Rev. H. Somers Cocks, Rector of Leigh, only son of the late Hon. Reginald Cocks, to Frances Mercy, dau. of H. Bromley, esq. of Abberley Lodge.—At Lewisham, the Rev. Edwin Kempson, of Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of Jasper Thomas Holmes, esq. of Blackheath.—At Wimbledon, John Sanford, esq. to Louisa, dau. of the late Cha. Bicknell, esq. of Spring-garden-terrace.—At St. Mar-

garet's, Westminster, the Rev. Tho. Husband, of South Moreton, Berks, to Henrietta Cath. second dau. of P. T. Lightfoot, esq. of James-street, Westminster.—At Marden, Kent, W. James Conolly, esq. E.I.C. to Matilda Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden.—8. At Deau, co. Lancaster, L. B. Hollingshead, of Stanwell, Middlesex, esq. to Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Hampson, Justice of the Peace for Lancashire.—At Leeds, Wm. Osburn, jun. esq. to Anne, dau. of the late David Rimington, esq.—At Bristol, John Jones, esq. of Rudlos, Wilts, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Goldney, esq. of Bristol.—At Leyton, Tho. Dowker Woodall, esq. of Scarborough, to Sarah Pitt, third dau. of B. Nind, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex.—13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. Whittam, esq. jun. to Lucretia, eldest dau. of F. R. Parslow, esq.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. W. Holled Hughes, of Horley, Surrey, to Agnes Clara, youngest dau. of John Williams, esq. of the North Bank, Regent's Park.—Lieut. V. Beadon, Royal Marines, to Sarah, dau. of Thomas Chippen Faulconer, esq. of Newhaven, Sussex.—14. At Hayes, Capt. Currie, R. N. to Jane, third dau. of the late Chas. Boynton Wood, esq.—15. At Bexley, James, son of H. Stone, esq. to Mary-Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. Johnson, of the Bombay Artillery.—At Woburn, the Rev. Henry Ward, Vicar of Feversham, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Land, surgeon, of Exmouth, Devon.—17. At Brighton, W. Champion, esq. 15th Hussars, to Harriet, eldest dau. of T. R. Kemp, esq. M. P.—At Cheltenham, E. Mathews, esq. to Constantia, dau. of John Chichester, M. D. of Cheltenham.—19. At Winchester, Charles Seagrim, esq. to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. J. Smith, 6th W. I. reg.—20. At Islington Church, the Rev. Wm. Marshall, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Holloway, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late George Withlerly, esq. of Birchington-lane.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, K.G.

Dec. 4. At his seat, Combe Wood, near Kingston, aged 58, the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool and Baron Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester, eighth Baronet of Walcot in Oxfordshire; K.G.; a Privy Counsellor, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, High Steward of Kingston-upon-Thames, a Governor of the Charter-house, M.A. F.R.S.; and late First Lord of the Treasury.

This illustrious statesman was born June 7, 1770, the only issue of the first marriage of Charles first Earl of Liverpool with Amelia, daughter of William Watts, Esq. Governor of Fort William in Bengal. He was born June 7, 1770, and lost his mother while an infant.

His first school was one on Parsons Green, Fulham. At the age of thirteen he was removed to the Charter-house; and thence he became an inmate of Christ-church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. May 19, 1790, and where he formed an intimacy with the late Mr. Canning, which was of an unusually permanent character, and had more than once a very important influence on the events of Mr. Canning's life.

In the mean time his father availed himself of the opportunity to sow the seeds of that attachment to state affairs, and that acquaintance with the best models and means of political government, which have since sprung up into a harvest of utility to these realms, during a season of the most pressing importance. A catalogue of the best writers on the different branches of public economy was put into his hands, and a selection from their purest and most perfect works was prepared for him, to blend with his other college exercises. Commerce and finance were especially attended to; and while the more abstract departments of knowledge were not neglected, chief attention was paid, by both father and son, to the more practical and popular.

Mr. Jenkinson paid a visit to the metropolis of France about the period of the breaking out of the revolution. He was at Paris when the Bastille was demolished by the mob, and, it is said, was an eye-witness to many of the worst excesses which the streets of the city exhibited at that time.—Nor was he an

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idle spectator of what was then going forward. Intimately acquainted with Mr. Pitt, and in all probability requested by him to watch the progress of the revolution, and communicate every fresh form which it assumed, Mr. Jenkinson's residence at Paris was at that time of essential service in preparing the British Government for the firm and effectual stand which it made against French ascendancy in this country.

At the general election of 1790 Mr. Jenkinson was returned member both for Appleby and Rye. He made his election for the latter, for which Cinque Port he was also returned at the three subsequent elections of 1796, 1801, and 1802,—that is, until summoned to the House of Peers. His election, it is remarkable, took place full twelve months before his age allowed him to sit in the House, and he returned to pass the intervening time in acquiring fresh continental information. At the commencement of the session at the close of 1791, having reached his 21st year, he took his seat under the avowed patronage of the Minister, and early in the following year, made his first speech, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. Whitbread on the question of the Empress Catharine persisting in her claim to Ochakow and the adjoining district. His address manifested a profound knowledge, not only of the subject in dispute between Russia and Turkey at that juncture, but also of the general affairs and prospects of Europe, and the proper duty of England with reference to the continental nations. No doubt was entertained from this first effort, that Mr. Jenkinson would rise to be a distinguished parliamentary speaker; and it scarcely required the lapse of even a few years, to confirm the good opinion entertained by the House of his ability to render essential service to the Government.

When, on the 15th of December following (1792), Mr. Fox moved an Address to the King, praying "that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that a Minister might be sent to Paris, to treat with those persons who exercised provisionally the functions of the Executive Government of France, touching such points as might be in discussion between his Majesty and his allies, and the French nation," Mr. Jenkinson, in the temporary absence of Mr. Pitt (who had vacated his

seat in the House of Commons, by accepting the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports), replied to Mr. Fox, in a speech of great animation and power.

"On this very day," he exclaimed, "on this very day, while we are here debating about sending an Ambassador to the French republic—on this very day is the King of France to receive sentence; and, in all probability, it is the day of his murder. What is it, then, that gentlemen would propose to their Sovereign? To bow his neck to a band of sanguinary ruffians, and address an Ambassador to a set of murderous regicides, whose hands were still reeking with the blood of a slaughtered monarch, and who, he had previously declared, should find no refuge in this country? No, sir; the British character is too noble to run a race for infamy; nor will we be the first to compliment a set of monsters who, while we are agitating this subject, are probably bearing, through the streets of Paris—horrid spectacle!—the unhappy victim of their fury." Mr. Fox's motion was rejected without a division. The talents and efforts of Mr. Jenkinson on this occasion were warmly complimented, especially by Mr. Burke. From that time, he rapidly rose in the consideration of all parties; and began commonly to take a prominent part in combating the arguments of the Opposition. In April, 1793, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the India Board, the duties of which situation he performed until 1806 with equal satisfaction to the Company and the Government.

When Mr. Grey, on the 6th of May, 1793, brought forward his memorable petition on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Jenkinson stood foremost in the rank of its opposers; defending with great acuteness the existing state of the representation, and maintaining that the House of Commons, constituted as it was, had answered the end for which it was designed.

On the 6th of March, 1794, Mr. Grey moved an Address to the King, expressive of the concern of the House that his Majesty should have formed a union with powers whose apparent aim was to regulate a country wherein they had no right to interfere. Mr. Jenkinson, in reply, rapidly sketched the real views of the combined powers, whose object, he insisted, was both real and practicable. On the 10th of April, Major Maitland having proposed to the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to investigate the causes of the failure of the army at Dunkirk; and having entered into an elaborate examination and condemna-

tion of the measures of Ministers throughout the whole of the preceding year, Mr. Jenkinson contended in opposition to the Major, that no exertions had been wanting on the part of the Ministry. It was on this occasion that Mr. Jenkinson observed, "he had no difficulty in saying, that the marching to Paris was attainable and practicable; and that he, for one, would recommend such an expedition." It will be remembered that our young statesman was long twitted in Parliament, and elsewhere*, with this memorable suggestion; but it is even less likely to be forgotten, that he lived to see the idea realised by the measures of himself and his colleagues!

It is impossible for us closely to follow Mr. Jenkinson throughout his subsequent exertions in Parliament. The period at which we are now arrived was one of the most active in his life; but in the next Session Mr. Jenkinson was absent from his place in Parliament, urging a debate of a character more personally interesting than any in which he had previously engaged; and on the 25th of March, 1795, he married the Hon. Lady Theodosia-Louisa Harvey, third daughter of Frederic-Augustus, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry.

The Address at the opening of the Session of 1795-6 was remarkable for being seconded by the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Mr. Stewart, in the first speech delivered by him in the English House of Commons. He was answered by Mr. Sheridan, who threw out many invectives against Ministers, advising them to declare themselves willing to treat with the French Republic. Mr. Jenkinson replied to Mr. Sheridan, and repeated, with great force and success, his former arguments in justification of the measures of Government.

Upon commercial subjects, Mr. Jenkinson might be expected, in the language of Mr. Sheridan, to have some claims to "hereditary knowledge." He always entered upon them with confidence; and, on Mr. Grey's motion in the House of Commons, March 10, 1796,

* "The conquest of France!" said Mr. Fox, in his letter to the Electors of Westminster, "Oh! calumniated crusaders, how rational and moderate were your objects! Oh! tame and feeble Cervantes, with what a timid pencil and faint colours have you painted the portrait of a disordered imagination!"—*Risum teneatis?* may be a triumphant reply.

for an inquiry into the State of the Nation, he took an able view of the effect of the war upon our commerce, from its commencement, and contended that, notwithstanding the weight of so great a war, the commercial situation of Great Britain was more prosperous than at any antecedent period.

On the 28th of May, 1796, Mr. Jenkinson participated in the honours of his family so far as to exchange that appellation, for his father's second title—Lord Hawkesbury; his venerable parent being at that time created Earl of Liverpool. In 1799 Lord Hawkesbury was appointed Master Worker of the Mint, which he held until his important preferment in March 1801.

We now approach the period of the introduction of the noble subject of our Memoir into the Cabinet, and of his first possession of that important share in the public councils, which, with the exception of a very short interval, he retained for above a quarter of a century. After the temporary retirement of Mr. Pitt from power, in 1801, the new Ministry, at the head of which was Mr. Addington, was announced on the 14th of March. Lord Hawkesbury was appointed to the important office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and actively engaged in the debates which ensued. In one of those debates, Mr. Pitt took an opportunity of warmly eulogising him; and asked the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House, "if they knew any one among them superior to the noble Secretary—saying, indeed, one person, unnecessary to name, whose transcendent talents made him an exception to almost any rule."

The great business of the succeeding summer and autumn, was the adjustment of preliminaries of peace with France; and Lord Hawkesbury, as Foreign Secretary, was intrusted with the interests of Great Britain in the negotiation. In the memorable debate on this peace, May 13, 1802, his Lordship defended the treaty in a speech of great length, and which was considered at the time to be much the ablest that had been delivered on the subject in either House of Parliament.

On Lord Hawkesbury devolved, at this period, much of what is called the management of the House of Commons, and of course he spoke on every topic involving the character of the Administration; but, at the opening of the next Session, in Dec. 1803, in order to strengthen the Ministry in the House of Lords, he was summoned by writ to that House, to sit in his father's barony. The

only measure of importance, however, which in that Session he brought forward in his new situation in the legislature, was the Volunteer Consolidation Bill.

On the 12th of May 1804, it was announced that Mr. Addington had resigned. Mr. Pitt returned to the head of administration; and Lord Hawkesbury received the seals of the Home Department.

On the death of Mr. Pitt in Jan. 1806, his late Majesty honoured him, in the first instance, with his confidence and commands with respect to the formation of a new Ministry; but Lord Hawkesbury, well knowing the situation and relative strength of public parties, with that sound good sense which always distinguished him, declined the flattering offer. He received, however, a decided proof of the King's attachment, by being appointed to the vacant situation of Warden of the Cinque Ports.

On the return of Mr. Pitt's friends to power in the following year, Lord Hawkesbury resumed his situation in the cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department; still declining any higher, and especially avoiding the highest office. In the defence of all the great measures of Government,—particularly the expedition to Copenhagen, and the celebrated Orders in Council,—he took, however, a prominent and most efficient part.

At the latter end of 1808, Lord Hawkesbury was called to the mournful office of attending the death-bed of his revered parent; who, after a lengthened illness, died, on the 17th of December. By this event the subject of our memoir was placed at the head of his family, as second Earl of Liverpool.

When the quarrel and subsequent duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning induced them to resign their situations in the Government, and the Duke of Portland to withdraw from being its nominal head, Mr. Perceval, still finding the Earl of Liverpool averse to the premiership, united in name, as he had already done in effect, the two offices of first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Earl of Liverpool, however, consented in this new arrangement to become Secretary of State for the War Department. In this capacity he nobly exhorted Parliament and the country to an energetic perseverance in the vigorous efforts which were then making. On the 13th of June, in particular, after Earl Grey had submitted to the House of Lords a motion on the state of the nation, the Earl of Liverpool, in contrast to the gloomy picture

which had been exhibited by the noble Earl, insisted that a favourable change was taking place in the posture of our affairs. The result, although not immediate, proved how well founded were his anticipations.

At length an event as unexpected as it was calamitous, the assassination of Mr. Perceval, on the 11th of May 1812, left the ministry in so disjoined a state, that the Earl of Liverpool yielded to the request of the Prince Regent to place himself at its head. So reluctant, however, was he, to the last, to become the chief minister of the realm, that he did not consent until Marquis Wellesley, and Lords Grey and Grenville, had decidedly declined the offer.

No man ever rose to an exalted station by more gradual or more natural steps than those by which the Earl of Liverpool attained the premiership. He had now been in Parliament twenty years, taking in each house successively a leading part in every debate of national importance; and he had been, during more than half that period, in the confidential service of the Crown. In the prime and vigour of his life, he had enjoyed, in all the momentous changes external and internal to which the affairs of the country were exposed, an unequalled opportunity for experience; had been trained in the practice of the constitution, and had fought some of its hardest battles with each variety of its foes: above all, he had imbibed that spirit of patient confidence in a righteous Providence, and in his country's good cause, which peculiarly fitted him to take the helm in her present exigency.

On the 8th of June, 1812, his Lordship rose in his place in the House of Peers, and stated that the Prince Regent had on that day been pleased to appoint him First Commissioner of the Treasury, and had given him authority for completing the other arrangements for the administration as soon as possible. The only additions to the ministry on the occasion were, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vansittart, now Lord Bexley.

To pursue the course of the Minister's subsequent exertions in the public service, even with that brief survey with which we have been enabled to trace his earlier progress, would lead us far beyond our present limits. It may be useful to observe that it has been done with much judgment in the volume of "Annual Biography and Obituary" recently published (to which we thankfully acknowledge our obligations in this article), and still more amply in a volume published in 1827, under the title of "*Memoirs of the Public Life and*

Administration of the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool."

On the 9th of June 1814 the Earl of Liverpool was elected a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

After the animated debates on the subject of the second Regency, his Lordship had glided, by an easy transition from the councils of the father to those of the son; and when the reign of the former was closed by death, the changes frequently consequent on such occurrences were neither expected nor witnessed. When the Premier and the other Ministers resigned their seals, *pro forma*, on the morning after the King's demise, they were severally reinstated in their respective offices.

On the 12th of June 1821, his Lordship was deprived, by death, of his amiable and excellent lady. Various official duties claimed his attention in the autumn, particularly in the King's absence from the country; but his Lordship was a real mourner, and we do not find him bearing any prominent part, even at the Coronation. On the 24th Sept. 1822, his Lordship was again married, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles Chester, formerly Bagot, sister to Sir Charles Chester, the present Master of the Ceremonies, and first cousin to the present Lord Bagot. The Earl is survived by his second Countess.

The Earl of Liverpool's last appearance in public was in February 1827. It is remarkable that the two last motions he made in the House of Peers were personally connected with the Royal Family—those of moving an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of the Duke of York, and for a further provision for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The latter duty was performed on the 16th of February; and it was the last occasion on which this faithful servant of the crown and of the country was seen at his post. His Lordship retired to rest at Fife House at his usual hour, and apparently in good health. On the following morning, Saturday, the 17th of February, he took his breakfast alone, in his library, at ten o'clock. At about that hour also, he received the post letters. Some time after, his servant, not having, as usual, heard his Lordship's bell, entered the apartment, and found him stretched on the floor, motionless and speechless. From his position, it was evident that he had fallen in the act of opening a letter. Dr. Drever, the family physician, happened at that moment to call, and Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Astley Cooper were immediately sent for; when it appeared that his Lordship had been

seized by a fit both of an apoplectic and a paralytic nature; which affected the whole of his right side. As soon as his situation would admit, he was removed to his seat in Combe Wood. There he remained for the nearly two remaining years of his life, with various fluctuations of his disease, although at no time with the slightest prospect of convalescence.

He had been for some days in his ordinary state, and no symptoms calculated to excite immediate apprehension had occurred, when, on Thursday the 4th of December last, he was attacked with convulsions and spasms soon after breakfast, and before Mr. Sandford, a medical friend in the neighbourhood, could arrive, his Lordship had breathed his last. The Countess, his brother, and Mr. Child his steward, were present in the apartment.

If the Earl of Liverpool was not a man of brilliant genius, or lively fancy, he was possessed of powerful talents, sound principles, and unimpeachable integrity. He seemed born to be a statesman. From his youth he abstained from mixing in the common-placé business of the world; he had no relish for those amusements and occupations which other men pursue with such eagerness; he looked upon life as a gift bestowed upon him with the condition that it should be entirely devoted to the service of his country. It was so devoted; and the disease by which he was eventually attacked, the effect of his unremitting labours, proved how thoroughly the condition had been fulfilled. He combined, in an extraordinary degree, firmness with moderation. His measures were the result of deep deliberation; but when once adopted, were pursued with inflexible resolution, and despondency formed no feature of his character.

Lord Liverpool's eloquence, if it did not reach the highest point of excellence, always impressed the hearer with a conviction of the sincerity and the patriotism of the speaker. In debate he was vehement, but never intemperate. He did not seem to entertain one angry feeling towards his parliamentary antagonists, however wanton their attacks, or undeserved their insults. He never refused to others the tribute of applause which he thought they merited; and his courteous though dignified deportment, unruffled by the coarsest personalities which could be vented against him, has frequently disarmed his fiercest adversary.

In private life, Lord Liverpool was most amiable, and was greatly beloved.

Like the sovereign who first bestowed on him royal confidence and political ascendancy, Lord Liverpool afforded an admirable and striking example of domestic and social virtue to the higher ranks in this country. In other respects there was great similarity between the two characters. The same soundness of judgment, and the same firmness of purpose, not to be beguiled out of what was once understood, and not to be induced to act without understanding, distinguished the royal master and his faithful servant; the same steadiness in their greater attachments, and it may be added, in their few decided aversions: the same contempt of intrigue, with the same noble consciousness of being superior to it: above all, that uncompromising honesty of principle, which adds dignity to any station, which, while the unthinking and unprincipled are naturally slow to admire it, all honourable men must approve, and the existence of which, in both these cases, all honourable men did at last acknowledge.

On the 15th of December the remains of this truly British statesman were removed from Combe Wood, to the family vault at Hawkesbury in Gloucestershire. The funeral train was arranged with that unostentatious propriety which was one of the features of his character. A hearse, drawn by six horses, bearing the coronet and the armorial distinctions of the deceased, was followed by three mourning coaches and six, containing the domestics of his Lordship's establishment; then came his Lordship's own carriage, followed by those of his brother and the Marquis of Bristol, and afterwards that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who unsolicited paid this mark of respect to his deceased neighbour. The carriages of Viscount Sidmouth and C. N. Pallmer, esq. M. P., closed the procession. The inhabitants of Kingston could not be prevented from paying their last mournful tribute of gratitude to one who had been to them a father and friend; for the absence of public splendour was amply supplied by the strongest exhibitions of private feeling. At the alms-houses, the inhabitants of which had always partaken of his Lordship's bounty, the funeral was met by a long train of the heads of families, to whom for many years past his Lordship had annually given a liberal reward for good conduct, and which he has perpetuated by his will. To these followed the corporation of Kingston, of which his Lordship was High Steward, in full mourning. Upon the fine new bridge lately erected at Kingston, principally under his Lordship's sanction and sup-

port, were stationed the children of the large public school of that town, of which he was the principal founder and patron. Thus, amidst his good works and his charities, and attended by the tears of the assembled multitude, his Lordship received the parting blessing of a community, to which for more than twenty-six years he had been an unceasing benefactor.

A portrait of the Earl of Liverpool by Hopner, was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1807. Another early portrait was by Young. The best recent one is an animated front face by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

LORD ZOUCHE.

Nov. 11. At Parham in Sussex, aged nearly 75, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baron Zouche of Haryngworth by writ of summons to Parliament in 1308, eighth Baronet of Parham,* D. C. L. and F. R. S.

His Lordship was born Dec. 29, 1753, the eldest son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, the sixth Baronet, by Susanna, eldest dau. of John Hedges, of Finchley in Middlesex, esq. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in September, 1779; and in 1782 married Harriot-Anne, only child and heiress of William Southwell of Bampton in Gloucestershire, esq. uncle to Lord de Clifford. By this lady, who survives him, Lord Zouche had two sons and three daughters, who will be noticed hereafter.

At the general election in 1780 Sir Cecil was elected to Parliament as Member for Shoreham in Sussex; and he was also returned by that borough on four other occasions, in 1784, 1796, 1801, and 1802.

Sir Cecil was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1791; and created D. C. L. at the Encænna at Oxford in 1810.

At what time Sir Cecil first conceived the idea of advancing his claims to the ancient Barony of Zouche we are not exactly informed. How very frequently the descent of the coheirs was canvassed in the pages of this Miscellany from the years 1797 to 1801 inclusive, may be seen by reference to our General Index, vol. III. p. 486. Sir Cecil's claim was in some degree strengthened in 1802. In that year, by the death of his maternal

aunt the Hon. Mrs. William Bateman without issue, he became (his mother: having died before in 1796) the sole representative of his grandmother Catharine Tate, the elder coheir of her great-grandfather Zouche Tate, who again was son of the elder daughter and coheir of Edward the eleventh Lord Zouche, the last who had sat in that Barony, and who died in 1625. Of that Baron's younger daughter no descendants could be traced after the time of the Commonwealth; and the claims of Mary the younger sister of Catharine Tate had subdivided into three portions, in the persons of her three granddaughters and coheiresses, the daughters of Robert Long, esq. who died in 1772, and the wives respectively of John Oliver, esq. Samuel Scudamore Heming, esq. and Thomas Bayley Howell, esq. After the proofs of the pedigree had been referred to a Committee of Privileges in the House of Peers, they came to a decision April 24, 1807; when it was resolved that the Barony was in abeyance, between Sir Cecil Bishopp, and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Howell, and Samuel-George Heming, esq. son of Mrs. Heming, as co-representatives of the eldest daughter of the last Lord Zouche; and the descendants, if any should be found to exist, of Mary Zouche his youngest dau. At length by writ of summons, dated Aug. 27, 1815, the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to terminate the abeyance, and Sir Cecil Bishopp was called to the House of Peers, to sit in the place of the ancient Barons Zouche of Haryngworth.—It should be added that, by the same descent, Sir Cecil was equally entitled to the Baronies of St. Maur and Lovel of Kari, of the respective dates of 1314 and 1348, and to one moiety of the Barony of Grey of Codnor, created by writ in 1299.

The children of Lord Zouche were as follow: 1. Cecil, an officer in the 1st foot-guards, who was slain at the Black Rock in Upper Canada in 1813. He had married in 1805 Lady Charlotte Townshend, but she died without issue in 1807; 2. Charles-Cecil, of the Royal Navy, who died unmarried in Jamaica in 1808, of the yellow fever, brought on by the fatigue he had undergone on board the Muros frigate, which was wrecked whilst endeavouring to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havannah; 3. the Hon. Harriot-Anne, who was married in 1808 to the Hon. Robert Curzon, uncle to the present Earl Howe; 4. the Hon. Catharine-Annabella, married in 1826 to Capt. Geo. Richard Pechell, R. N., brother to the present Sir S. J. Brooke-Pechell, Capt. R. N. and

* In the Baronetages and Peerages he has been made only seventh Baronet from the omission of Sir Thomas, the third who possessed the title, from 1649 to 1652. See Dallaway's Western Sussex, vol. I. p. lxxxviii.

C. B.; 5. Caroline, who died an infant in 1798.

By Lord Zouche's death, the Barony again fell into abeyance between his two surviving daughters; but the King has already been graciously pleased to terminate the same in favour of the eldest, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, to whom the title is confirmed by letters patent, and who is consequently now Baroness Zouche. This was announced in the London Gazette of the 13th of January. Her Ladyship has two sons, born in 1810 and 1812.

His Lordship's Baronetcy, conferred on the family of Bishopp in 1630, has devolved on his first cousin and heir male, the Rev. George Bishopp, Archdeacon of Aghadoc in Ireland, the son of his Lordship's uncle, Edward Bishopp, esq. an army agent, who died leaving a very large fortune, in 1792, and of whom some notices will be found in vol. LXII. p. 89.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, BART.

Lately: Aged 90, Sir Ewen Cameron, of Fassifern and Collert, co. Argyll, and of Arthurstone, co. Angus, Bart. father of "the valiant Fassifern," slain at Quatre Bras.

He was the eldest son of John Cameron, of Fassifern, by Jean, daughter of John Campbell, of Achaladder, and nephew to Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, who was chief of his clan, and forfeited his estates by joining in the rebellion of 1745.

Sir Ewen married Louisa, daughter of Duncan Campbell, of Barchaldine. Their eldest son was John, Colonel of the 92d foot, who, in reward for his distinguished services in Holland, 1799, in Egypt, 1801, and during the whole of the Peninsular war, but more especially in the actions of Arroyo Moulino, Oct. 28, 1811, the pass of Maya, July 25, 1813, the passage of the river Gave, at Arriverette, near Bayonne, Dec. 13, 1813, and the capture of Acre, Feb. 17, 1814, was honoured by the following heraldic insignia, pursuant to a royal warrant, dated May 20, 1815. To the arms of Cameron, which are Gules, three bars Or, were added the honourable augmentations of, On a bend Ermine a sphinx between two wreaths of laurel Proper; and on a chief embattled a view of a fortified town, and thereunder, the word ACRE; also a crest of augmentation, a Highlander of the 92d Foot, up to the middle in water, grasping in his right hand a broadsword, and in his left a banner inscribed "92d," within a wreath of laurel: as supporters, on either side, a Highlander in the

uniform of the 92d regiment, in the exterior band a musket; and as mottoes, on the first crest, ARRIVERETTE; under the arms, MAYA. Colonel Cameron was slain at Quatre Bras June 16, 1815, and his loss is particularly lamented in the Duke of Wellington's dispatch of June 29. The title bestowed in consequence upon his father, was the free spontaneous gift of our gracious Sovereign, who thus sought to alleviate the sorrows of the aged chieftain, by reflecting back upon him the honours earned by his gallant son. The Baronetcy was announced in the London Gazette in September 1815, but it appears not to have been created by letters patent till March 8, 1817.

Sir Ewen Cameron's other children were two other sons, 2. Sir Duncan, who has succeeded to the baronetcy, and is a barrister-at-law; 3. Patrick, a Captain in the service of the East-India Company; and three daughters: 1. Mary, who was married to the late Alex. Macdonald, esq. of Glanco, and is now dead; 2. Jean, married to the late Roderick Macneil, esq. of Barra, and is also deceased; 3. Catherine, married to the late Col. Duncan Macpherson, of Clunie.

Sir Ewen married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Major Macpherson, and widow of ——— Buchanan; but by her he had no issue.

ADMIRAL SPRY.

Nov. 27. At Tregoles, near Truro, aged 76, Thomas Spry, esq. Admiral of the Red.

The paternal name of this venerable naval officer was Davy, and he assumed that of Spry on the death of his uncle, Admiral Sir Richard Spry, of Place, in Cornwall.

He obtained the rank of Post Captain May 5, 1778, and in the same year commanded the *Europe*, of 64 guns, under the orders of Commodore Evans, in the expedition against the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland. They were taken possession of on the 14th September, the French fishery entirely destroyed, and their boats, &c. burnt. This service having been accomplished, the deceased exchanged ships with the late Sir Richard King, and, in November, returned to England in the *Pallas*, of 36 guns.

On the 13th May, 1779, the *Pallas* formed part of a small squadron under Sir James Wallace, when that officer followed several French men of war into Concale Bay, and succeeded in capturing *La Danæ*, of 34 guns, and 250 men.

The remainder, consisting of *La Valeur* 26 guns, *La Récluse* 24, *La Dieppe* 16, and several smaller vessels, were destroyed.

In the following year the Captain commanded the *Ulysses*, of 44 guns, on the Jamaica station, when (Oct. 2) that ship lost all her masts in a dreadful hurricane, which extended its rage to almost all the other islands. He continued on the station until the conclusion of the war in 1783, but since that time has lived in retirement. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1795; Vice-Admiral, 1799; and Admiral, 1805.

CAPT. G. P. MONKE, R. N.

Nov. 14. At Dunkirk, George Paris Monke, esq. Captain R. N.

This officer was the only son of a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. He entered the Navy in June, 1775, as a midshipman, on board the *Worcester*, 64, commanded by Capt. Mark Robinson, and forming part of a small squadron of observation then about to proceed on a cruise off Cape Finisterre, under Commodore Sir Peter Parker.

In March, 1777, Mr. Monke was transferred to the *Fox*, of 28 guns, Capt. P. Fotheringham. That ship was captured by two American frigates, June 8th following, (though afterwards retaken on its way to Boston by Capt. John Brisbane, of the *Flora* frigate). Mr. Monke was taken in one of them to Boston, where he remained in close confinement for several months. After that period he and his fellow-prisoners were exchanged, and reinstated in their former posts on board the *Fox*, which ship returned to England in February, 1778.

We next find the subject of this memoir serving in the *Courageux*, 74, and acting as aide-de-camp to Capt. Lord Mulgrave, in the action off Ushant, between Keppel and d'Orvilliers.

In Sept. 1780, being strongly recommended by Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Monke was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the *Harpy* fire-vessel, in which he continued until Nov. 1781, when he received a commission for the *Warrior* 74, Capt. Sir James Wallace, under whom he served as fourth of that ship in Rodney's battle with *De Grasse*, April 9 and 12, 1782; on which days her total loss amounted to five killed and 21 wounded. He also assisted at the capture of two French 64-gun ships, one frigate, and a corvette, in the *Mona Passage*, on the 19th of the same month.

On the arrival of the victorious fleet at Jamaica, Lieut. Monke was appointed first of *Le Jason* 64, Capt. John Aylmer,

with whom he returned home in the month of October following, that ship having miraculously weathered the tremendous hurricane, which proved so fatal to the *Centaur*, *Ramillies*, *Ville-de-Paris*, *Glorieux*, and *Hector*, as well as to numerous merchant-vessels which had sailed for England under the protection of Rear-Admiral Graves.

In 1790, Lieutenant Monke was appointed to command the *Speedwell* cutter, and employed on various services, under the orders of Lord Howe. In 1792, while cruising on the Yorkshire coast, he captured the *Hellesfloat*, a very fine smuggling cutter of 14 guns, the exact number mounted by his own vessel.

A short time previous to the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Lieut. Monke proceeded to *Ham-burgh*, for the purpose of bringing over a number of British sailors, who had recently been wrecked in different vessels on the coast of *Jutland*, and he succeeded in prevailing on a hundred of them to embark with him in the *Speedwell*. During the passage home, a very stormy one, and prolonged by contrary winds, he found himself obliged to keep the deck night and day, in order to secure these men for the navy, it being known that they intended, if possible, to seize the cutter, run her ashore, and thus avoid impressment. In consequence of the fatigue he endured on this occasion, his health was so seriously injured as to render it necessary for him to resign his desirable command in Aug. 1793.

Lieutenant Monke's subsequent appointments were to the *Maidstone* frigate and *Ville de Paris*, of 110 guns, from which latter ship he was promoted to the rank of Commander, in March, 1797.

Finding himself now possessed of much unwished-for leisure, Captain Monke compiled, and in 1799 published, "A Vocabulary of Sea Phrases, and Terms of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Architecture." The work consists of two pocket volumes, in English and French, containing all the orders necessary for working a ship, and carrying on the duty, as well at sea as in port; by means of which an English prize-master, however ignorant of the French nautical language, may navigate a ship of that nation with part of her own crew, whenever circumstances, for a while, prevent a sufficient number of British seamen being put on board for that purpose. In July 1808, Captain Monke was appointed to the *Centurion* 50, armed *en flûte*, and ordered to com-

vey naval stores to Halifax. We subsequently find him commanding the *Statira* frigate, *pro temp.* and assisting at the reduction of Guadaloupe. His post commission bears date Jan. 12, 1810.

We now arrive at the unfortunate conclusion of Captain Monke's professional career. In Oct. 1810, he assumed the command of the *Pallas* 32, and proceeded from the Frith of Forth to cruise for a month on the coast of Norway, where his boats, under the direction of Lieut. M'Curdy, captured, in the cove of Siveraag, two Danish cutter-privateers of inconsiderable force. Returning to Leith Roads, pursuant to his orders, he had the misfortune to be wrecked near Dunbar, in the night of Dec. 18, his pilots having mistaken the light issuing from a lime-kiln for the light on the Isle of May, and the latter for that on the Bell Rock. It is not a little singular that, at the very same time, the *Nymph* 36, Capt. Edw. Sneyd Clay, though not in company with the *Pallas*, went ashore under exactly similar circumstances, and was also totally wrecked within a short distance of her.

Capt. Monke was not afterwards employed.

GEN. SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART.

Lately. At Carrickfergus, in his 82d year, Sir Baldwin Leighton, sixth Bart. of Watlesborough in Shropshire, a General in the army, and Governor of Carrickfergus.

Sir Baldwin was son of Baldwin Leighton esq. (second son of Sir Baldwin the second Baronet), by Anne daughter of Capt. Smith; and succeeded to the title only in 1819. His family have for generations been distinguished members of the army*; and he entered the service by purchasing a Lieutenantancy in Capt. Jenkins's independent company, which formed, with other companies, the 96th regiment, the 12th of July, 1760. In March 1761 he sailed for the East Indies, and after doing garrison duty for some time in Fort St. George, he took the field, and was at the siege of Madura and two small forts. After an active campaign, his Majesty's troops were ordered home in consequence of the peace, in the year 1763, and in 1765 this officer arrived in England, and was placed on half-pay.

In 1768, he purchased promotion on

* Frances, youngest daughter and coheirress of Gen. Francis Leighton (half-uncle to Sir Baldwin's father), is the lady of Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart.

GEN. MAG. January, 1829.

full pay in the 46th regiment; in 1770 a Captain-Lieutenancy, and in 1772 a company. In 1775, he was appointed Captain of grenadiers, and in October sailed with the regiment for North America, and was in the action of Brooklyn, on Long Island, the taking of New York, the action on York Island and the White Plains, the storming of Fort Washington, the taking of Rhode Island, the action of Brandywine, the action near Monmouth Court House, where he was severely wounded; besides in many skirmishes, night attacks, and foraging parties. In November, 1778, his health was much impaired from the fatigue and hardships incident to active service, and he was therefore ordered to England, to the command of a recruiting company. In 1782, he obtained the rank of Major in the army, and in 1787, he purchased the Majority of the regiment, in the command of which he went in 1792 to Gibraltar; and in the following year he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. In November, 1794, he sailed in command of the regiment to the West Indies; in March following succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, of the 46th: and in the beginning of the year 1795, he was ordered in command of that regiment from Martinico to St. Vincent's, in which island he was senior officer. He was there actively employed against the French and Charris, who carried on a cruel and savage war; the 46th regiment was engaged with them together, and in detachments, thirteen times, and in the short period of eight months suffered a loss of 400 men out of 520. In 1796, the few remaining men of the regiment were drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers came to England in October.

In 1797, this officer was appointed Colonel in the army; and in 1798 Brigadier-General in Portugal, where he commanded a brigade of the British auxiliary army. In 1802, he returned to England; and in the following year he was appointed Major-General, and placed on the Home Staff at Sunderland and Newcastle on Tyne. In January, 1807, he was placed on the staff in Jersey; and appointed Colonel of the 3rd, afterwards the 1st garrison battalion, and since disbanded. In 1809 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and was placed in command of Jersey, during the absence of Gen. Don, who was ordered to Walcheren. He was relieved by Gen. Don, in May 1810, and on quitting the island received a very handsome letter from

the Adjutant-General, notifying the Commander-in-Chief's approbation of his conduct during his command. Since the last named period this officer has not been employed. He received the brevet of General in August 1819, having succeeded to the family Baronetcy (conferred in 1692) on the death of his first cousin Sir Robert Leighton, the fifth Baronet, on the 21st of the preceding February.*

Sir Baldwin was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, Rector of Edmond in Shropshire, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Nov. 25, 1802, to Louisa-Margaret-Anne, sister of Sir John-Thomas Stanley, the present Baronet of Alderley Park in Cheshire. By her he has left a son and successor, now Sir Baldwin Leighton, born in 1805.

CAPT. R. B. TOM, R.N.

Nov. 23. Suddenly, as he was returning from Maker Church, Plymouth, aged 61, Robert Brown Tom, esq. Captain R.N.

This gentleman entered the Navy in 1781, as a midshipman on board the Royal George, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart. Commander-in-Chief on the North Sea station; from which ship he removed to the Ocean of 90 guns, and in her was present at the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, 1782.

After the peace of 1783, Mr. Tom

* In the new edition of Debrett's Baronetage (just published) the family of Leighton is confused with that of Lighton, which enjoys an Irish Baronetcy. Sir Thomas Lighton, who died a child April 30, 1817, is incorrectly made by the Editor the cousin and predecessor of Sir Baldwin Leighton; and the Sir Thomas Leighton thus called into a visionary existence is furnished with a wife,—*Sylvia*, daughter of Thomas Brandon, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It may be noticed by the way that this lady's father is in our record of the marriage in 1811 (where also for Leighton read Lighton) styled Mr. John Brandon, Treasurer of Covent-garden Theatre. Which statement of the two is correct in this point we cannot say; but the lady was certainly mother, not wife, of the infant Sir Thomas Leighton, the announcement of whose death in 1817 seems to have caused the misapprehension of Debrett's editor; and wife of Sir Thomas, the second Baronet of Merville, co. Dublin, who died May 11, 1816.

successively joined the Assistance 50, flag-ship of Sir Charles Douglas; *Thisbe* 28, *Echo* 16, *Fly* 16, *Tisiphone* 12, and *Amphitrite* 24; from which latter ship he was promoted into the Conflagration fire-vessel, at Toulon, in Nov. 1793.

During the operations against Calvi, Mr. Tom served on shore as a volunteer, the Conflagration having been burnt at the evacuation of Toulon. From Corsica he returned home passenger in the Aquilon frigate; and he subsequently served for upwards of five years as second Lieutenant of the *Polyphemus* 64, bearing the flag of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. on the Irish station.

Lieutenant Tom's next appointment was to be first of the *Glatton* 54, in which ship he assisted at the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. The *Glatton's* loss on that occasion amounted to 18 killed and 37 wounded. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place on the 27th of the same month.

During the late war, Capt. Tom successively commanded the Royalist defence-ship, stationed in the Downs; the *Gorgon* 44, employed as an hospital ship in the Baltic; and the *Castilian* brig, of 18 guns, from which vessel he was posted, Oct. 21, 1810.

[This Memoir is extracted from a new volume of Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, being Part ii. of the Supplement, and of which we are happy to announce the publication.]

DEAN WADDILOVE.

Aug. 18. At the Deanery, Ripon, aged 91, the Very Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, D.D. F.S.A. Dean of Ripon, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Prebendary of York, Rector of Cherry Burton, and Vicar of Topcliffe, in the same county.

The long life of this very respectable divine was distinguished throughout its course by a steady attachment to the regular duties of his sacred profession, whilst his classical attainments, and taste in the polite arts, found many occasions of exertion in his progress.

He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1762. In 1771 he became Chaplain to the late Lord Grantham, when Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. Here he appears to have formed an intimate friendship with the late Abbé Bayer, the preceptor to the Infant Don Gabriel of Spain; and a Spanish Translation of Sallust being made and published by the Prince in a very superior style of elegance, two copies of this

work were in the late Dean's possession; having been presented to him by the friend above-mentioned.

Whilst thus engaged at Madrid, he was apprised of a remarkable MS. of Strabo in the library of the Escorial; and, the Oxford edition of that author being in preparation by Mr. Falconer, Mr. Waddilove, at the request of Archbishop Markham, undertook, with the assistance of a learned Spaniard, probably the Abbé Bayer, to collate the MS.

For his attention to this business, the delegates of the Clarendon Press presented to him, in 1808, a copy of their two magnificent folios of the Strabo. These volumes the late Dean has bequeathed in his will to the library of York Cathedral, together with another very curious and recondite work in two volumes folio—"Bibliotheca Arabica del Escorial."

Other notices occur of his willing exertions to promote the cause of literature. Dr. Robertson, in the Preface to his History of America, acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Waddilove, for his services in that respect rendered during his Chaplaincy.

Mr. Waddilove became Chaplain to Archbishop Drummond; and after his death in 1776, to Archbishop Markham. He was presented to Topcliffe in 1774 by the Dean and Chapter of York, and collated to Cherry Burton in 1775.

In 1775, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and at the beginning of 1779 we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough:—"Waddilove, Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid, has himself translated the Essay on Painting by Mengs, and seems to desire I should hold my hand. Without doubt I shall; he is too great a knight for me to enter the lists with. He promises great assistance if I will undertake Don Ulloa."* And again at the same period Mr. Tyson writes, "Lort tells me that Waddilove has sent him a sheet of remarks on Charles the First's Catalogue, compared with the pictures at the Escorial. You remember the King of Spain is supposed to have purchased great part of the Royal Collection."*

In 1780 Mr. Waddilove was admitted to a Prebend in the collegiate church at Ripon; and in 1783 was presented by Archbishop Markham to the Prebend of Wistow in the Cathedral Church of York. In 1786, the same patron advanced him to the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in 1791 he

was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Ripon. He subsequently proceeded B. and D.D.

In 1808, Dr. Waddilove communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "A Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington in Yorkshire," which is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pp. 341—345, with a plate of the font, which is remarkable for its heraldic ornaments. See also some additions to the communication in vol. xvii. of *Archæologia*, p. 334.

In 1810, he sent to the same learned body "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Ripon Minster," which is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pp. 128—137; and, revised and corrected, was reprinted at Ripon, in 8vo. 1827. And in 1825 he communicated a drawing representing four small figures of minstrels in the exercise of their profession, in the church of St. Mary, Beverley, engraved and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 554.

On the Dean's nomination to the church of Ripon, his active disposition shewed itself in an undeviating attention to every circumstance that might promote its welfare. He regulated the public service, and enforced it by his own constant attendance; and much improved the fabric of the Minster by various alterations,—by ornamenting the West towers with a range of gothic battlements of coeval character; and by attention to the embellishment of the whole structure.

At the same time, he was active in all public and private charities; and especially as President of the Society for the Relief of the North Riding Clergy, his kindness was shewn in unremitting endeavours towards its prosperity. In the East Riding his humane and useful exertions as the Archdeacon, were equally valued and esteemed. And few lives, extended to so long a period, can be shewn, as exhibiting such a continued and valuable application of the best principles to the best objects of piety and religion.

The will of S. Marryatt, Esq. has been proved at an estimate of 180,000*l.* personal property; besides freeholds, which will yield an aggregate of nearly 300,000*l.* Besides the house and furniture in Russell-square, and other valuable items, and leaving her residuary legatee, he bequeaths his wife the interest of 100,000*l.* stock, with the power to dispose of 25,000*l.* The bulk of his fortune goes to the children of his late brother, Joseph Marryatt, Esq. M.P. for Hythe.

* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 639. † Ibid.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 27. In the Marshalsea prison, James Stamp Sutton Cooke, husband to Mrs. Cooke, now under sentence of transportation in Newgate. Cooke laid claim to the Stafford Peerage, and served the tenants of Sir George Jerningham, now Lord Stafford, with ejectments, for which he was tried at Gloucester, and received nine months imprisonment in the House of Correction. He was afterwards arrested for a small sum, which being unable to pay, he was obliged to go to the Marshalsea, where he died after a confinement of one month. The jury returned a verdict, "Died by the visitation of God," and he was interred at St. George's Church, in the Borough.

Dec. 29. At Stockwell, Augusta, wife of Thomas Glover, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 67, the hon. Mrs. Tyler, cousin to Lord Teynham, and sister to Henry and John, the 12th and 13th Lords. She was married to Francis Henry Tyler, esq.

Jan. 1. In Wimpole-st. Anne, widow of James Taylor, esq. of Southampton.

Jan. 2. In Newman-st. Cath. wife of Joseph Slater, esq. and only dau. of late Rev. James Bean.

Jan. 3. In Baker-st. aged 82, the relict of Wm. Campbell, esq. Commissioner of the Navy.

At Camden-town, Henry Harrison, esq. late treasurer of the Opera House.

Jan. 4. At Bellesize, Hampstead, aged 67, George Todd, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 83, Mary, relict of Paul Beruand, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Jan. 6. At West End, Hampstead, aged 69, Cha. Beazley, esq. architect, formerly of Whitehall, and of Walmer, Kent.

At his house, in the Cricket-fields, Islington, aged 90, Mr. Tho. Oldfield, farmer.

Jan. 8. The widow of Tho. Nash, esq. of Camberwell.

Jan. 12. Accidentally killed, by a piece of timber, a person known by the name of James Allen, employed as a shipwright at Dockhead. When the body was stripped for the coroner's inquest, it was discovered that this supposed man was a female. She had carried on this disguise, without any apparent motive, and without discovery, for nearly thirty years, and had been married to a woman for 21 years without being detected even by the supposed wife, of whom the deceased was at all times remarkably jealous.

In Bury-st. St. James's, George Thompson, esq. of Bishop's Sutton, Herts.

In Southwark, aged 70, John Vancouver, esq. brother of the celebrated Capt. Vancouver, R.N.

In Albion-pl. Blackfriars, aged 53, Mrs. Frances Woodmeston.

Jan. 13. In Crosby-sq. Joseph Salomons, esq.

Jan. 15. In his 90th year, Mr. Richard Birkett, of Upper Clapton.

In Queen-st. May-fair, the relict of R. Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle.

Jan. 16. In Berners-st. aged 77, Tho. Hardwick, esq.

Cath. wife of Mr. C. Stewart, bookseller, Holborn, and dau. of Mr. A. Horn, Great Queen-st.

Amelia-Mary, only child of late Mr. M. Urquhart, of Great Pulteney-street.

Jan. 17. In Charlotte-st. Portland pl. aged 79, Ann, widow of Wm. Dowding, esq.

Jan. 18. In Chancery-lane, aged 32, Mr. Wm. Burch, solicitor.

Aged 64, Mr. Ware, solicitor, Southwark.

Jan. 19. In Torrington-sq. aged 70, Eliz. relict of Sampson Hodgkinson, esq. of Upton, Essex.

Jan. 20. Mary-Esther, wife of William Inwood, esq. of Euston-sq.

In Bernard-st, aged 77, John Whitfield, esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Parson's Green, in his 62nd year, Andrew Crewe Greville, esq.

Jan. 21. Aged 27, Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Tyerman.

At Limehouse, Kitty, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Williams, many years Lecturer of that parish.

Jan. 21. In Park-pl. St. James's, aged 46, Tho. Rose, esq.

In Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq. aged 60, Wm. Jourdain, esq.

Jan. 22. In Chandos-st. Covent Garden, in his 40th year, Wm. Alex. Balfour, esq.

BUCKS.—Aug. 2. At Caversfield, aged 88, Anne, relict of Joseph Bullock, esq.

Aug. 20. At Wolverton, aged 84, Cath. relict of Thomas Harrison, esq.

DEVON.—Dec. 28. At Exeter, Wm. Henry Cleiveland, infant son of J. Cleiveland Green, esq.

Jan. 13. At Exmouth, aged 87, Chas. Baring, esq. uncle to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. and M.P. and younger brother to Sir Francis the 1st Baronet. He married Margaret, dau. and heiress of Wm. Gould, of East Looe, in Cornwall, esq.; and by her had two sons and four daughters; 1. William, 2. Charles, 3. Jaquetta, married in 1791 to Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the present and seventh Bart. of Pynes in Devonshire, and has a numerous family; 4. Frances, married to Wm. Jackson, of Cowley in Devonshire, esq.; 5. Eleanor, 6. Emily, 7. Lucy, 8. Caroline.

Dec. 16. At Tor-hill-cottage, in his 28th year, Robt. Stewart, esq. of Bengal Native Infantry.

Lately. At Barnstaple, at the house of Capt. C. B. Gribble, Maria, the wife of Henry Gribble, esq. of E. I. C.'s service.

DORSET.—Jan. 5. At Dorchester, Sarah, wife of Thomas Fisher, esq.

Jan. 20. At Poole, aged 84, Mr. Wm.

Lander, a Burgess of that town, and for many years harbour-master.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 29.* At Thremhall Priory, Hallingbury, aged 87, the baroness de Felitzsch.

Jan. 19. At Ilford, in his 74th year, John Thompson, esq.

At Great Baddow, Lieut. Charles Urquhart, 87th Fusiliers, third son of late Walter Urquhart, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 1.* At Bristol, aged 70, Edw. Chinn, esq. late of the Moat in Newent, and the representative of a very ancient family at that place. He married Mary, dau. of the late Harford Jones, esq. of the Whittern, co. Hereford, and aunt of the present Sir Harford Brydges (formerly Jones), of Boulitbrook, co. Radnor, Bart. By this marriage Mr. Chinn had one dau. who died in his lifetime unmarried.

Jan. 5. At Frenchay, in his 69th year, Wm. Fossett, esq. of Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

At Clifton, Fred. youngest son of Joseph Blissett, esq. of Letton, Herefordshire.

Jan. 8. At Clifton, aged 86, Mary, relict of Rev. Thomas Leir, rector of Ditcheat and Charlton-Musgrave, Somersetshire.

Jan. 18. Mary-Margaret, wife of John Haythorne, esq. of Hill-house, Mangotsfield, and second dau. and co-heiress of Edw. Curtis, esq. of Mardyke-house, Clifton.

Jan. 14. At Clifton-wood-house, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Brereton, Inspecting Field Officer of the Bristol District.

Jan. 17. At York-place, Clifton, aged 82, Geo. Merrick, esq. many years clerk of the Arraigns in Bristol.

Jan. 19. At Cheltenham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Jane Constance Salwey, of the Haye Park, co. Hereford, dau. of the late Rev. T. Salwey, LL.D. Rector of Richard's Castle, Salop.

HANTS.—*Dec. 25.* Jane, wife of Major Andrews, of Houghton, near Stockbridge.

Jan. 1. At Southampton, aged 69, Francis Willock, esq.

Jan. 7. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 55, Capt. Wm. Perry.

Jan. 12. Aged 80, Geo. Thompson, esq. of Sutton, near Alresford.

Jan. 13. At Woodlands, aged 57, Wm. Rodgersson, esq. of Spalding, Lincolnshire, and late attorney at Boston.

Jan. 18. At Christchurch, in his 19th year, Henry, third son of Daniel Alexander, esq. of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

KENT.—*Jan. 12.* At Greenwich, aged 86, Mr. George Riley, formerly of York, for many years a bookseller, and nearly the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom.

Jan. 13. At Woolwich, aged three years, John W. C. Paterson, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Paterson, R. A.

Jan. 20. In Hawley-square, Margate, Susannah, wife of Joseph Tayler, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 4.* At the Rectory, Bottesford, in her 77th year, Rosellia, widow of Adm. Evelyn Sutton, of Screveton Hall, Notts, and mother of the late Sir Chas. Sutton, K. C. B.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 5.* Lætitia Maria, wife of David Davies, esq. of Hampton.

Jan. 9. At Hampton Court Palace, Mrs. Barbara Wright.

Jan. 10. Aged 21, Maria Theresa, second surviving dau. of F. P. Trapaud, esq. of Potter's Bar, Middlesex.

Jan. 17. At Twickenham, Anne, wife of Francis Lind, esq.

Jan. 21. In her 64th year, Dorothy, wife of Ant. Browne, esq. of Willesden, Middlesex.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 5.* In Great Yarmouth, aged 68, the relict of Thos. Penrice, esq.

Jan. 6. At Bedingham, aged 78, R. Stone, Esq.

Jan. 7. In his 62d year, Rob. Decker, esq. of Little Walsingham, solicitor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Peterborough, aged 100, Mr. Ralph Wilson.

Jan. 10. Aged 14, Henry, youngest son of Rev. T. P. Williamson, of Guisborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND. At Reach, near Newcastle, aged 105, Mrs. Wilkins.

OXON.—*Dec. 16.* Aged 25, Rob. Champion Streatfield, esq. of St. John's-college.

Jan. 1. Aged 36, John Blackall, esq. of Hazeley-court.

SALOP.—*Jan. 3.* At Stockton, aged 24, Emily Maria, second dau. of the late Col. Symes, of Bally Arthur, Wicklow, and wife of George Prescott, esq. eldest son of Sir Geo. Prescott, of Theobald's-park, Bart. She was married July 10, 1827.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 16.* At Bungay, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Paddon, late Rector of All Saints, St. Nicholas, Suffolk, and of Bradfield, Norfolk.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Jan. 6.* At Morden, North Curry, aged 67, J. H. Scott, Esq. Having lived a very retired and economical life, he has left freehold and personal property to the amount of 200,000*l.*, which devolves on his sister, Mrs. Sarah Gould, and Mr. John Gould.

SURREY.—*Jan. 12.* At Surbiton, Sarah, wife of Mr. Ald. Garratt, after her confinement of a still-born child.

Jan. 13. At Waddon, aged 69, Edw. Fawkes, Esq. late of Great Cumberland-st.

SUFFOLK.—At Mellis, Capt. Wm. Bullock. He received many honourable wounds while under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in various engagements against Tippoo Saib; and on his return to England, was engaged by the late Duke of Northumberland as confidential domestic in his private affairs.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 7.* At Brighton, James Winter, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Jan. 11. At Brighton, aged 84, Anna-

Diana, widow of Major-Gen. Thos. Cox, of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq.

WILTS.—At Wilton, deeply regretted, Mr. R. P. Whitmarsh, surgeon, and one of the Coroners of the county.

Jan. 18. At Crudwell, Eliz. wife of the Rev. James Wiggett, rector of that place.

WORCESTER.—Jan. 9. At Bromsgrove, aged 18, Wm. Briggs, eldest son of the Rev. John Venour, Rector of Bourton upon Dunsmoor.

YORKSHIRE.—Dec. 18. Aged 56, Wm. Whitaker Tyas, Esq. of Bolton upon Dearne, surviving his mother only three weeks and two days.

Lately. At Neasham, near Darlington, aged 87, Wm. Robson.

Jan. 7. At Thirsk, aged 85, Matthew Butterwick, Esq. for many years Register of the North Riding.

Jan. 9. Aged 85, Mr. Chas. Knowlton Dawson, of Kighley, spirit merchant, son of Mr. Robert Dawson of Mill Hill, and grandson of the Rev. Chas. Knowlton, M.A. late Rector of Kighley, and also of Mr. Thos. Dawson late of Troutbeck-park, Westmoreland.

Jan. 18. Aged 75, Wm. Mitchell, Esq. of Booth-Town.

WALES.—Dec. 18. Aged 84, Mary-Bennett, relict of Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Llansanffraid, Montgomeryshire, and of Knockin, Salop.

At Pwllmeyrie-lodge, near Chepstow,

Harriet, wife of Capt. T. C. Fenton, late of the Scotch Greys.

At Killyroyd, near Swansan, aged 101, Cath. Rees.

SCOTLAND.—Lately. At Holbeck, near Leith, aged 106, Betty Jackson.

Jan. 17. At Stranraer, aged 78, the relict of John Kerr, Esq. and mother of Niven Kerr, Esq. merchant, of New Broad-st.

ABROAD.—At Versailles, Anne, widow of Major Norton, 60th reg.

On board the Beagle surveying vessel, in the Straits of Magellan, Lieut. Robt. Horatio Schole, R.N.

At Paris, M. Mazue, Inspector-general of the University, and author of "L'Histoire de la Revolution (de 1688) d'Angleterre."

At Vienna, Gen. Mack, who, since his surrender of Ulm to Napoleon Buonaparte, has lived in the greatest privacy on a pension from the Emperor of Austria.

At Toulouse, aged 21, the Hon. Edw. Stourton, 2d son of Lord S.

At Paris, aged 75, Thomas Thompson, esq. banker, of Hull, for some years M.P. for Midhurst.

Of the malignant fever, Lieut.-Col. Payne, commanding the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar.

Dec. 14. At Le Coin, Jersey, Samuel, third son of T. Fox, esq. late of Lewisham.

Dec. 16. At Lausanne, aged 83, Maria-Eliza, widow of Thos. Rundell, esq. of Bath, and only child of Abel-Johnstone Ketelby, esq. of Ludlow.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 24, 1828, to Jan. 20, 1829.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 823	Males - 642	} 1248	Between	2 and 5 107	50 and 60 113
Females - 730	Females - 606			5 and 10 48	60 and 70 117
Whereof have died under two years old				10 and 20 37	70 and 80 103
		382		20 and 30 98	80 and 90 38
				30 and 40 95	90 and 100 1
				40 and 50 108	108 1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	40 0	44 0

In the price of HOPS there has been but little variation since our last quotation.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 23.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	Straw 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.	Clover 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
St. James's, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.	Straw 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s.	Clover 3l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.
Whitechapel, Hay 2l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.	Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.	Clover 3l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb..... 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 23:
Veal..... 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts..... 293 Calves 123
Pork..... 4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep..... 2,670 Pigs 90

COAL MARKET, Jan. 22, 32s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. Yellow Russia, 42s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled, 82s. Curd, 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, January 26, 1879,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	135 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	—	£ 2 12
Barnsley	330 0	12 0	Manchester & Liverp. . .	£45 pm.	—
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) .	295 0	12 10	Stockton & Darlington .	170 0	5 0
Brecknock & Abergav. .	110 0	6 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Chelmer & Blackwater . .	102 0	5 0	East London	117 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Grand Junction	—	2 10
Cromford	400 0	18 0	Kent	31½	—
Croydon	2½	—	Manchester & Salford .	36 0	—
Derby	170 0	6 0	South London	89 0	—
Dudley	59	3 0	West Middlesex	67½ 0	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester . .	110½	3 15	INSURANCES.		
Forth and Clyde	610 0	25 0	Alliance	9½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	295 0	13 0	British Commercial . .	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grand Western	6 0	—	Globe	151½	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	23 0	—
Huddersfield	17½ 0	—	Hope Life	5½	0 6
Kennet and Avon	27½	1 5	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool . . .	460 0	18 0	Protector Fire	1 3	0 1 4
Leicester	330 0	17 0	Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Leic. and North'n	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	3 1	0 3
Loughborough	3700 0	192 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock) .	260 0	8 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	235 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	80 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham . .	35 0	0 10	Bolanos	75 pm.	—
Neath	—	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) .	39 pm.	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.	British Iron	39½ dis.	—
Peak Forest	102 0	4 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) .	15 dis.	—
Regent's	24½	—	General	7 pm.	—
Rochdale	102 0	4 0	Real Del Monte	145 0	—
Severn and Wye	26 0	1 6	Tlalpuexhua	20 0	—
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0	United Mexican	24 dis.	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	Welch Iron and Coal . .	22½ dis.	—
Stourbridge	235 0	12 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10	Westminster Chart ^d . .	50½ 0	3 0
Stroudwater	500 0	23 0	Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
Swansea	270 0	15 0	City	185 0	10 0
Thames and Medway . . .	4 0	—	Ditto, New	—	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red . .	33 0	1 10	Imperial	15 dis.	—
Ditto, Blank	24 0	1 1	Phoenix	par	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.) . .	795 0	37 10	British	15 dis.	—
Warw. and Birming. . . .	255 0	12 0	Bath	19 0	0 16
Warwick and Napton . . .	205 0	11 5	Birmingham	79 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford	21 pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming. . . .	62 0	2 0	Brighton	12 dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	27½	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	88 0	—	Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
London (Stock)	86 0	4 10 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
West India (Stock) . . .	200 0	10 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock) . . .	78 0	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock) . . .	78 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Bristol	97 0	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agric ^{ult}) . .	7 pm.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent. . .	30 0	1 10	Auction Mart	18 0	—
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0	Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial .	3½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Ann. of 8½	24½	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class .	93½	4 0
Ann. of 7½	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class	84½	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Dec. 26, 1828, to Jan. 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°		
26	49	46	37	29, 55	fair
27	40	43	52	, 68	fair
28	45	45	42	, 93	rain
29	41	41	36	30, 30	cloudy
30	42	47	44	, 29	cloudy
31	45	48	39	29, 99	cloudy
J. 1	41	43	39	, 78	fair
2	40	46	39	, 87	cloudy
3	41	42	38	, 89	cloudy
4	42	45	35	, 49	fair, windy
5	35	38	32	, 70	snow
6	32	35	32	, 94	fair
7	36	38	33	, 96	fair
8	31	33	33	, 85	cloudy
9	35	36	36	, 70	cloudy
10	33	39	36	, 60	cloudy

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°		
11	31	32	35	29, 90	cloudy
12	34	36	36	, 92	cloudy
13	37	38	35	30, 05	cloudy
14	35	37	36	, 00	cloudy
15	35	37	33	29, 86	cloudy
16	31	30	27	, 60	cloudy
17	29	32	29	, 76	cloudy
18	30	32	28	, 95	fog
19	26	30	26	30, 10	fog
20	29	31	30	29, 97	fog
21	28	29	25	, 85	snow
22	25	30	24	, 64	fair
23	24	23	23	, 50	snow
24	22	26	24	, 50	snow
25	20	23	28	, 60	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1828, to January 27, 1829, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	34 per Ct. 1818.	34 per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S.S. Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29	210	86		95½	95½		105	19½		65 pm.		65 67 pm.
30	209½	86		95½	95½		105	19½		67 69 pm.		66 68 pm.
31		87	6½	95½	95½		105½	19½		68 69 pm.		67 70 pm.
1 Hol.												
2	209½	86½		95½	95½		105½	19½		69 71 pm.		66 69 pm.
3		86½			95½		105½	19½		73 74 pm.		69 pm.
5	210	86½	7		95½		105½	19½		74 pm.		68 70 pm.
6 Hol.												
7	210½	86½		95½	95½	101½	105½	19½		75 74 pm.	85½	69 71 pm.
8	211	87		96½	96½	101½	105½	19½		75 76 pm.		70 71 pm.
9	212½	87	7	95½	95½	101½	105½	19½		77 76 pm.		70 73 pm.
10	212½	86	7	95½	96	101½	105½	19½				71 72 pm.
12	212½	87		96½	96½	101½	105½	19½		76 78 pm.		72 73 pm.
13	212	87	6	95½	96	101½	105½	19½			85½	73 74 pm.
14	212½	87	6	96	96	101½	105½	19½		77 pm.		74 75 pm.
15	212½	87	6	95½	95½	101½	105½	20		76 77 pm.		74 75 pm.
16	211	86		95½	95½	101½	105½	20		75 74 pm.		73 74 pm.
17	212½	86½		96½	96½	101½	105½	20	339½			72 68 pm.
19	212	86½		95½	95½	101½	105½	19½		64 pm.		68 63 pm.
20	212½	86½		95½	95½	101½	105½	20	238	65 68 pm.		65 67 pm.
21	212½	86½		96	95½	101½	105½	19½	239	67 pm.		67 68 pm.
22	211½	87½		96	96	101½	105½	20		70 69 pm.		68 70 pm.
23	211½	87		95½	95½	101½	105½	20				68 69 pm.
24	211½	87	6	96	96	101½	105½	20		67 68 pm.		67 69 pm.
26	212½	87½		96½	96½	101½	105½	20		68 pm.		68 69 pm.
27	212½	87		96½	96½	101½	105½	20		68 69 pm.	86½	70 68 pm.

South Sea Stock, Jan. 22, 96½.—Jan. 24, 96.

Old South Sea Annuities, Dec. 31, 86½.—Jan. 18, 87.

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Evening Chronicle
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Heref. Herts. Hulls
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Lichfield. Liverpool 8
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Manchester 6
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk. Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 6. Ox. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
Reading. Rochdale
Rochester. Salisbury
Shedfield. Shrewsb. 2
Shorborne. Stafford
Stafford 2. Potteries 2
Stamford 2. Stockport
Southampton. Suffolk
Surrey 2. Sussex
Taunton. Tyne
Wakefield. Warw. 2
West Briton (Tyro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
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Wolverhampton
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**Embellished with a View of WOLVESLEY PALACE, Winchester;
And PORTRAIT of GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S.**

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. T. observes, "The story of St. Swithin, as given in Mr. Croker's 'Legends of the Lakes,' reviewed in p. 60, is very different from the commonly received account. In the Calendar, the 15th July is marked as the festival of Swithin or Swithun, Bishop of Winchester; and tradition says, he was buried in the church-yard at Winchester, from whence it was resolved to remove or translate his remains into the Church, but on the day when the translation was to take place, it rained violently, and continued to do so for the thirty-nine days following, which prevented the ceremony, as it was thought that Swithin, disliking the exhumation, had taken this means of manifesting his objections, and hence the common report of forty days' rain. The Winchester Guide says, 'St. Swithin was a native of Winchester, celebrated for his virtues. He was the tutor both of Ethelwolph and of Alfred; and, besides establishing Churches in most parts of his diocese for the spiritual advantage of his people, he likewise built bridges, and other public works. At the back of the altar in the Cathedral at Winchester, is a Chapel, in which the shrine of St. Swithin was formerly kept; his skull is said to have been deposited in the Cathedral at Canterbury. Swithin is the patron Saint of Winchester Cathedral, and one of the parochial Churches in that city is also dedicated to him.'"

Mr. J. HALLAM observes, "the following extract, from a copy of the will of Edward Wentworth, esq. of York, dated 14th Dec. 1678, may lead your Correspondent Q. p. 2, to something more. 'I give unto the Rev. Mr. Samuel Leeds, Vicar of Conisbro', the sum of five guineas to buy a ring with, to wear for my sake'."—This person, whose name is spelt Lees (probably incorrectly) in Hunter's "South Yorkshire," vol. i. p. 119, was presented to the Vicarage of Coningsborough in 1672, and died in 1680.—Another Correspondent suggests, that Samuel Leeds, who was a Master in Chancery in 1799, and died March 22, 1803, might be a descendant of the same family.

C. D. states, "In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ix. 292, it appears that several MS. Sermons of Bp. Butler's are still in existence. From my regard for the writings of that great and good man, I shall feel obliged if any of your Correspondents could inform me, with whom these Sermons are deposited, the number of them, and whether the loan or purchase of them could be obtained."

Our reply to Mr. MANNERS is, that most probably no such letters ever existed.

Mr. A. J. CHIGWELL begs to direct the attention of our Antiquarian correspondents to what he conceives an unnoticed ancient camp on a hill between Odiam and Farnham, about a mile from the latter place.

J. S. is informed, that the half-noble of Edward III. is by no means uncommon; nor does his drawing differ materially from Ruding, Plate 1, No. 6; or from Snelling's Plate 1, No. 6. There are, however, many trifling varieties of these pieces. His other drawing represents a Counter of very common occurrence. See Snelling's Jettons and Counters, Plate 2, No. 27.

We are requested by our correspondent, Mrs. CAREY, to convey to the gentleman who has sent us a letter from Manchester, the expression of her grateful thanks, for the very flattering terms in which he has been pleased to notice her poem of "*Fair Ellen*"—inserted in p. 504 of our Mag. for December 1828. The full account of the melancholy event, which that Poem commemorates, may be found in the "*Observer*," and other Newspapers, for Oct. 1, 1826. Mrs. C. has caused inquiry to be made after Elizabeth Wetherall, who so generously succoured the destitute and dying Ellen; but can obtain no clue, by which to discover her present residence or condition.

We have received another Letter from Mr. Duke, relative to his Controversy with Mr. Bowles on the Celtic Antiquities of Wiltshire; but as Mr. Duke began the Controversy, which has been continued through several letters, we think our readers will agree with us that the question should now be left to the friendly discussion in Mr. Bowles's dining-room, as proposed by Mr. Bowles.

We regret that an interesting letter on Dr. Pearson's Lectures should have arrived too late to attach to his Memoir in our present Number.

ERRATA.—P. 4, a. l. 9, for guineas, read quineas.—P. 6, a. l. 21, for Bartholomew, read Rodomorie.—P. 6, a. l. 23, for Modomonte, read Rodomonte.—P. 14, a. l. 4 from bottom, for Cambria, read Cumbria (the ancient name for Cumberland); b. l. 25, for Ionic, read Runic; l. 28, for Druidical, read juridical; and l. 29, for destinations, read destination.—P. 73, l. 2, for Holland, read New Holland; l. 22 from bottom, for Fleaders, read Flinders.—P. 89, Sir Baldwin Leighton died Oct. 13, at the family seat, Loton Park, near Alberbury, Shropshire, not at the seat of his government. The name of the second Baronet was not Sir Baldwin, but Sir Edward.—P. 92, b. 39, for Aug. 20, read Jan. 20.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE GRENVILLE.

THE Right Hon. George Grenville succeeded the Marquis of Bute, as First Lord of the Treasury, in April, 1763. Under his administration the Act was passed, said to be framed by himself, "for laying a stamp-duty on the British Colonies of North America," which received the Royal assent in March, 1765. The commotions which this Act excited in America, occasioned so great an alarm in England, that the late King thought it advisable to dismiss his Ministers; when the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded, as First Lord of the Treasury, on July 13, 1765. The present letter was written by the ex-minister to the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, soon after his dismissal. It shows the state of his private feelings on that occasion.

My dear Sir, *Downing-street,
July 12, 1765.*

I should make myself unworthy of the very kind and obliging letter which you wrote to me from the Isle of Wight, if I could omit to inform you of an event in which I am so much concerned as my dismissal from His Majesty's service, who was pleased to give the office of First Commissioner of the Treasury to Lord Rockingham, and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Dowdeswell, on Wednesday last. The Duke of Grafton and General Conway are appointed the two Secretaries of State, in the room of Lord Halifax and Lord Sandwich; Lord Winchelsea, Lord President of the Council; and a very general removal is talked of, in consequence of these changes already made, either by resignations or dismissions. The particulars you will learn from the newspapers, and from every letter which you will receive from this country, and therefore I do not trouble you with them, as I am not disposed to add to the lye of the day; and you will easily believe that I am not in the secret of

the changes which may be intended. —I am too much interested to make observations upon what has happened, and therefore I will leave them to your judgement, after having informed you of the outlines of what has been done. I will only say that I do not see that this measure is likely to contribute to the establishment of a firm and stable administration, nor to the happiness and honor of the King and of his people. If I saw it in that light it would render my retreat infinitely more happy, and give that comfort and satisfaction to me with regard to the public busyness, which I sincerely feel as a private man; in which latter situation I have received the most sensible pleasure which can ever befall me, from the cordial and perfect reconciliation with my brother, Lord Temple, and from the many testimonies of approbation and of friendship which I have had in the course of this transaction. To this let me add, that, if I should live a hundred years, I could never leave the public service more agreeably or honorably to myself than at present, when the public measures in Parliament have been attended with the highest success, and when no blame whatever is imputed to me. It will be a real addition even to these pleasing circumstances to know that you continue to me your friendship and good opinion, which I shall always wish to deserve, by the high value which I set upon them, and by the esteem and affection with which

I am, My dear Sir,

Your most faithful

and most obedient humble servant,
GEORGE GRENVILLE.

Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE Catholic question having excited so much interest, I was induced, recently, on observing the title

of a curious old book in the library of a friend, to look into it. This work was printed 1641, and proves "that Papists are traitorous subjects to all true Christian princes," and I read on opening it, that "Papists obey his Majesties lawes no longer than it stands with the liking of the Pope," for "they languish in looking for their *golden day*" [i.e. emancipation], "which Almighty God send them," says this fiery puritan, "in *leaden haste*." The power of compelling the people to pay for "the cause," and their submission, seems to have been as remarkable formerly as it is now. There was no "rent" in those times, but the Catholics were "contented to yield their bracelets and earrings to the forming of the golden calfe."

King James the First was aware of this sort of divided allegiance, and in an answer to an Irish deputation, the sapient Monarch says: "You that are of a contrary religion, must not look to be the only law-makers; you that are but half subjects, should have but half privileges. You have but one eye to me one way, and to the Pope another way. The Pope is your father in spiritualibus and I in temporalibus only, and so have your bodies turned one way, and your souls drawn another way. Strive henceforth to be good subjects, that you may have *cor unum et viam unam*, and then I shall respect you all alike; but your Irish priests teach you such grounds of doctrine, as you cannot follow them with a safe conscience, but you must cast off your loyalty to the King*."

L.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

AN ingenious and learned author, whose remarks are largely quoted by a Correspondent in your December Magazine, p. 484, on the Evils of Evangelical Preaching, having expressly avowed that he is desirous of calling your attention, and that of your readers, to "the increase of crimes, and the deterioration of the high tone of national morals, in proportion (as he believes) as the old Church of England Christianity declines" [see Bowles's *Days Departed*, or *Banwell Hill*];—may I be permitted, with the same view, to submit some few remarks connected with the subject, through the channel of your publication, which circulating

very generally, I presume, amongst the Clergy, and consequently amongst the Magistracy (for in these days the terms are become almost synonymous), may perchance find amongst a class so peculiarly interested in it, persons who by their influence, authority, or example, will endeavour to effect some beneficial change in the system which seems to engender the great evil so generally acknowledged.

That the state of public morals declines, seems to be admitted, by the confession that the number of offences and number of commitments to places of criminal confinement, is now disproportionately greater than in past time. Surely therefore it is at least desirable to take some pains in endeavouring to discover the cause, in order that a remedy may be applied. It is mere quackery to attempt to cure a disease without regarding its nature; and if this holds good in the science of physic, it is no less true in the sciences of morals and politics, and quacks or pretenders in either almost certainly do more mischief than good. If crimes increase, notwithstanding all that has been done in order to advance and improve education; to reform obsolete and ancient errors and prejudices; to liberalize the mind and meliorate the condition of the lower classes; to facilitate the attainment of the highest degree of human perfection amongst the superior ranks of society; if multiplying places of religious worship of all sorts and descriptions, and giving encouragement to every man who thinks, or pretends to think, that he can instruct and improve others by the delivery or dissemination of his notions and opinions,—have been so ineffectual that—crimes still increase:—although neither of the circumstances or considerations enumerated, may be justly charged with having contributed to produce that effect which most, if not all of them were intended to counteract or prevent,—let us at least pause, and consider whether there may not have been introduced amongst them, simultaneously, the seeds of those evils which appear to have taken root amongst us, and to have gained strength and support from the shelter which has been afforded to them.

If Mr. Bowles's idea be correct, that, as the old Church of England Christianity declines, the increase of crimes and deterioration of morals propor-

* Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.

tionably increase, does it not obviously follow that whatever has had a tendency to occasion the former, is in fact one of the causes of the latter?

The great changes which have been introduced, of late years, in order to effect the improvement of education, have, for example, been not wholly free from an intermixture of absurdity, inconsistency, and folly, which manifestly diminish their value. Churches which, under the old system, were regarded with veneration, as designed for and devoted to the sacred purposes of religious worship, have been frequently converted into school-rooms; and whilst the destruction of those ancient memorials which the piety or gratitude of our forefathers intended as perpetual records of the virtues of their ancestry, were permitted to be trampled under foot and obliterated with indifference, is it surprising if the edifices which had once inspired the youthful mind with seriousness and reverence should have declined in their regard, and have been looked upon, as the Sectarians express it, as only heaps of stones and mortar? And if Churches have been degraded to a level with Meeting-houses and Conventicles, can it be imagined that their ministers could long retain the same rank which they had been accustomed to hold, in the consideration of those who were thus brought up to disregard the places in which their progenitors had listened with delight and gratitude to the instructions of their pastors? I know that it may be said, the inconvenience has been felt, and remedied by the erection of schools in many places. Yes! But this was not done until the mischief had been effected. The education system, which was a hobby-horse for experimentalists, may be considered a sort of mania. Even prisons have been turned into academies! Now, Mr. Urban, in spite of all the vehemence and abuse which have been continually thrown out against every one who either opposes or objects to that universal diffusion of the blessings of instruction which has been the constant theme of so many tongues and pens, I venture to say, that it would be no less absurd to convert a school into a prison, than it is to turn a prison into a school. You have not room in your Magazine, and I have not time on this occasion, to introduce the arguments by which this position might be

supported; but facts prove the truth of it. Prisons have been converted into schools, and the inmates of prisons have been increased in abundance. Churches have been increased in number, too, and Conventicles of all kinds multiplied. But vital religion, or, as Mr. Bowles well calls it, old Church of England Christianity, declines. The truth is that, whilst a weak and inconsiderate acquiescence in some cases, indolence and indifference in others, and (for I would be sorry to suggest a worse motive) a desire to be thought liberal and universally charitable, in other cases, have thrown wide open the temples of Protestantism—the flock is divided, scattered, and will in time be lost, unless a different system be introduced. Of the doctrines taught in these multiplied seminaries of religious dissent, I presume not to speak. I can not speak with satisfaction, if I speak truth; I will not speak with asperity, because I would not provoke those whom I can neither expect to reform, nor to benefit by contumely. But they are not the doctrines which belong to the Church of England, nor consistent with that old Church of England Christianity which, when it prevailed amongst us, had the effect at least of making the inhabitants of this country more industrious, more happy, more contented, and more free from immorality. And how do we attempt to remedy this evil? Do the Clergy, who daily see the shocking increase of offences, attempt to stem the torrent? Yes! Are they not become the most vigilant and active amongst Civil Magistrates? Do they not continually devote great part of their time to the punishment of offences? They do: and still crimes increase, so that such employment of their time is not productive of proportionable advantage! Let me then recommend it to this important and valuable class of men, who by precept, by example, by instruction, and by a discreet and prudent cultivation of their talents, may effect so much good, that it is beyond all calculation, and above all human praise, to return to the honest simplicity of their predecessors, to confine themselves to the exercise of their proper duties, the duties of their sacred calling, in their proper sphere, in their respective districts and parishes. Let them be “instant in season and out of season,” in the due discharge of their

functions as Clergymen, where, and where only, they are lawfully called and commissioned to preach the Gospel. Besides the benefit which would result to their respective congregations, these following advantages would arise. The necessity of a respectable, independent, and efficient Magistracy would then induce many country gentlemen, (who now, in consequence of the crowd of Clerical Magistrates with which almost every county abounds, are worse employed,) to qualify themselves for a discharge of the duty which properly and of right belongs to them, and can never be so well performed by the Clergy, for divers weighty reasons. Parishes would not be left to the influence and intrusion of Sectaries, who are never out of the way when any opening is afforded them to compass the whole land (if not the sea) in order to make proselytes; and to whose schemes and contrivances hundreds and thousands are now left, whilst their proper pastors are engaged upon what is vulgarly called *justice business*. Instead of complaints that their people are driven from Church to the Meeting, because the former is open once in a week only, and the latter daily or nightly; the proper, consistent, regular, and legal attention which might be then devoted to the performance of Clerical duties, would establish so much harmony, and ensure so much attention, that old Church of England Christianity would assuredly supersede modern absurdities. The Roman Catholics, if not conciliated, which some think desirable, would not be insulted, which I presume no one thinks right; for if it be objected, as I think it may, that the Clergy of that persuasion are eager for the removal of disabilities (as they are called) for the sake of obtaining temporal domination, can a more effectual proof be afforded that there is no injustice in excluding them, than by a regulation which should limit the Clergy of the Established Church to the enjoyment of its emoluments, honours, and dignities, and prevent their interference in secular affairs.

If the Roman Catholic Priests perceive that Protestant Clergymen are eager and anxious to superadd to their ecclesiastical livings temporal authority and secular offices, is it at all inconsistent with the common feelings of human nature, that they should perceive in that circumstance an addi-

tional and an attractive object of their envy and of their ambition. In my conscience, I believe that unless the Roman Catholic Clergy wished to obtain secular advantages, they would not care a straw about what is called Catholic Emancipation; but I almost tremble at the obvious conclusion in regard to my Protestant brethren, if I should extend the inference to which this remark might lead.

Another circumstance in which there has been an obvious departure from old English Christianity is, that the Ministers of the Established Church, who were formerly prohibited from engaging in secular concerns, have been encouraged by legal enactments to become farmers; and thus necessarily mixing in the cares, the business, and passions of the world, are apt to withdraw themselves from the duties properly within their sphere, and render the influence of their doctrines, and even of their example, less beneficial and efficacious. Let a remedy be applied to these innovations, and I have little doubt that the old Church of England Christianity will happily revive and once more flourish amongst us.

W. H. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE revolting impression produced by Evangelical preaching and *Saintship* writings is, that our *holy* Saviour does not condemn vice, only music, painting, the drama, poetry, profane literature, the mathematics, and the arts and sciences.¹ It is to this shocking idea that the Bishop of Salisbury alludes, when he observes, that the tendency of Evangelical religion is to produce Solifidians and Antinomians. The Thirty-nine Articles have nothing to do with the subject.—That subject is, the omission or depreciation of the *conditions of salvation*; either by never mentioning works at all, or calling them *filthy rags, splendid sins, fig-leaves of morality*, and so forth; as well as by inculcating Calvinism, in the manner thus seasonably exposed by the Rev. Mr. Warner, (Pulpit Instruction,² pp. 7—12,) in the following words.

“With some of the Clergy of this de-

¹ This is incontestably proved in Mr. Warner's Anti-Evangelical publications, and with much wit in the *Attic Miscellany*.

² See Review, vol. xcviii. ii. 238.

scription, it is a favourite contemplation of their own minds, and a frequent subject of their 'pulpit instruction,' that God has dealt with mankind (by eternally decreeing all their moral movements) much in the same manner as an artist does with a watch which he constructs; with this difference, however, that, whereas the artist frames his workmanship only for good, and regular, and useful motions, the views of the Clergy of whom I am speaking, represent the Almighty as giving that direction to the human machine, which, by unavoidable necessity, leads him into guilt and misery here, and predestinated damnation hereafter. In other words, they hold forth to their hearers what is called CALVINISM; a scheme of faith which makes PRAYER, an ordinance of God himself, unmeaning, 'void,' and of none effect; a scheme so contrary to reason, common sense, personal experience, and Holy Scripture, as makes it quite a marvel how it can be preached with gravity, or listened to with patience.

"Others of these Divines appear to lose sight altogether of what men 'must do to be saved,' by confining their 'pulpit instruction' entirely or almost exclusively to the subject of FAITH, or what they must believe. Those 'GOOD WORKS,' which Christ and his Apostles speak of and enjoin so frequently and forcibly, make no figure in their public exhortations. The morals of mankind, whether good or bad, are seldom specified or analysed: and never is the practice of God's Commandments brought forward by them, as one condition of salvation. It will be readily admitted, indeed, that in their own personal view of a 'saving faith,' the practice of all the graces of a Christian life is included; but this most important point of divinity is rarely, if ever, made intelligible to the hearer, or brought home with demonstration to his heart and conscience. Alarmed at the idea of man's building any claim to the Divine favour on his 'own righteousness,' (which no real Christian can do, who confesses himself to be, after all, but an 'unprofitable servant,') the Clergy alluded to never venture, like their blessed Master, upon 'moral exhortation;' never, as he and his Apostles did, encourage the cultivation of all our best feelings—by pronouncing God's blessing upon 'the meek, the merciful,' and the peace-makers;³ by describing the compassionate and humane as 'the blessed of the Father';⁴ by defining 'pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father,' in the words of St. James, 'to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unpolluted from the world';⁵ or by painting, like St. Paul, the virtue of charity, or brotherly love, as the sublimest

attainment of the true Christian,—'And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three, but the GREATEST OF THESE is charity.' Their representations, moreover, of what will 'shut out from the kingdom of God,' are equally rare, powerless, and indistinct; of *hypocrisy*, or profession without practice, so severely spoken of by our blessed Lord; of the *unforgiving temper*, pronounced by the same divine teacher to be a sufficient cause in itself of God's rejection of us; of *spiritual pride*, or a conceit of our own superior righteousness, and contempt of those who differ from us in their religious views, denounced in the parable of the Pharisee and Publican; of that *arrogant faith*, which (all worthless as we are) puffs us up with a notion of our enjoying God's special favour, and being assuredly sealed to everlasting salvation, so clearly disapproved by Jesus Christ in his conversation with his disciples; of that *persecuting spirit* which, among the Papists, has too frequently pursued with fire and faggot, those whom they could not proselyte by persuasion, and which, in our own Church, leads some of its members to hate and calumniate all such as are not of their own communion, a spirit so sharply reprimanded by our merciful Redeemer, in his speech to James and John; and of those bad passions and emotions, 'envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,' which, ever rankling in the heart of the bigotted, malignant, and unkind, embody themselves on all occasions in action, disturbing the harmony of society, and ruining the peace of private and domestic life—passions and emotions, condemned alike by the language and practice of Him who is at once our divine legislator, and our all perfect example, in conversation and conduct. The duties, also, arising out of the different degrees and various regulations, in which man is placed here below, are never specifically and fully brought forward by these Divines; or, at least, never enforced with an energy, to arrest the attention and affect the heart; or to convince the hearer, that their fulfilment is indispensably 'necessary to salvation:' the duties of loyalty and subjection 'to the powers that be,' so vitally important to the safety of the commonwealth: and the duties of natural affection and neighbourly obligation, whose observance pours into the cup of human existence its most precious drops, and makes men 'and brethren dwell together in unity' and love. Instead, I repeat, of thus encouraging their hearers to moral, social, and personal virtue, by a display of that approbation which God himself, in his infinite mercy, has expressed towards such conduct, and of that vast reward which, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord, he has been pleased to annex to it—even eternal life; instead of thus particularizing and denouncing those breaches of the Com-

³ Matt. v. 7—9.⁴ Id. xxv. 34.⁵ James i. 27.

mandments, which Christ solemnly declares render all 'faith vain,' and 'all worship' an abomination, the Ministers of our Church to whom I now allude, dwell (as has been before observed) almost entirely in their pulpit instruction, on the necessity and efficacy of FAITH: a principle of vital importance, indeed, in the Christian character, but, after all, forming only one of those conditions, which a believer must fulfil in order to be saved."

This is a clear explanation of the point at issue, between the Orthodox and the Evangelical parties. When I was ordained, nearly forty years ago, I was solemnly cautioned against preaching sermons *on faith* in disjunction from *works*: and my University not having been a conventicle, nor my Divinity Lecturer John Wesley, I beg to make some remarks on the pertness, buffonery, and pseudo-theology of a Correspondent, who entitles himself "An Evangelical and no Antinomian," as if he could answer for the effect of his doctrines upon his disciples. The attack is made upon your Reviewer, who was called upon to quote his authorities for affirmations made, which are taken from Episcopal charges, and the writings of eminent men, of which he certainly was not the author. By adducing such authorities, he showed that he had only in view his duty, that of not writing or maintaining any doctrines contrary to those of the Church of England; and being a Clergyman, he could not do otherwise without ruin. Instead of reason, this Correspondent adduces only allegation and insult, and falsifies the meaning and intention of the Articles, and the Scripture itself. He applies the filthy rags of Isaiah (LXIV. 6.) to *morals*, though only referable, because prophetic, to Pharisaic righteousness. He maintains, that those who have *faith* cannot sin; as if the very devils did not acknowledge Christ, or St. Paul himself did not fear that *he* might be a cast-away: and he makes *faith* (an involuntary act) the *primum mobile*, which is FALSE; for Bishop Tomline says, (Art. XI. of *The Justification of Man*), "neither WORKS NOR FAITH can justify (i. e. absolve) us. It can only be the ATONEMENT (pp. 258, 259). St. Paul means, when he speaks of Justification by *faith* only, the faith in Jesus Christ, in opposition to the Mosaic law: and St. James, as to faith without works being dead, merely that, if a man adopts Christi-

anity, and does not afterwards obey its precepts, *his faith is ineffectual: he will not continue justified.*" (pp. 258—263).

Thus, a Giant in Theology, recommended by all the Bishops as a study for orders, positively contradicts your Correspondent's absurd dogma; which in reason is no more than this, that because *faith* may produce virtue, it necessarily does so. If so, how comes St. Peter to say, 'add to your faith virtue,' when one was included in the other.

He is *equally mistaken* with regard to the XIIth Article. That Article is not intended to vilify works; but only because they are *in se* insufficient to salvation, to direct the MOTIVES to that point which can insure it. See Bishop Tomline on the Article (p. 276). His remarks on Art. XVII. consist of mere *sneers* and *insults* upon the pillars of our church.

Your Reviewer having advanced the sound doctrines of the Church of England, and *proved* them to be so by quoting his authorities, I cannot see why any man, in equity or uprightness, is justified in blaming him for positions not his own, and positions, moreover, allowed by the whole Bench of Bishops.

AN OLD CLERGYMAN.

* * * *The object being merely to vindicate the Review from the assertions of the Suffolk Chronicle, that object is effected by the publication of the Authorities; and, the Gentleman's Magazine not being an arena for polemics, the discussion must here be closed.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

IN your Magazine for October, 1791, p. 893, is an extract from a letter said to have been written by the Rev. George Plaxton, dated "Trentham, St. Peter's day, 1716." This extract attributes to Dr. Johnson's father a station in society quite inconsistent with all the other accounts of Mr. Michael Johnson. As I have never been able to meet any confirmation of the authenticity of this letter, I should be much obliged if you would invite any of your Correspondents who may be able to throw any light on that subject, to be so good as to do so.

Yours, &c.

W.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE venerable Episcopal residence at Winchester called Wolvesey Castle, situate at a short distance from the College, was erected on the site of a more ancient palace, by Henry de Blois, Bp. of Winchester, about the year 1138. Its strength was soon evinced by the siege which it withstood against the united forces of Robert Earl of Gloucester, and David King of Scotland; and Henry the Second, on his coming to the Crown, caused it to be dismantled. The castle, however, soon became again a place of great strength, and continued to be the residence of the Bishop of Winchester till it was finally destroyed by order of Cromwell in 1646.

The principal ruins that now remain, belonged to the keep. Their appearance about thirty years since is thus described by Dr. Milner, in his History of Winchester:

"The keep appears to have been an imperfect parallelogram, extending about 250 feet east and west, and 160 north and south. The area, or inside of the quadrangle, was 150 feet in length, and 110 in breadth, which proves the wings of the building to have been 80 feet deep. The tower which flanks the keep to the S.E. is square, supported by three thin buttresses, faced with stone. The intermediate space, as well as the building in general, on the outside, is composed of cut flints, and very hard mortar, a coat of which is spread over the whole: the N.E. tower, which advances beyond its level, is rounded off at the extremity. In the centre of the N. wing, which has escaped better than the other wings, is a doorway leading into a garden, which is defended by two small towers; and has a pointed arch. Hence there is reason to suspect that it is of more modern construction than the rest of the building. The inside of the quadrangle, towards the court, was faced with polished free-stone, as appears from the junction of the north and east wings, which is the most entire morsel in the whole mass, and exhibits a specimen of as rich and elegant work as can be produced from the twelfth century; we there view the wallet ornament, and triangular fret, which adorn the circular arches, still remaining; together with the capitals, and a corbel bust, executed with a neatness unusual at that early period.

"Wolvesey is stated to have derived its name from the tribute of wolves' heads, imposed on the Welsh by King Edgar; and which, it is asserted, was ordered to be paid here."

GENT. MAG. February, 1829.

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The picturesque remains of this episcopal and castellated Palace, as they now appear, are faithfully represented in the subjoined engraving (see Plate I.) They are of considerable extent, but without any prominent architectural feature. Heaps of ruined walls, none very lofty, and nearly all clad with ivy, or concealed by shrubs and trees, compose the subject of these remarks. Wolvesey Palace has for ages supplied materials for the builder, who has not scrupled to detach the firm and well-constructed masonry from the solid walls which it faced, thereby leaving fragments as rough and shapeless as rocks. These heedless dilapidations have heretofore been permitted, among the noble ruins of our ancient edifices, and perhaps no one exhibits more strikingly the effects of this mischief and economy than Fountains Abbey; but in this instance the injury is no longer permitted, though it is still allowed at Cowdray, the remains of whose ancient mansion are not inferior in point of interest, and in the elegant variety of its architecture, to any in the kingdom.

But to return to Wolvesey Palace. Though its architecture has few enrichments, it possesses sufficient interest to command notice. The antiquary will be gratified by the examination of the mutilated carved work of its windows and arches; there is scarcely one of either entirely perfect, and the massy stone and flint walls of its towers are observable for their strength, and the neatness of their construction.

Wrought in the solid walls, and occasionally disclosed, are fragments of early Norman sculpture, which we may fairly presume to have belonged to the palace built by William the Conqueror near the north-west corner of the cathedral churchyard, and which was utterly demolished by Bp. Henry de Blois, who rebuilt the palace of Wolvesey, of which nothing more now remains than fragments of the keep. Originally the plan was a parallelogram, and its situation within the inclosed area which was spacious, near the north-west angle. Its principal gateway faced the north. The north-east and north-west angles were defended by massy semicircular towers. Within the keep was a court which, besides the entrance before described,

had two other gateways, one on the west, the other on the south side.

This vast and massy building was encompassed by a lofty wall, embattled and defended by round or square towers placed at irregular intervals. Its precinct joined that of the cathedral towards the south-east. H.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from vol. xviii. ii. 584.)

IT was once intended to have closed these Memoirs with my last communication; but, as the regulations which were established in 1816, for new classing the ships, materially vary from former practice, and affect the abstracts of the Navy, the same require to be noticed.

For sundry reasons assigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in a memorial to the Prince Regent, respecting certain regulations for the naval department, it was ordered by his Royal Highness in Council, on the 25th Nov. 1816, that the ships should in future be rated as follows, namely,

As 1st rates, all three-deckers, as all sea-going ships of that description really carry 100 guns and upwards.

2d ditto, all of 80 guns and upwards, on two decks.

3d ditto, all of 70 or upwards, and less than 80 guns.

4th ditto, all of 50 or upwards, but less than 70 guns.

5th ditto, all of 36, and less than 50 guns.

6th ditto, all of 24, and less than 36 guns.

And that no ship under 24 guns shall be a post-ship; but that all his Majesty's yachts shall be considered as post-ships, agreeably to ancient usage; one to be rated as a 2d rate, and the rest as 3d rates.*

It was at the same time ordered that the complements of men to be allowed hereafter, in time of war, shall be as follows, viz.:

1st rates—900, 850, and 800.

2d ditto, 700, and 650.

3d ditto, 650, and 600.

4th ditto, 450, and 350.

5th ditto, 300, and 280.

6th ditto, 175, 145, and 125.

* Sloops, fire-ships, and yachts, became distinguished from 6th rates in the reign of Charles II.

Sloops, 135, 125, 95, and 75.

Brigs (not sloops), cutters, schooners, and bombs, 60 and 50.

Small craft, not requiring 50 men, such a complement as the Admiralty Board may think necessary.

Fire-ships, ditto.

Alterations were also made in the pay of officers, from Admirals to petty Officers inclusive; and the allowance of table-money to Commanders in Chief was ordered to be doubled, with a further allowance of *3l. per diem*, in addition to their sea-pay, only while their flags are flying within the limits of their station.

Some frigates belonging to the Dey of Algiers having, in May 1815, destroyed fifty fishing-boats off Sinigaglia, and carried the 300 men who composed their crews into slavery; and in the space of ten days, about the same period, carried off 600 persons from the Neapolitan territory; other Algerine armed vessels having insulted and plundered the Genoese, Roman, and Tuscan States, and carried off hundreds of the inhabitants of two places on the coast of Sardinia, in 1815 and 1816; the English flag also having been repeatedly insulted in the course of the former year, and her passports disregarded; all these and other enormities which the several maritime States of Europe had suffered to be committed, almost with impunity, during a very long period, to the great disgrace of them all, at length stirred up certain of the powers to make such representations and solicitations to the British Court, as induced it to interfere, before the squadron which still remained in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, on account of the termination of the war.

Lord Exmouth, who had had the command in that quarter for the last three or four years, was therefore directed to proceed to Algiers (1816), and treat on behalf of the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments for the ransom of their subjects, and for the recognition of the principle, that in future all persons taken in a state of warfare should be treated according to the usages of Europe. A treaty to this effect was accordingly entered into, in April 1816, and the slaves of the above-mentioned powers were ransomed. His Lordship in the same month made a similar treaty with the Bey of Tunis.

Confiding in the peace thus restored,

the fishermen of Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia, resorted without fear to their rendezvous for the coral fishery, for which the coast of Africa has been always celebrated; and on the occasion of a church festival, had all gone ashore near the town of Bona. On or a few days before the 27th May, they were attacked by an Algerine frigate, from which a great number of troops had disembarked. The castle of Bona opened its fire, and a corps of cavalry at the same instant attacked them. Those who escaped the massacre were driven into the sea, and some saved themselves by swimming to the vessels afloat. Of 350 sail of fishermen, not half escaped; 55 Corsican gondolas left Bastia, and only ten returned, having on board 140 men, the remains of 500 who had embarked early in May. The Sicilians lost 600 people in the massacre; the Sardinians suffered equally; and several of the vessels under English colours were involved in the general destruction.

The English fleet, at the time of this atrocious breach of faith, was on its way home with the Commander in Chief, and had scarcely arrived in port long enough to be disbanded, before an account of it reached this country; upon which Government seemed not to hesitate as to the adoption of measures to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such base and abominable conduct, in all future time, notwithstanding the urgent necessity there was for reducing the public expences as fast as circumstances would possibly admit.

A squadron consisting of part of the guardships, one or two other 74 gunships, frigates, &c. then in commission, together with some bomb vessels and others, which were fitted for the purpose, was therefore collected, and largely stored with ammunition, without delay, and the command of it given to the noble Admiral who had so recently visited the guilty city on a peaceable errand. The ships being at length well manned, which could not be accomplished all at once, the squadron set sail from Plymouth, but being retarded by calms and foul winds on its way to Gibraltar, where it was detained four days, it did not leave the latter port until the 13th August. It had been strengthened there by five English gun-boats, and by six Dutch

frigates under command of Admiral Cappellen.

A rumour of the expedition had reached Algiers previous to its arrival at Gibraltar, and the enemy lost no time in collecting a large army, and in adding greatly to the fortifications of the city, and to the sea-defences; their ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar boats ready, with several in a forward state of repair.

The fleet arrived at Algiers on the 27th August, upon which the Commander-in-chief dispatched a boat with a flag of truce, and the demands he had to make in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the Dey. After waiting for an answer beyond the time required by the latter, the officer re-embarked, making a signal that no answer had been received; upon seeing which, and finding that all the ships were ready, the Admiral's ship bore up, followed by the whole fleet, for their appointed stations. The Queen Charlotte anchored about fifty yards from the entrance of the Mole, in which position her starboard broadside bore upon every object within it.

Although the enemy had detained the flag of truce upwards of three hours, they appeared to be still unprepared for this rapid movement, for not a gun was fired by them until the Queen Charlotte was moored.

At this moment of profound silence, when the Admiral began to expect a full compliance with the terms demanded, a shot was fired at his ship from the Mole, and two at the other ships then following from the northward: this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte; and thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as perhaps was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until past eleven.

The Dutch Admiral, with the frigates under his command, co-operated by keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries, from which he had offered to cover the British ships, as it was not in the power of the Commander-in-chief, for want of room, to bring him in front of the Mole. C.D.

(To be continued.)

Erratum.—Vol. xcvi. ii. p. 319, after the words "none of them," read, except the guardships.

Mr. URBAN, *Sidmouth-street,
Regency-sq. Feb. 4.*

A SANDWICH Islander, who grieved immoderately at the death of his Chief, being asked why he sat so long in sackcloth and ashes (for when they mourn, they put on their most sordid clothing and sit in the dirt,) he replied, because he should never more find such a patron who had not *two* hearts but only *one*.

This mode or formula for expressing insincerity, is the same as the Hebrew in Psalm xii. 3, בלב לב, is imitated in the etymology of our word *duplicity*, and in the Latin epithet *multipler*. In Tully's Essay on Friendship, we have a sample of the same way of thinking,—“*qui id fieri poterit, si ne uno quidem quoque unus animus erit idemque semper, sed varius commutabilis, multiplex?*” cap. 25.

The Hawaiian and Tahitian *Aue* (pronounced nearly *Aweh*), Hebrew *וא*, Greek *δύαι*, Latin *vae*, and English *woe*; that all these words are derived from the same parent stock, no one can doubt, considering the relationship there is between the sounds *u*, *v*, and *w*. And as *וא* sometimes denotes a certain fondness or kindness of any thing; so the Sandwich Islander sends his *aue* to his special friend; for tears or weeping are, in the natural state of man, as much a sign of joy as they are of sorrow. These people cry as loud on receiving a friend who has returned from a journey or a voyage, as they did at his departure, in the same manner as Joseph, who יתן את-קלובבכי, ἀφῆκε φωνὴν μετὰ κλαυθμοῦ, Gen. xlv. 2, when he made himself known to his brethren.

The Hebrew root *אן* was the vocabulary, that was applied to the effect which endearment has upon the tender feelings of man in his simple state; and hence by an usual transition from effect to cause, it came to be used for any thing that was beautiful or desirable; for the sojourner wept when he left the oasis, where his cattle had often pastured. Virg. Eclog. 1. 76—7; Joel i. 19, 20; the maiden, when she lost her jewels, and the patriarch when he buried his dead out of his sight.

In the dialect of Hawaii, the vowels *u* and *i* pass into consonants when preceded and followed by a vowel; as, for example, the phrase *nana mai oe*, *look here*, is pronounced *nana mai yoe*. The

Indian who rejoices that the Word of God has reached his ear, repeats his gratulation—*ua olioli au, I am glad*; as if it were written *ua olioli au*. The consonantal power of these letters, growing as it were by organic necessity out of their vowel sounds, might properly suggest a reason why the Æolic digamma is not accounted for in the orthography of the ancient Greek; for if *natural* enunciation could uniformly teach an Argive to avoid an hiatus, as it does a Sandwich islander, any sign or symbol denoting an artifice would have been superfluous.

This phenomenon in vocal utterance has in the English language been hidden by the invention of the letter *j*, and the transferring of *y* from some of its original situations. But *j* is not so widely different from *i* as its name might at first seem to indicate, for on the stage I have sometimes heard the Spanish pronoun *lo* in rapid elocution pronounced as if it had been written *Jo*.

Matth. iii. 4. ἡ δὲ τροφή αὐτοῦ ἦ ἀκρίδες. The *uihi*, or green grasshopper, when roasted is esteemed very good eating by the natives of Oahu (Wahoo). Perhaps the animal mentioned in Levit. xi. 22, is called חררגל, חררגל, to shake, on account of the shaking or quivering of the wing-cases, and by sympathy of the whole body while chirping.

Isaiah, lviii. 11. וְעֲצֻמְתִּיךָ יְחִלִּיץ, ἡ δὲ ὀστά σου πλασθήσονται; “alluding to the pliancy and flexibility of the bones, in their sockets, which is the consequence of a well-fed succulent body.” (Parkhurst.) The superiority of the chiefs in point of bulk and stature, considered by the natives of the group of islands alluded to, as the foundation of all other claims to personal influence, is ascribed by them to the plentiful supply of a mild and nutritious aliment called *poe*, being the macerated and half-fermented root of the *calladium* or *taro*, and the inactive life which their foster mothers afford them during childhood.

We find many intimations in ancient writers, that a certain plumpness of body, and a roundness of feature, entered into the composition of their ideal beauty, and when this is the effect of a delicate nurture, the human frame is rendered peculiarly sensible to the external stimulants of heat and cold, and becomes so unbraced for

want of exercise, that any attempt to put it in motion is followed, especially in tender females, by a kind of incipient fainting, and a sense of extreme relaxation. This admired perfection of feminine delicacy, was sometimes imitated by those whom education had framed for harsher application. Hence, if we consider the etymon of the verb διαβρυπτομαι, as giving origin to τρυφή*, we discern a beautiful propriety in the use of it in the *Ἀθναϊζουσαι* of Theocritus, ver. 96-9.

Σιγα, Πραξινοα, μίλλιν τοι Ἀδωνι ἄνδυν
Ἄτης Ἀργυίας θυγατρὸς, πολυδὲρις αἰώδος,
Ἄτις καὶ Σπύρχιν τοι ἱαλμῖνοι ἥριστευσι·
Φθγγεῖται τι (σαφ' οἶδα) καλὸν διαβρυπ-
ταται ἡδὴ.

And we may borrow of Æschylus the epithets οἱ πλοῦτε διαβρυπτομῖνοι, οἱ γιγὰς μεγαλυμῖνοι, and apply them to our Sandwich Islanders; for the former is descriptive of that dainty feeding which loosens the joints, or makes the body luxuriant (*luxuria, luxus a luxō*), and the latter is applicable to a people who value themselves so much upon their birth.

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Pillerton House, Warwickshire, Dec. 20.*

OBSERVING the brevity of your collections towards an account of the late Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, and the readiness with which you profit by the few hints contained in Mr. Barker's "*Parriana*," I send you the following slight and un-im-

* Since the energizer holds the priority of the energy, the root τρυφ was at first perhaps the name of a gouge or chisel, applied to the double purpose of carving and of forming holes or mortices. The change of a smooth consonant into an aspirate, seems naturally to bespeak a kind of effort or violence of an action; in this way we may be allowed to account for the signification of βρυπτο; as a workman for example might, by a rude application of an instrument, break what he only intended to reform. From a contemplation of the effect which sumptuous fare has upon the body, this root may have acquired the translated sense of *to pamper*, whence by an easy deduction we have τρυφή, to signify a delicate sort of nurture.

There is an elementary affinity between τρυφ and ἵπ, and of signification between τρυφω to bore, and ἵπ to go round.

portant remembrances of that gentleman.

I was introduced to Mr. Leman in the year 1816; and from that date until the time of his decease was favoured with his occasional correspondence. In the year above-mentioned, I passed with him, at Bath, the greater part of a week, and received from him much valuable information in arranging the materials for my brief disquisitions on British and Roman-British Antiquities, forming parts of the "*Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales*;" which assistance I have duly acknowledged in the preface to that work. I have two maps chiefly drawn by himself, and both engraved for my "*Introduction*;" the first shewing the situations of the different tribes of Britain, with their towns and trackways, as they existed at the first invasion under Cæsar; the second presenting a display of Roman stations and roads.

The contributor to "*Parriana*" justly remarks, that Mr. Leman's "*hand-writing was correct and beautiful*." It was, indeed, eminently so, as is sufficiently proved to me by numerous letters in my possession. One, alas! forms an exception. It was the last I received from him, and is dated Aug. 26, 1825. It is in some places nearly illegible, and the news of his decease too quickly followed. In it he writes, "*A most dreadful illness, which has confined me to my house, and I may almost say to my bed, for these last ten months, put it out of my power to reply more speedily. Besides the weakness consequent on such a lengthened illness, I have to add the irreparable and total loss of an eye, which precludes my reading and writing, except for matters of absolute necessity.*"

Mr. Hunter is equally faithful in asserting that "*an elegance ran through every thing about Mr. Leman.*" He was rather above the middle height; of a spare habit and genteel form. His features were handsome and pleasing, and his address that of an accomplished man of the world. Mr. Hunter observes, that "*he usually rode out in a morning on horseback.*" If Boswell were collecting anecdotes concerning the deceased, it might not be superfluous to mention that he was rendered conspicuous (eleven years ago) in these rides, by a white hat, and the

display of a pendent eye-glass in a golden frame, much ornamented.

It has been remarked, with some justice, that his manners, on a first acquaintance, would often too plainly insinuate that he knew himself to be a rich as well as a talented man, and that he was disposed to admit to a freedom of association such only as were equally fortunate with himself. Thus, every person of title, or distinction for affluence, whom he named, was "his friend." The untitled, or moderate in circumstance, whom he was obliged to mention, however great their worth or talent, were merely persons of whom he had heard, or of whom he might chance to know something,—at a distance. It was curious to observe how this fantastical humour spread itself amongst his servants,—almost invariably the apes of their masters. I recollect calling once in the Crescent, and on inquiring if Mr. Leman were at home? was thus answered by his man: "No, Sir! Mr. Leman is out, and I do not exactly know where. But he is gone either to call on my Lord —, or my Lord —; or some other Nobleman."

But littlenesses, like that above-noticed, were mere specks in the sun, and were speedily relinquished when he found that they obtained for him no advantage over his companion.

Mr. Leman was, undoubtedly, an elegant scholar, and a man of great antiquarian research. He is, also, entitled to more estimable commendation. When the frivolity of his habit, as related to an affectation of grandeur, was overcome, he evinced a friendly ardour of feeling that could spring only from a heart intrinsically good.

As regarded his literary capacity and attainments, he was shrewd and ingenious, rather than profound and philosophic. His quickness of perception, and art of disentangling and simplifying abstruse subjects, cannot be readily understood by those who have not passed days with him in his library. I will venture to say, without hesitation, that no man had formed correct ideas respecting the early periods of British history, until Mr. Leman directed to that subject his penetrating and ingenious mind. I have heard him speak with great praise of Mr. Whitaker of Manchester; but himself possessed all the masculine acuteness of Whitaker, without the fervour of imagination,

which perhaps betrayed that writer, upon some occasions, into too great a boldness of hypothesis.

Concerning the many truly valuable contributions of Mr. Leman to the County-histories published in his time, you need no information from my pen. Mr. Hunter remarks, "that it is supposed the edition of Richard of Cirencester, published in 1809, was prepared chiefly by him" (Mr. Leman). I presume it is known that he merely contributed the *Commentary on the Itinerary*, published in the translation of that date. He thus informed me, and indeed it is so stated in the candid and sensible preface to the translation. My copy of Richard is improved by some MS. corrections of the *Commentary*, made by Mr. Leman himself.

His inquiries respecting the roads and stations of the Romans, in their occupation of this island, were not less satisfactory than his disquisitions on British history. But here his considerable powers had, perhaps, a less genial direction. The patient investigations of the antiquary were sufficient for this topic, with little call upon the vigour and perspicacity of the historian. Himself and the Bishop of Cloyne personally inspected the whole line of the principal Roman roads in Britain; and their writings upon those remains are, consequently, invaluable favours to the Antiquary. But they lived at too late a date for satisfactory remarks on many of the *stations*. I have heard him (half-jocosely) lament that they were not in being to lend a helping hand to Leland and Camden, whose opportunities were so much greater than we possess in these "laggard days."

I cannot advert to the name of Mr. Leman's distinguished "friend," Dr. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, without paying the humble tribute of my admiration to that excellent prelate and amiable man. I was honoured with his assistance, in the same work of literary amusement that caused me to become acquainted with Mr. Leman. Possibly without so penetrating an activity of mind, he possessed a sounder, if not a finer degree of understanding; whilst he could not be approached without a conviction of his profound learning, reverence for his virtues as a man, and applause of his accomplishments as a gentleman.

Yours, &c. J. N. BREWER.

Inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus Deum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio.
—Liv. lib. 21. 4.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Jan. 3.*

WE have lately seen several histories of Buonaparté, published on the Continent, by those raised by a turn of the revolutionary wheel, from probably the dregs of the people, to affluence conferred at the expense of others. The little hero of their laboured and misrepresenting tales, is lauded, much to our surprise, as a pattern of benevolence and philanthropy. It may be well enough for those writers "to praise the bridge that carried them over;" but it must not be expected, that the natives of a country which he declared he would render unfit for man to live in, and on which he has inflicted lasting injury, should join in unfounded eulogies, evidently intended ad captandum vulgus, and to sustain a memory that must deservedly rot, according to the declaration of Scripture against the memory of the wicked. After the complete failure of Las Casas, to give a tolerable posthumous reputation to this eminent destroyer of human life, it might have been prudent on the part of less able writers; not to have attempted a hopeless task. The horrific deeds of this bitter enemy to Great Britain, are either avoided, or glossed over; such as the dreadful transactions at Jaffa and Acre; the midnight assassination of an innocent prince, seized on a neutral territory; the murder of Pichegru, Captain Wright, and others, in prison: while it is attempted to impress the reader with an idea, that Buonaparté had put an end to the horrors of the French Revolution, and prevented it, thus, from extending to other countries. The real fact, now well known, is carefully concealed: for it is in proof, that at the period when this scourge of Europe unfortunately ran away from a discomfited army in Egypt, the French nation, sick of the bloodshed and cruelties of the Revolution, were well inclined, and even planning, to restore the reigning family. Instead of this, during fifteen years of the continued misery and distress of nations, most of the families of Europe had to lament the loss of relatives and friends, in wars destructive of the lives of mil-

lions, and of general happiness, and carried on unrelentingly, to lead a Corsican adventurer to universal empire. "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*" Such was the mad character of the memorable march to Moscow; injudiciously undertaken, conducted without method, and terminating in the miserable destruction of 400,000 men on one side only, without mentioning the loss sustained by unoffending Russia. Sensible of the ridiculous figure he made, in running back, in disgrace, to Paris, he was constantly exclaiming "*Il n'y a qu'un pas du sublime au ridicule.*" Had Providence, thus, not produced good out of evil, we must have had several Battles of Waterloo, before the enemy of mankind could have been perched on a rock of lava, in the South Atlantic, to bewail the termination of a career, occasioning five hundred millions of the public debt of this country, and nearly as much more, expended in various ways, in putting down an inveterate foe, the burden of whose waking thoughts and nightly dreams was, the utter ruin of Britain, the firm barrier opposed to the unprincipled and atrocious designs of this fiend in human shape. If we are to credit the fulsome publications that appear, no character on record has equalled Buonaparté, in military talents and political wisdom. He may well be compared with the Oriental destroyers of mankind, because, like them, he had at his command the lives and property of the wretched tools of his ambition: but with the distinguished commanders of antiquity, and of more modern times, he cannot enter into a parallel, because they achieved more splendid victories, with limited numbers and means. It is a curious fact, that he has been known to confirm this by saying, that numbers were his secret of victory: and, certainly, he valued not life in all his conquests. At Waterloo the numbers on each side approximated nearest to equality; and though a great part of his opponents were inexperienced troops, it terminated, fortunately for the world, in a "*sauve qui peut,*" that sent Buonaparté to the right-about, to endeavour, at a distance from thrones and armies, to cast the blame of his signal defeat on certain of his generals. Cromwell is really the best comparison, in

all respects, with Buonaparté; with this difference, that the former did not commence soldiering till he was forty, and never lost a battle. Fortunately for England, the son, Richard, had no degree of the talents of his father. Cromwell, with all his crimes, awed Europe, and maintained the high repute of the British empire. Had his descendants equalled him in extraordinary abilities, a Restoration might have been a remote event. Buonaparté was eminently deficient in political wisdom: it is well for the welfare of Europe, that his unbounded ambition absorbed every other feeling, and prevented his resting contented, with what he might have obtained—the Rhine, as the eastern boundary of France.

I have briefly endeavoured, Mr. Urban, to sketch, imperfectly, the character of an extraordinary man, who has endangered the peace and happiness of this country, and the effect of whose malevolence will be experienced by our posterity. It is proper, that in such a work as yours, there should be found some antidote to the bane of such writings as those to which I have alluded.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

IN the course of the articles reviewed by me, I had occasion to quote the remarks of foreigners, that the Bible, Jew-conversion Societies, *et id genus res*, detracted from charitable purposes: large sums which might be far better bestowed. I had not then met with the following article, from which it appears, that even the interest of one year's receipts of these societies would, if judiciously managed, answer every feasible purpose. As the article is lively and interesting, I here give some extracts from it.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

"I believe about 80,000*l.* or 90,000*l.* per annum is annually heaped up, to be reduced in circulating the Scriptures; and while every black man's head is to be pelted with Bibles and Testaments, and thousands of them are to be sent where dozens would do, it is not surprising that they get through it, taking into consideration the nice rooms, pleasant travelling, post-chaise charges, and inn bills, which have to be deducted from it. But does any reasonable man doubt, were such a sum judiciously managed, that it would form a perpetual fund for that pur-

pose, and that the bare interest of it would be quite sufficient to answer all reasonable and desirable ends; and yet there is a cry at every meeting for '*more, more!*'—and means, which in common life would be called degrading, are had recourse to, to wring money out of the pockets of even the indigent. The timid and weak are assailed through their nerves; the proud are praised, and placed in stations of public notoriety;—the vain, the rich, the poor, all are attacked through some clever and effectual besieging, and even a penny a week is solicited from our servants, who receive in exchange the picture of a black man, with feathers on his head, who was once a cannibal, but was now daily dining with the Missionaries! This brings me to my last but principal remark. This is the age of Missions, and as long as they are carried on with propriety and discretion, no man of right feeling will contest the propriety of them. The names of Middleton and Heber alone will for ever put an end to all gain-saying on this subject. But let us know what is done with our money, and who they are that we are educating for this important trust.—A building has been erected at Islington, which it is said cost upwards of 40,000*l.* In it are educated, I am told, about a dozen of singular-looking young men, appearing to be fitted for any other object than the one they have taken in hand, and no doubt, from pure love of missions, abandoning all the vanities of this life for the comfortable assurance of having 200*l.* per annum, all expenses of transit paid, and, besides, a recommendation to them to choose a partner of the tender sex to accompany them. Perhaps I should not say so much on this subject, were it not for the continual cry of '*more, more,*' with which we are incessantly haunted. One would think that the converted would delight to convert, and that something would be done by those parties who feel so sensibly the benefit of their illumination. But this does not seem to be the case; begging, in the most disreputable sense of the word—mean prostration of every thing respectable is disregarded; as the end, it is thought, fully sanctifies the means. *Young ladies* in pairs perambulate the villages, and, with an effrontery which is quite surprising, enter your house, ask for a subscription, and if you decline, wish to know your reasons, and ask (in one case I know they did) to be permitted to argue the matter with you, so as to remove your objections. Oh, these dear heathens!—these sweet savages, and most interesting Jews!"

That very many of the Clergy, who by no means discourage civil and neighbourly intercourse with Sectaries, do yet decline, upon the principles of Archbishop Sharp, union with them

in any religious society, is evident from their generally refusing to subscribe to any other than the *chartered* Societies for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. If, therefore, the annual interest only of the sums now collected by the *unchartered* societies be a sufficient fund for the purpose, why do not the Clergymen, who now support the miscellaneous Bible Society, &c. &c. have such Societies *exclusively their own*, acting as ramifications of, or in connexion with, the two Societies mentioned. It must be self-evident, that the voluntary self-constituted Societies have not at heart the interest of the Church of England, and that they only desire the contributions of its members to aid rival institutions, and to make such contributions instrumental to the final downfall or degradation of their order! Is it not known, that sectarianism is anti-monarchical and anti-episcopal, and that union with it is, in the Established Clergy, unprincipled and disloyal? Is that body, *episcopally* ordained and royally patronized, to go hand in hand with levellers and liberals, who make it a standard rule to criminate every *established* church whatever, merely because it is *established*?

A MEMBER OF SEVERAL
LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—NO. XI.

(Resumed from vol. xcvi. i. p. 596.)

"WHEN Bolingbroke," says Dr. Warton, "attempted philosophy and divinity, he became as ridiculous as Tully when he attempted poetry."—This dilemma has happened to many favoured sons of genius, who, emulous of fame, have sought the budding honours of Parnassus under characters in which nature never intended them to shine. History and observation alike furnish frequent instances of such characters; men of sterling sense and genius, who have become ridiculous by arrogating claims on subjects of science or art, on the general details of which, all except themselves see that they are vain and pedantic prattlers. This weakness, and the inane and futile propensities which are hence generated, furnish curious

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matter of contemplation for him who studies the theory of human sentiments: but upon a review of the various kinds of talent with which the world abounds, a monopoly of the gifts and appropriations here spoken of would seem something like an inversion of the order of Providence. "We see," says the observant and indefatigable Derham, "how naturally men betake themselves to this or that employment. Some delight most in learning and books; some in divinity; some in physic, anatomy, and botany; some in critical learning and philology; some in mathematics; some in metaphysics and deep research; and some have their delight chiefly in mechanics, architecture, war, navigation, commerce, agriculture, and even to the servile offices of the world. Now," adds our naturalist, "all this is admirably wise for transacting this world's affairs, for the purpose of answering every end and occasion of man." Wisely, indeed, in the economy of life, and the provision of nature, is such an allotment. The varied and innumerable pursuits of men, are thus to each pregnant with their respective pleasures and enjoyments.

But it has been more than once hinted, in the course of these desultory Speculations, that a life, sacred to the occupations of literary leisure and the liberal acquirement of knowledge, is eminently endowed with pleasures. Ambition may fire its votaries, but the exercise of pure intellect has its higher delights. "What a heaven lives the scholar in," says the imaginative Jeremy Taylor, "that at once, in one close room, can daily converse with all the glorious martyrs and fathers!—that can single out at pleasure, either sententious Tertullian, or flowing Chrysostom, or devout Barnard, or heavenly Augustine, and talk with them, and hear their wise and holy counsels," &c.

Contemplative leisure, in every age of the world, has been appropriated to its high inquiries; but these inquiries have generally assumed a complexion, ruled by the accidental bias of the times. In our own age, the pursuits of chemistry and the experimental branches of physics, have their pre-eminence of the more abstract and attenuated researches of mind. The regions of metaphysics have usually been forsaken for the more accurate and defined

results of the laboratory; and the philosophy of ideas and of thought, with one or two solitary exceptions, which have added scarcely a principle to the definitions of Locke, have been abandoned as cold, and barren, and profitless ground.

The respective avenues of most other branches of science are filled with their competent professors and students; but researches of metaphysical tendency have been often discouraged, as tending to no definite end, or ridiculed as chimerical and inconclusive. Professor Kant, it is true, has observed, and there is some force in the observation, that "every tyro who is, perchance, profoundly ignorant in other branches of knowledge, yet, in metaphysics, claims the right of pronouncing a decisive opinion, because in this territory there exists, in fact, no settled measure or weight by which the rational inquirer can be discerned from the shallow prattler." But if, indeed, it be so—and this is certainly one of the few *rational* sentiments of Kant—it is the more essential, that the high endowments of genius and learning should shape these speculations, and superadd to the mere ramblings of fancy, point and definiteness.

Some fourteen years back, a writer in the then leading Review (the Edinburgh) of the age, whatever now be the public sentiment of its precedence, gravely assures his readers, (in commencing an article on an anatomical work of Sir Everard Home, which had recently appeared,) that "speculations on the nature of mind are now almost universally abandoned, as endless and unprofitable." These opinions, which are breathed forth in more than solitary instances by the leading literary authorities of the present day, may be said to be acted upon, and acquiesced in, by the great bulk of literary society in this island.

But other periodicals of the present day, no less learned in the school of dictation, advance postulates, in the judgments of some, no less inadmissible. "Stewart and Reid," says the Foreign Quarterly, (No. 1, Art. 3, while descanting upon the "Fragments" of M. Cousens,) confute satisfactorily Locke's account of the origin of our knowledge." Do they so? But have they substituted any other account in its stead? It afterwards proceeds in the same spirit to affirm, that the

"main pillars of Locke's philosophy only uphold a system of scepticism."

It has become fashionable to depreciate the metaphysical writings of our illustrious countryman. A secret jealousy, perhaps, at his having done so much, coupled with a sort of warrant, derived from the bold allegations and enthymemes of his active impugner, Dr. Reid, together with the fearlessness with which certain in the present age hesitate not to exalt themselves over all the wisdom of their ancestors, will account for this. But, it may be asked, what has Dr. Reid done for explaining the phenomena of mind, which can compete, in any way, with the achievements of his celebrated predecessor? Dr. Reid has been marvelously active in his attempts at pulling down; but has he substituted any reasonable hypothesis in the stead of what he has endeavoured to overturn? It is notorious that Locke comprises the whole mechanism of the human soul, under the two classes of sensation and reflection. But Reid, in his vaunted Treatise on the Principles of Common Sense, has examined but one of these grand mediums, that of the five senses. And it may with safety be asked, who has given the most coherent and comprehensively accurate account of this latter process? Upon the faculties, however, of combining, discerning, and analyzing, he is wholly silent. The subtile faculty which associates the objects of the material world, and blends and amalgamates them in the vast and unbounded fields of imagination, forms no part of the history which Dr. Reid has professed to substitute in the room of Locke's, of the mode whereby the mind rises to knowledge. To an unbiassed reader also, it might appear, that, in philosophical acuteness, Dr. Reid is by no means equal to Locke; as, whereas the latter reasons deeply on the origin of our ideas, as connected with all material and visible objects, the former often substitutes the mere surfaces of things for their real internal essence, and unwisely quotes the suffrage of the vulgar, in opposition to the demonstrated evidence of a cool and close examiner.

Hence, Mr. Urban, and from some of these causes, the shafts of malice, and of dulness, and of narrow bigotry, have long been pointed against Locke, as the projector of a code of untenable

subtleties; in view of which it might perhaps not inappropriately be rejoined to his various accusers, in the language of Kant, that every *tyro*, however superficial or imbecile in judgment, thinks himself qualified to cast a stone at the founder of English metaphysics. "Few people *think*," says Bishop Berkeley, "yet all will have opinions." The definition of his lordship between this noble process of the mind, and the mere expression of opinion, is acutely made, and may be said to apply to the host of metaphysical adventurers who take upon them to impugn the doctrines of Locke. It may often be doubted whether these impugners have, indeed, *that* necessary qualification for this inquisitorial work, which Locke himself tells the Bishop of Worcester is essential to actual knowledge; the definition of which, he says, at the beginning of the Fourth Book of his *Essay*, stands thus:—"Knowledge seems to me to be nothing but a perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas." If this is not the age of metaphysics, it is prolific enough in wittings, who, after the manner of their predecessors, sneer alike at metaphysics, and their enlightened renovator, and fasten upon him meanings at once unfair and untenable. The present paper would distinctly deprecate this procedure.

Of Locke, a name which, for an age or two after his own, occupied very high ground in English literature, but which, for the last half century, it may be added, has been chiefly recognized as fathering a dull system, which nobody reads; or, perchance, which belongs to a dangerous theorist, whose errors have been sufficiently exploded by the Common Sense school—of Locke, the mention, Mr. Urban, of Metaphysics, and the desultory complexion which our writers often assume, may, perhaps, excuse a few further premises.

And here, if the first blush of this sort of discussion be inauspicious, we still shall not shrink from including them among the number of those sources of study, out of which literary pleasures are sometimes elicited and recognized.

Of *that* frame of mind which rather inclines to abstract studies, the present writer looks back upon many of his earlier literary associations, connected with the writings of Locke. Admiring

the closeness of thought indicated in the works of that great man, he often delighted to busy himself in the speculations to be found in the *Essay on Human Understanding*—not exactly, indeed, in that mood in which he would have taken up a volume of the *Rambler*, much less a *Waverley* novel, but still with delight; and his apology for introducing him here, must be pleaded in the shortness, at once, of his remarks, and the discursive nature of his subjects.

Bolingbroke, a proverbial scoffer, perhaps, in matters of philosophy as well as of religion, has pronounced upon record a high suffrage on Locke. When he said that the *Essay on Human Understanding* was "the noblest work of its kind that ever crowned the research of any age or nation," he uttered a sentiment which it is probable most persons of candour and intelligence will acknowledge, in spite of the virulence and sneers which, from Dr. Reid downwards to Professor Stewart, have assailed it.

We are decidedly among those who revere the learning and character of the late venerable Edin. Professor of Moral Philosophy; but when Stewart, following up the vituperations of the Common Sense school, arraigns the judgment and penetration of his illustrious countryman, we are tempted to ask, what he himself has done to supersede his doctrines? And here it is, assuredly, not the tone of confidence and authority with which his metaphysics are proclaimed to the world, which alone will enlist the mind a convert to his positions. Nor is it the honorary titles under which his works have been ushered forth, which will gain him credence, to the disparagement of his great predecessor, if close and unexceptionable argument does not demonstrate his allegations; but if his claim to precedence rather hangs on the innuendos and charges of Reid and his followers, he cannot hope that the superabundance of learning with which he comes armed, will alone successfully shield him, while he pronounces the ordeal, and perpetuates the aspersions, on the Author of the *Essay on Human Understanding*.

Bolingbroke's strong sense and penetration, whatever may be thought of his sophistry and invective, enabled him to see the transcendent powers of Locke. This nobleman, spite of all

the delinquencies which have tended to heap opprobrium upon his character, had, in matters of metaphysical discussion, an originality and depth of judgment which forced upon him a conviction, that most of the postulates advanced in the *Essay on Human Understanding*, are tenable upon just argument. The want of candour in his lordship has been justly complained of; but does not Professor Stewart betray a manifest want of candour, when, in view of detected injustice, and collaries which have a thousand times been refuted and disowned, he still persists in throwing over many of the writings of his illustrious countryman an air of suspicion, and in awarding precisely the same allotment of merit which Dr. Reid (in full view of the insane positions of Berkeley and Hume) had done half a century before him?

This is unfair, and it may be added, that an author enjoying the lengthened experience of Professor Stewart, might be expected to have given Locke, in view of his many services, all possible vantage ground. He should have seen, whatever the mad rhapsodies of subsequent speculators may have fastened upon his doctrines, that Locke rarely, if ever, advances a postulate, for the philosophical truth of which he does not advance abundant proof, drawn from reason and the nature of things. His system, that is, the principal doctrines upon which the *Essay on Human Understanding* is built, have been frequently sapped by the insidious hand of miners, who delight to work only in a lateral direction. His majestic edifice, which has, as yet, withstood the storms of time and insidious adversaries, has been often sought to be crumbled to the dust; and the pens of a host of writers have been wielded to impugn something which the author of this celebrated *Essay* may have advanced. The acknowledgment that he did more (Bacon alone excepted) towards exploding the benighting errors which the old Peripatetic system of logic and metaphysics engendered so long throughout modern Europe, avails little: the singular modesty with which he rather elicits truth as it breaks upon him, than pronounces a magisterial *dictum* upon any subject, coupled as it is with a subtlety of thought and penetration rarely equalled, still less.

The illuminations of Dr. Reid, as

fouder of the Common Sense school, a gentleman who often vituperates with unqualified and unsubstantiated assertion, contains something more novel, more fascinating, and more spirited, than the axioms or the enthymemes of Locke. A deep discussion of any of the metaphysical doctrines of the latter writer, or even a brief view of the principal points, upon which his authority has been impugned, attacked, and made the subject of ridicule, would here be manifestly improper. The pages of a periodical Miscellany, however devoted to the cause of literature and science, are not altogether fit vehicles of these recondite inquiries. We may already have become tedious in entering the precincts of a science, the frigid and inhospitable aspect of whose details has sometimes, Mr. Urban, as by common compact, been deemed isolated ground, out of the reach of those warmer congenialities which stimulate the sentiments and the curiosity of well-bred society. But it would be easy to show, on the other hand, to those among mankind who unite cool heads with that candour and patience necessary to investigate and to judge of an author's real meaning on recondite subjects, that Locke, as he was cautious and circumspect in advancing his premises, so he never assumes a postulate, without proving to the plain sense of every unprejudiced understanding, that such conclusion is inevitable.

The constant attempts of Reid, iterated through the avenues and walks of the Common Sense *academics*, and legitimatized and approved by Professor Stewart, to perpetuate a classification between Des Cartes, Father Malebranche, and Locke; and to throw them alike into a sort of proscribed companionship, against which ridicule may *legitimately* be cast, inasmuch as the science is indebted in common to *them*, for the monstrous and incredibly absurd doctrines, which it is alleged Berkeley and Hume arrived at through their means, is quite inadmissible. The controversy upon these points has been carried forwards, sometimes with acrimony, always with zeal and eagerness; and if a host have been opposed to him in his own country, the phalanx of his friends have been by no means powerless. Oswald, Beattie, Hartley,

Priestley, and Darwin, and a host of others, have prolonged the controversy, without setting the question finally at rest; and if the able and temperate strictures of the late learned and intelligent Dr. Mason Good, in his "Book of Nature," have considerable affinity with those of the present writer upon certain points in metaphysics, it may be said that they, equally with him, view with a more kindly feeling the Author of the *Essay on Human Understanding*.

Opposed in many respects to Reid and to Stewart, and the disciples of their schools, M. P. Coste, a French contemporary critic, who translated the *Essay on Human Understanding*, and was well acquainted with the tenets of Locke, pronounced with more candour, and saw things through a more enlarged medium, when he alleged of Locke, that "he was born for the good of mankind, and that, throughout all his works the same *love of truth* was invariably visible."

And Mons. de la Harpe, a genius almost of our own times, in his "Course of Literature," follows on the same side. Embracing a wide survey of the philosophy and metaphysics of his countrymen, from Malebranche and Des Cartes down to Condillac, he is far from favouring the classification of Reid, or of supporting, as this last gentleman sneeringly alleges in the 7th sect. of the 5th chap. of his "Enquiry into the Human Mind," that the "wisdom of this philosophy (meaning Locke's) is set in opposition to the *common sense* of mankind." He adds, of the singular modesty of Locke, "Sur toutes ces matières Locke s'enonce toujours avec la reserve d'une sage qui ne veut affirmer que ce qui est evident, et rien n'est plus commun chez lui que les formules circonspccts: *Il me semble; on peut supposer; je crois pouvoir inferer; et autres semblables, &c.*"

It may finally be observed, Mr. Urban, of Locke, that his theory of Secondary Qualities in Bodies, against which the unbounded ridicule of Dr. Reid and his followers has been directed, is still a point of philosophy which will stand the most severe scrutiny. Locke has taught, and it is one of the fundamental principles of his philosophy, that colours, odours, &c. in bodies, are only secondary qualities; are only effects produced by certain

infinitesimal arrangements of their primary qualities, as bulk, texture, &c. This bulk or texture, so arranged and organized, produces to the faculties of seeing and smelling the sensations of colour and odour: and that it does this must remain indubitable, spite of all the sarcasms which the School of *common sense* and its abettors have heaped upon it. What is passing in the *invisible* world is, by the acknowledgment of all philosophers, as well as the rest of mankind, impervious to the organ of sight. It is surely intelligible to any but a mind perverted to a sense of truth, that these infinitesimal and invisible atoms from the surface of any body, may so affect the *olfactories* (the pituitary membrane), or the *retina*, as to cause the sensation of colour or of smell, under any of its modifications.

In the maceration, for instance, or in the decomposition of a body, it is manifest, both the colour and the smell, as it affects the human organs, is often materially changed. What possible, what imaginable, change can have taken place in this body, but in its texture; that is, to speak philosophically, in the arrangement of its *primaries*? This Locke illustrates in a variety of reasoning and examples, which cannot be noticed here: but it may be fearlessly asked of those who impugn his authority, how Bishop Berkeley could legitimately arrive at his conclusions, from ~~these~~ premises of Locke? The theory of *secondary qualities* in bodies, Locke adopted from an inevitable alternative. The *primary qualities* of bulk, texture, and the rest, inhere essentially in bodies; but is it for a moment conceivable, that colour, that is, an effect irrespective of any arrangement of matter, can form a real and component part of any object in nature?

"The distinction between primary and secondary qualities," says Dr. Reid, (chap. 5th, sect. 4th.) "hath had several revolutions. Democritus and Epicurus, and their followers, maintained it. Aristotle and the Peripatetics abolished it. Des Cartes, Malebranche, and Locke revived it, and were thought to have put it in a very clear light. But Bishop Berkeley again discarded this distinction by such proofs, as must be convincing to those who hold the received doctrine of ideas." Those who think closely, and who

reason fairly, will say that Bishop Berkeley did no such thing; inasmuch as he is not by any means warranted in confounding and associating the analogy of secondary qualities, as colours, smells, &c. which it is not imaginable can have any existence, except upon the hypothesis above noticed, with the primary qualities, which every principle of sound reason and of sense tends to assure us is actually existent in nature. We utterly deny, therefore, the allegation so vauntingly made by Dr. Reid, (chap. 6th, sect. 6th,) that "what Locke had proved by the sensations we have by smell, taste, and hearing, Bishop Berkeley proved no less unanswerably, with regard to all our other sensations;" while we are free to admit, on the other hand, that this famous Prelate, in his "Dialogues of Hylas," and his "Principles of Human Knowledge," as in most of his other writings, is "acute, perspicuous, and elegant."

Your readers, Mr. Urban, are, it is possible, almost tired; and were it not that these inquiries, under certain modifications, have a decided analogy with the pleasurable pursuits of mind, the introduction here of such subjects might be deemed, by some, unseasonably impertinent or dull. But if a writer chance to stumble upon some of these agitated points, he must sometimes be content with imputations of this kind—and if there is no *royal road to mathematics*, so it may be said that metaphysics cannot be endowed with charms which its details from their very nature must preclude. If we, from the present few observations (and we fervently wish that some one of competence and candour would take up the question in a way creditable to its exigencies), have endeavoured to shew that Locke has by no means merited all the sarcastic irony and vehement innuendos of certain schools, as a supporter of idealism and scepticism, an apology may perhaps be accepted for these hints, upon the plea that he has found so very few vindicators in the present age. Men of extensive literary acquirements, and also of splendid talents, fill the ranks of almost every department of the intellectual sciences;—it is to be regretted that those to whom nature and education have been liberal, have stepped aside from the task of rescuing a name whom the friend of mankind and of science will ever revere for his

high redeeming talents and services, even if they sometimes apply to him the old motto, "*humanum est errare*," from the unmerited calumnies which have been heaped upon him. Great names, it will be said, in the present age, are measured only by their intrinsic value. It shews, however, a singular inaptitude to the task of instituting a severe and rigid examination on the subject, when the fact is so far from the doctrines of Locke being admitted to a cool and impartial investigation, that writers who mention him at all, content themselves with chiming in with the old prejudices. Thus the Author of an Essay, which is so far from claiming the frequent indulgence of the reader in the exercise of free and unbiassed thought, that it rather excites astonishment, that an enquiry of such recondite and complicated details should have so little to forgive, even on the part of the most fastidious adversary, is still cast into the shade as the inventor and propagator of an exploded system.

To the old charge of *Idealism* and *Scepticism* some critics, profiting from the expanding light which the progress of the 19th century is generating, from the mechanism of *mind* to the mechanism of *steam engines*, have discovered that the system of Locke is a system of *sensualism* throughout. The public mind has, of late, been so inured to paradoxes—for writers of less pretension, lured by the splendid success of some leading spirits, have claimed the same notoriety—that a position of this kind might almost pass as one of the brilliant sophisms of the times, and leave its refutation to the good feeling of the reader. But assertions unnoticed, at length are apt to grow into importance, and have been known to assume the character of truth. In pretension, at least, our old friend the "Foreign Quarterly," a new publication of periodical celebrity, stands prominently forward among its brethren; and their *dicta* may have their corresponding weight; to those *dicta*, therefore, or peculiar opinions, must be attached a consequence. "No truly logical mind," says this publication (No. 5, Art. 7, whilst expatiating on the work of Dameron, and "French Philosophers of the 19th century"), "can believe in Locke without admitting Hume's deductions from his philosophy, without denying the existence of

mind, and matter, religion, and a God!" Indeed! did the writer make this discovery from any of the doctrines advanced in the *Essay on Human Understanding*; or, like its famous opponent, the Bishop of Worcester, did he take umbrage at some consequences alleged, by implication, as growing out of these doctrines? But we will hear the writer of the *Foreign Quarterly* again, as every author should explain his own meaning. "The philosophy of Schelling abounds in bold thoughts, and awful generalizations; its tendency is to elevate the mind, whilst the philosophy of Locke, Condillac, and Volney, leave us grovelling in matter, and teach us that the sum of morals consists in providing for the body." And again, in the same article, "The distinguishing trait of the school of Schelling, is *spiritualism*, which towers infinitely above the *sensualism* of Locke, Helvetius, and Condillac." Helvetius, Volney, and Locke! what an association! Is it possible that the writer of the critique in question should have read the writings of the former gentlemen? Every one who has read Helvetius, knows him to be a mere creature of matter. All his hypotheses for the improvement and perfectibility of mind, are limited to the operative influences of its various modifications; but will any one in his senses, who has studied Locke's theories on these subjects, assert that he makes matter the sole operative basis which influences mind? The avowed and nauseating infidelity of Volney is familiar to most people of any reading, perhaps, but is there ought of resemblance between any thing advanced in the "Ruins," and the hypotheses of Locke upon mind, religion, and the existence of a God? If there be, it assuredly was reserved for the penetration of this sapient Reviewer,—whose whole critique, indeed, tends to no earthly end, except an eulogy on Schelling, beclouded in a mist of German metaphysics—to make the discovery of it.

When, in our hours of abstraction, we read Leibnitz, or Wolff, we are in the habit of admiring their depth of thought, while we enter into their views;—but in pursuing the speculations of some of their successors, we are sometimes sublimated to regions beyond the verge of any calculated system of reason and its inductions,

into the obscure of the Kantian method of philosophizing.

That the system of Locke had nothing in common with *this*, is not, perhaps, disparaging to his character as a philosopher. If his doctrines were not *SPIRITUALIZED*, they were sought out with patient and profound inquiry, from the realities of things and from truth; although, as one of his commentators once said of Des Cartes, he was accused of atheism (of scepticism), after having proved the existence of a God better than any of them.

But we at once dismiss the subject, and look for our indulgence in the difficulty of comprehending brevity in these matters, (and brevity we have certainly consulted,) with that distinctness and precision which they demand.

"Natural science," says Lord Bacon, "is divided into *Physic* and *Metaphysic*." The metaphysical division, as here premised by his Lordship, in the 2d book "*De Augmentis Scientiarum*," has lately engrossed a considerable portion of attention; but in the physical the amateur might, perhaps, as a sequel, still be permitted to glean a few flowers. From the protracted nature of our present remarks, however, they may probably, Mr. Urban, with more propriety, find a corner in a future Number.

Upon a review, at parting, of the imperfect sketch in the present Number, it may be thought, that in the course of our remarks, we have dwelt with peculiar frequency upon the name and merits of Locke. It may be replied, that there are but few systems which relate in any way to metaphysics, in which the character of this eminent man does not stand involved. But Dr. Jortin, in his very able and intelligent "*Life of Erasmus*," notices a certain writer who published a history of modern metaphysics, and made no mention of Locke. "He acted just as reasonably," says the Biographer, "as a man who, professing to write the lives of the Greek and Roman poets, should only leave out Homer and Virgil."

Melksham, Jan. 14. ALCIPHRO.

Mr. URBAN, Hull, Jan. 28.

HAVING occasion to visit Beverley a short time since, I viewed the interior of the magnificent Minister

Church of St. John and St. Martin in that town; and will, with your permission, offer a few remarks respecting its present state.

Very great improvements have lately taken place. The choir is now fitted up for Divine Service, the nave being formerly appropriated for that purpose. The new altar screen of stone, erected at great expense, is of exquisitely elaborate workmanship, and considered by many equal, if not superior, to that in Westminster Abbey. The situation of the new pulpit of oak, admirably carved, conceals, in some measure, the altar, from great part of the congregation. The stalls for the Clergy, Corporation, and Churchwardens, are provided with crimson velvet cushions; but the rest have not any covering to conceal the oaken surface, as in other Cathedrals. This has a very bare appearance, and presents too great a contrast: crimson cloth cushions, if the funds of the Church will not afford velvet, carried round the choir, would not leave anything wanting to its adornment. The organ screen and marble pavement have long been a source of admiration; especially the latter, on account of its deceptive appearance. The pews and one of the galleries in the nave have been removed, and when a perfect clearance is effected, will present an uninterrupted vista of aisles, equal in beauty, if not in size, to any of our most superb Gothic Cathedrals.

The exterior restorations do great credit to the artizans employed; indeed they must be seen to be duly appreciated. The services performed in this Church are peculiarly grand and solemn, much enhanced in effect by a very fine-toned organ.

The Clergy belonging to the Minster are, the Rev. J. Coltman, A. M., the Rev. J. Eyre, LL. B., and the Rev. W. Hildyard, A. M. J. S.

MR. URBAN, *Coventry*, Nov. 20.

IN your Magazine for May 1824, I observed a letter, signed "A Brother Antiquary," in which the writer states, that he had searched Trinity Church, Coventry, for the painted glass, representing Earl Leofric and his good Countess Godiva*, as mentioned by

* A short historical sketch of these eminent characters will be found in vol. xcvi. ii. 21.

Sir William Dugdale in his History of Warwickshire; and he regrets that it had fallen a sacrifice to the rage of improvement.

Sir William informs us, that in the reign of Richard II. a representation of the Earl and his Countess was to be seen in a south window in Trinity Church. In his right hand the Earl held a charter of freedom, granted to the inhabitants, containing the following inscription, in old English characters:

"I Luriche (Leofric) for the love of thee,
Doe make Coventre Tol-free."

The above statement of a "Brother Antiquary," is certainly erroneous, as the figures, although in a very mutilated state, are still remaining; and copies of which, reduced from tracings, I have forwarded to you for insertion.



The upper figure is supposed to be a representation of the Countess in a yellow dress, on horseback. I am credibly informed that the figures and inscription were in a tolerably perfect state about 50 or 60 years ago, but at that time an eastern window was reglazed by one Jervis of Earl-street, in this city, when the figure of Leofric, and another of Godiva, with long flowing yellow hair, and other fragments, were placed in a centre compartment in the disjointed state in which we now view them. In its original state, the arms of the Earl, and the Benedictine Monastery which he endowed in Coventry, viz. the Spread Eagle, was placed beneath the figures.

Mr. Nichols, in his Illustrations of

Literature, vol. iv. p. 507, states, that Dr. Stukeley left a considerable number of original drawings of Religious Antiquities, in 3 vols., and that in the 1st vol. p. 28, was a representation of Leofric and Godiva, in Trinity Church, taken in its original state, probably before the year 1730.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

THAT the English language, whilst it is daily extending its empire abroad, is daily encountering contempt and insult at home, is a truth which it is equally grievous and imperative to admit. Our Magazines and light publications,—the whole of our periodical literature, in fact,—seems devoted to the cause of introducing amongst us, bad French and bad Italian, to the exclusion of all the forcible phrases which our own language can afford. One of our Annuals has inserted, this year, a whole tale in French; and none of the many Reviews which have noticed it, have done so in terms of reprobation, with the single exception of the Gentleman's Magazine, the last strong-hold of good old English feeling, and pure old English idiom. What adds to the absurdity of this is, that the professed author of this tale, though a Frenchman by birth, has long resided in England, is perfectly acquainted with its language, and has even composed in it essays and other light productions; so that he could, if required, have furnished the tale in our mother tongue. Others of this popular class of periodicals are ornamented with prints, bearing French and Italian titles, and illustrated by tales, written in that despicable gibberish, unfortunately but too prevalent, composed of English sentences, interlarded with French phrases and French idiom.

There is no doubt that this miserable affectation, this vulgar parade of superficial learning, is the surest sign of utter ignorance that can be shown. Those who are really and thoroughly acquainted with these languages are aware, that in many, nay, in most particulars, the English language completely surpasses them, that in capabilities it is unrivalled, and that, though all those capabilities have not yet been sufficiently exerted or ade-

quately called into action, they may be safely awakened from their slumber upon occasion, by magicians of no very extraordinary powers. Of the gentlemen who so liberally intersperse their composition with foreign terms, had that knowledge of their native language which they ought to possess, we should not see English books disgraced by the intrusion of the wretched French phrase *coup de soleil* for the brief and forcible *sun-stroke*, *leger de main* for *sleight of hand*, *eclaircissement* for *clearing up*, *pas de trois* for *dance of three*, *vinaigre de quatre voleurs* for *four thieves' vinegar*, &c.; all which it is reasonably expected that every reader shall pronounce aright, according to the French fashion, as if it were a sacred duty incumbent upon every Englishman, to study a language absolutely contemptible when compared with his own.

What renders this infatuation still more provoking, is, that it has reached (what I hope may be) its *topmost* height, at a time when England boasts of authors, second to none in the annals of literature, save a few of the great names of antiquity; and when France is absolutely inferior in this respect, not only to England, but to Germany, Italy, and Spain. If the relative situations of the two nations in regard to literature were exactly the reverse, the phenomenon might be satisfactorily accounted for. It is no very unusual occurrence, for servile imitations of good foreign models to be carried so far, as to cause it to be forgotten, that it should be aimed at to transfer their characteristic excellencies to our own idiom, instead of servilely repeating them in theirs. But our present conduct is to stoop from our own proud pre-eminence, to the level of an acknowledged inferior; we, the imitated, act as if we were the imitators; and by so doing we merit to be sneered at, as we are, by our foreign competitors.

It is evident to all those who have devoted any portion of attention to the subject, that the English language would, if proper care were devoted to its advancement, stand an excellent chance of becoming more universally diffused, read, and spoken, than any other now is, or ever has been. In Europe, the study of it seems to be gradually spreading. In Germany, Russia, and Scandinavia it is esteemed an es-

sential, in France a highly useful, branch of education; in Africa it is gradually superseding the Dutch, and becoming the medium of valuable information. In Australasia it is not only widely spoken, as the only European language known on that vast continent, but written and printed in an almost incredible number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews. In Asia so great is the desire manifested to learn it, that it was thought by Bishop Heber, that, if proper facilities were afforded, it would, in fifty years, supersede Hindoostanee, and become the court and camp language of India. In America, millions already speak, write, and read it, as their mother tongue; and it is rapidly obliterating the savage languages and French from Canada, and the rest of the north of the Northern Continent. Never before did a language look forward to so bright a prospect as this, and nothing could retard its swift march but our own incredible folly. By stupidly and (I may almost say) wickedly introducing French into our books, we are, as it were, compelling all those who wish to study English literature, to acquire the French language also.

That tongue has already acquired an almost inexplicable preponderance in Europe, which certainly possesses at least half a dozen superior in every particular. It is admitted as the language of diplomacy (a distinction which it would become a patriotic English minister peremptorily and decidedly to refuse): it is more often than any other adopted in foreign countries as a medium of conversation: and by this means it has at length become an almost indispensable accomplishment. Still, it is no more than reasonable to suppose, from every fact that can be adduced in evidence, that, were the English to make a resolute stand against it, they would, in twenty years at furthest, topple it from its throne. If the Frenchmen who straggle over here without taking the trouble to learn our language, were informed that French was not the current speech of England, and left to chatter to themselves—if it were discontinued to be taught at Woolwich, at the Mechanics' Institutions, &c. (a madness which is only equalled by the proposal made at Birmingham, to teach it to the charity boys,) it would pretty soon be banished from general use in England—and that

once done, we might leave it at leisure to take its departure from the Continent; where our own would be sore to oust it, when placed in full opposition.

But I have dilated so long on the corruptions of the English language, occasioned by the introduction of French, that I have scarcely time or room to animadvert at sufficient length on another and almost equally prevalent method, of debasing the sterling metal of our noble tongue, adopted by scientific writers. These gentlemen are remarkable for using a certain kind of jargon, neither Latin nor English, but a compound of both, which would prove as completely unintelligible to an ancient Roman, if resuscitated for the purpose, as it is to a modern Englishman, unacquainted with the tongues of old. Surely these authors can never have perused Michaelis's excellent Treatise upon the influence of language upon ideas, in which it is asserted and proved, that the advantages of familiarizing science to the minds of the many, by adopting a phraseology intelligible to all, are so incalculable, that no advantages supposed to result from the introduction of a scientific nomenclature, can be reasonably placed in the balance. In the teeth of this opinion of one of the most learned men that ever breathed, in the teeth of the practice of the Germans, one of the most enlightened nations of Europe, we call that science which treats of the knowledge of animals, *zoology*, instead of *animal science*, or a similar intelligible compound; the knowledge of *water-power* we term *hydrodynamics*; a *heat-measurer* or *heat-meter*, a *thermometer*, &c. But perhaps all this gibberish, though absurd and ridiculous enough, is not so bad as the practice of introducing German terms of art into mineralogy. Can mineralogists ever dream of interesting Englishmen by dissertations on *feldspath*, *felszocks*, and *blitzrohien*. Such gibberish can merely excite disgust; and the most unqualified disgust it certainly deserves.

Half of these errors seem to be committed under the unhappy notion, that every new word dragged into the language enriches it. The French, more judicious than we, have created a new class of words, by prefixing the Greek preposition *para* to some of their substantives, and construing this compound to imply a sort of protection

against the last half of the word; as *parapluie*, *paragrete*, *parachute*, &c. Those who wished to enrich the English language with these words, instead of transferring them whole and undefiled, should have translated them *pararain*, *parahail*, *parafall*. It is introductions of this nature, by which whole classes of new words are created, that benefit a language, not the transplantation of some solitary unmeaning phrase. Of late years it has been the fashion to patronize the affix *less*, and we have, consequently, introduced into the language hundreds of words, such as *windless*, *waterless*, &c. at once expressive and untranslatable. As this is now nearly exhausted, it is to be hoped that some new affix, equally needed and equally sensible, will come into fashion, to adorn and strengthen the language.

I shall conclude this somewhat rambling letter, by an extract from Campbell's *Lochiel's Warning*, as an exemplification of untranslatable beauty and vigour. It is not only, as a whole, incapable of being transferred to any other tongue, but several of the words are peculiar to our own idiom, and the compounds are not to be found in any of the southern languages.

"Say, rushed the bold eagle exultingly
forth,
From his home in the DARK-ROLLING clouds
of the north,
Lo! the DEATH-SHOT of foemen OUT-
SPENDING he rode
COMPANIONLESS, bearing destruction abroad.
But, down let him stoop from his havoc on
high,
Ay! home let him speed, for the spoiler is
nigh:
Why flames the far summit, why shoot to
the blast
Those embers, like stars from the firm-
ament cast;
Tis the FIRE-SHOWER of ruin, all dreadfully
driven
From his eyrie, that BEACONS the darkness
of heaven.

With this beautiful piece of poetry I
take my leave, and am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c.

A. C. C. (formerly Οὐρανόφιλος.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

IN the Second Supplement to your Magazine for last year, at page 604, I find a paper of mine quoted by Mr. E. H. Barker, which he extracts from the *Dublin Statesman* of Nov. 3,

1828. That newspaper transcribed it from the *Morning Post*, in which it originally appeared. It was written merely as *loose hints*, without much care, and to disburthen my mind of what floated there upon a popular subject.

Permit me, in your pages, to continue the subject for a few paragraphs; in which I shall ramble, as I did before, without the attraction of any particular hypothesis, either to stimulate or delude me. Perhaps, at last, some fact, thrown out in the *private letters* to Woodfall, may conduct a very sagacious Critic to the real Junius. I have myself frequently read them with great attention, and fancy the following few points may have escaped general notice. At all events, I have never observed them in the disquisitions of other writers.

First, as to the *penmanship* of the private notes. In that dated July 15th, 1769, the writer seems to be at much difficulty in the formation of his characters: very long and awkward up-strokes to letters of small body; some capitals much disfigured and unnaturally thin, and the whole almost upright. Subsequent notes from him obtain a freer course of the pen, yet resorting, here and there, to the predetermined singularity and stiffness. But so late in his intercourse with Woodfall as Jan. 2, 1771, upon some alarm or other conceived at a note from him, he writes to that printer the following letter, which for the first time displays a very miserable affectation, of which the reason does not appear. He was writing to a man who well knew his usual manner, and would naturally wonder at the childish modesty which, after four years of conformity with mankind in general, exhibits the first personal pronoun with a small letter. In the MS. it is highly ridiculous, in typography it is hardly to be borne; but of the latter assertion, the reader shall have the means of judging for himself.

"Sir,

"i have rec^d. y^r. mysterious epistle. i dare say a letter may safely be left at the same place; but you may change the direction to Mr. John Frety. You need not advertise it.

"Yours,—C."

Now I, for a long while, hesitated about the proper inference from such a whim in the writer, or the penman

at least, of the letters. In his fright at changing his coffee-house name from Wm. Middleton to John Fretly, did he wish, by the small *i*, to seem a foreigner for the nonce? (for a state of alarm is not a condition to sport with;) or was he led to do so by any temporary peculiarity as an author, which he had transferred from the *press* to his private correspondence? In fact, there was one book of some importance editing, perhaps printing, at this time, in which the pronoun *I*, invariably appears in small letter (*i*). This was the quarto of Mark Akenside's poems, in which the love of political equality was thus preserved to a *title*.

This volume, I believe, was published at the expense of Woodfall's friend, Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. Junius knew Dyson to be the friend of that printer; for in a letter to him, dated Nov. 27, 1771, he says, "I fear your friend, Jerry Dyson, will lose his Irish pension." I think Akenside's poems bear the date of 1772. Is it possible that Junius was the editor of this book, and saw it through the press thus disfigured; and that the small *i*, in his letter to Woodfall, at last identifies him with that publication? Perhaps you, Mr. Urban, may remember who was the actual editor of Akenside's poems. You know that the Doctor was a furious Whig, like Junius; and raved of "Brutus and the patriot steel," and tyrannicide, and undefined preposterous liberty. Let this point be first considered.

I have *another* at the sagacious Critic's service, if he will permit me to point out to him fresh game for the course; and not disdain a hare from a hand-basket, because he did not scent her out for himself. The *second* point is this. In the 56th private letter, written about Feb. 22, 1772, when Woodfall had nearly reprinted the Letters, Junius suddenly thus expresses himself, without the smallest connection with anything preceding or following—"The Latin I thought much superior to the English."

Now, to what can this isolated opinion possibly allude? Did he mean to mystify Woodfall, by letting him thus know that his Junius had seen *him*, though himself unknown if seen, at some public declamations, of the scholars of St. Paul's, for instance, where the printer, and Francis, and Rosenhagen, were all three educated?

Or might he allude to the Gresham lectures, delivered in both *Latin* and English; which Woodfall, a city man, might have attended in the dirty chamber over the Royal Exchange, which I so well remember; and of which your readers have had a lively and perfect account, in the *Supplement* to your Magazine which I have already quoted?

Whatever it recalled to Woodfall's mind, it is clear it did not recall to him the person of *Francis*, because, at that time Philip Francis was only thirty-two years of age; and there is proof, in these letters between the printer and author, that the former supposed the latter a person *superior in condition*, and *advanced in years*: and with this evidence I shall, for the present, take my leave. "Should it please the Almighty," says Woodfall, "to spare your life till the next general election, I shall hope you will *deign* to instruct me for whom I should give my vote; and I know there cannot be any one who is so fit to judge as yourself."

This *profound humility* could not be addressed to his schoolfellow Francis, then likely to see half a dozen "general elections;" and who, in a few months after the date of the letter, (which was March 7, 1773,) went out to India. Woodfall, therefore, clearly either fancied the writer to be an old man, a sick man, (and this latter epithet truly applied to Lloyd, of whose death he might not then have been informed,) or a man greatly superior to himself in condition.

SENEX.

Mr. URBAN,

THE references which your Magazine affords, induce me to follow the example of many of your ingenious Correspondents, whom I observe frequently availing themselves of this valuable source of information, to solve their literary doubts.

In order to reconcile the discrepancy between two accounts at direct variance with each other, I beg leave, therefore, to submit to those of your Correspondents who may be able to set forth the truth, whether Dugdale in his *Baronage* be correct in stating, that John de Hastings Lord Hastings, who had livery of his lands in 1313, (7 Ed. II.) was in the wars with his:

uncle Adomas, Earl of Pembroke, and died in 1324, (18 Ed. II.) leaving issue by Juliana his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Leyburne, a son Laurence? or whether the said John, Lord Hastings, had any other wife, who was the mother of Laurence, afterwards Earl of Pembroke? [see Dugd. Bar. tom. 1, p. 576.] which Laurence is stated to have been about five years of age at his father's death? If, as is elsewhere stated, Juliana de Leyburne was born in 1303, according to Dugdale's statement she must have become a mother at about sixteen years of age; her husband, John de Hastings, then thirty-three: for he is related to have been twenty-six when his father died in 6 Ed. II. This seems a little improbable; and it is rather extraordinary that no account appears to have been preserved of his former marriage.

After the death of Lord Hastings, Juliana his widow was married, secondly, to Thomas le Blount, whom she also survived; and afterwards becoming the wife of William de Clinton (Earl of Huntingdon), Laurence de Hastings, still in his minority, was entrusted to his tuition; and being subsequently advanced to the Earldom of Pembroke, married, and had issue.

Juliana, Countess of Huntingdon, died in 1367, possessed of numerous estates, many of which are mentioned by Dugdale (ib. p. 532); having previously been a considerable benefactor to St. Augustine's Monastery, in Canterbury, where she had provided for the celebration of religious services for the souls of her ancestors, (according to the superstitious customs of her day,) and for the souls of Laurence de Hastings, and John his son, and their ancestors.

Lawrence had departed this life (in 22 Ed. III.) but John was still living: and, although certainly Dugdale does not call the former the son of Juliana, in that part of his great work in which he mentions her pious provisions for his soul, it looks a little partial in the good old lady, if he had been only her son-in-law, (the issue of her former husband by his former wife,) to have so particularly regarded him, whilst neither Thomas le Blount, nor William de Clinton, her second and third husbands, seem to have had their souls so much as thought of by her. This provision, however, proves nothing

besides her benevolence: but as it appears to be of some consequence to know whether Lawrence de Hastings was descended from her or not, a satisfactory elucidation of that point will much oblige

W. H.

P. S. I find that the indefatigable Mr. Bell, in his Genealogy of the Hastings family, considered Juliana to have been the mother of Lawrence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; p. 6. But Harris in his Hist. of Kent says, that having survived her three husbands, she died without any issue or kindred. (Hist. of Kent, p. 30.)

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you what completes the series of Epitaphs of the Hampden Family, at Great Hampden, Bucks, printed in Magazine for last October.

Yours, &c. WM. HOPKINSON.

"John Hampden, xxiiith Hereditary Lord of Great Hampden, and Burgess of Wendover in three Parliaments, dyed unmarried, Feb. 4th, 1754, aged 58 years, having bequeathed his estates and name to his kinsman, the Honourable Robert Trevor (now Hampden), son of the Right Hon^{ble}. Thomas Lord Trevor, son of the Right Hon^{ble}. Sir John Trevor, by Ruth, daughter of John Hampden, slain in Chalgrove Field, 1643.

"Robert Hampden dedicates this monument with all due veneration, to his great grandfather's and to his benefactor's memory."

. In vol. xcvi. part ii. p. 320, b. line 49, read thus:—"whilst she was.—In her dissolution," &c.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Jan. 31.

MY attention has been directed to a celebrated letter in your Magazine for October, 1827, written by the very learned and ingenious Mr. Bewley, of Salisbury. I call it *celebrated*, because I am informed, that it has stirred much conversation and commentary amongst the surviving friends, no less than amongst the *dislikers*, (for I will not use a harsher word,) of the late Dr. Parr. Concerning the main and most interesting point of that communication, which concerns this great man's orthodoxy as a Churchman, I shall not venture to offer a word of criticism. *Me leviora decent*; and my

present purpose is to rescue, if I can, from the terrible gripe of Mr. Bewley, the erudite Author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, who is upbraided, without any measure of pity, for having "malignantly inculcated" Dr. P. for republishing the Warburtonian Tracts; including, as that publication did, the two pamphlets written by Hurd, of which he had become heartily ashamed, and had, in consequence of that shame, been for many years endeavouring to suppress entirely. Mr. Bewley asserts that Hurd felt no compunctious shame, and wished not at all to suppress these satirical Tracts; and for a proof of these positions he tells us that, by the author's express command, they formed a part of that edition of his works which the good Prelate most carefully prepared, and left for publication after his own decease. Doubtless they do find a place in that edition: but may it not be said that, since Hurd's desire and effort to suppress them had been but too successfully hindered by Parr's officious interference, he was, in a manner, compelled to let them stand in that complete collection of his writings, which he submitted to the judgment of the world? Certain it is, that to the Tracts as they there stand in the 8th vol. the Bishop has prefixed an apologetical advertisement; and to that of the two directed against Jortin, a handsome motto of compliment is annexed. But still I think it is likely that Hurd, if he could have had his way, would have intercepted altogether the revival of them. One of Parr's biographers (*Field's Memoirs*, vol. i. 265) has told us, that the "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," was "received by all parties with the indignation which it merited for the sharpness of its language, and the malignity of the motive that prompted it." And cold and blunt as were the sensibilities of Hurd, yet he could not but keenly feel the ignominy of this spiteful achievement, and desire to hide it for ever in a dumb forgetfulness. Public indignation, drawn to a point, is a pressure hard to be borne by the stoutest spirit. It has a power acrid and scarifying enough to blister the back of a rhinoceros!

Having glanced at this work by Mr. Field, I will just say, that it seems to me most strange that he should not have been able to explain, in the

slightest degree, after an intimacy, as he vauntingly proclaims, "of thirty-six years," the *motive* of this far-famed republication by Parr. Why, if admitted to the bosom friendship of this great man, and honoured, as he says he was, with his most confidential regards, did he not seek it of him, and announce it in his *Memoirs* to an inquiring and impartial public? But, *nil horum*. He coolly copies, as usual, (for his entire performance is a piece of patch-work,) that loose conjecture which every body, years ago, has read in the *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 115; and leaves his readers no wiser than he found them. But, if I might venture to speak out without offence, I should say, that Parr held our non-con compiler rather cheap; and that no close acquaintance subsisted between them, howsoever gratifying it may be to the lunacy of Mr. Field's self-love to propagate such a belief. He has thought fit to reflect, many times, with much bitterness of spirit, on the opinions and doings of the learned Doctor: but, to use Parr's own words on a somewhat similar occasion, "when the old lion is dead, every ass thinks he has a right to kick at him." For the rest, his sarcasms on your able Correspondent, Mr. Bewley, (vol. i. p. 301, &c.) are as indecent as they are undeserved; and his envenomed invectives, in every other page, against the Creed of our Apostolical Church, and the conduct and character of its Ministers, though intended to leave gangrene and inflammation behind, are at once quite powerless, and pitiable, and will contaminate nothing but his own heart.

Yours respectfully, TENAX.

Mr. URBAN,

THE atrocities committed at Edinburgh by the wretches Burke and Hare, aided by two females, will naturally recall to the minds of some of your readers, the atrocities said to have been perpetrated in former ages in that part of the kingdom; which, however incredible they may formerly have appeared, are not more so than the crimes which have been lately proved and confessed.

One of the most remarkable is the history of Sawney Bean and his family. This wholesale trading murderer is said to have been a native of Tranent, in East Lothian, and to have been

guilty of an offence which obliged him to leave that part of the country; when he betook himself and family to a cave on the coast of Galloway, opposite to Ireland; and they derived their subsistence from robbery and murder, chiefly during the night. They are said to have carried the bodies to their cave, and to have eaten them up. This abominable work is said to have gone on for many years; and the family is said to have multiplied during the time, and all of them to have adopted this mode of subsistence. At last, attacking a person who effected his escape, a military force was sent out against them by King James VI. when they were tracked out by blood-hounds, taken, tried, and executed. In the cave limbs of human bodies are said to have been found hanging up, cured and dried.

This narrative is found in many popular works; and in that part of the country where the events are said to have taken place, is believed as an article of faith. On the latter circumstance I do not place much reliance, having discovered, both in this and foreign countries, instances where a well-told fictitious narrative has created an impression, which, in a short while after, has produced an apparent corroborative tradition. Still it is possible, and perhaps probable, that there were some remarkable atrocities which produced popular horror, and consequent terrific exaggeration.

Will any of your Correspondents inform you of the earliest work, in which the above narrative, or any to which it refers, appears: and whether there be any authentic record whatever, of anything which took place before the Courts. It would be curious and instructive to view the original real figure, which has been magnified into so horrific a monster by the magic-lantern of popular imagination, and love of the wonderful and terrible.

Your constant reader, J. M.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of correcting an error I have unwittingly led you into, of attributing the new Church in Clouesley-square, Islington, to Mr. Savage, the architect (vide January Mag. p. 9). I did not ascertain, until after your number had gone to press, that all the three Churches

in Islington parish were designed by Mr. Barry; to that gentleman I can only say by way of apology, that it was far from my wish to transfer any portion of the merit so justly due to him, to any other quarter. In naming Mr. Savage as the architect, I had fallen undesignedly into an error, the consequences of which I feel satisfied can be no injury to the fame of either party; the true architect will see that his design has not been attributed to an inferior hand, and the excellence of the building will bar any diminution of the reputation of Mr. Savage, by the misappropriation of it to him.

I have since learnt the following particulars, which you will probably think worthy of adding as a supplement to my description.

Mr. Savage was the original architect of Clouesley-square Church, but, as the tenders sent in did not agree with that gentleman's estimates, the Commissioners rejected his plans, and required the parish to send in other plans by another architect. In a similar manner Mr. Basevi was the original architect of Balls-Pond Church; his plans were disapproved, and the Commissioners directed Mr. Barry to repeat his designs, &c. of St. John's. At the instance of the parish he was allowed to vary them slightly afterwards, and, as I before observed, he has improved upon the design.

The Commissioners built the Churches on plans submitted by the parish, the parish paying the contribution of 8000*l.* and engaging to fit them up for divine service. I have here to notice a correction of the amounts which the buildings cost. The sums I stated are the estimates as given in the Commissioners' reports. It must be a fact well known to all persons connected with buildings, that the actual outlay generally far exceeds the original estimate. In the present case this remark does not apply, and the conclusion which I drew from the estimates, viz. the comparative economy of buildings of English architecture, still holds good. As a matter of fact, I am happy to be enabled to give amounts nearer to the actual sums which the Churches will cost. St. John's is something above 10,000*l.*; Balls-Pond about 9,500*l.*; and Clouesley-square a little above 11,000*l.* To these amounts are to be added the value of the sites, the enclosures, and the bells, which may

raise the whole charge to somewhere between 35 and 40,000*l*.

The sum of 50*l*. little more than a nominal consideration for the site of Balls-Pond Church, was paid to the Marquis of Northampton. The expense of inclosing this ground was about 100*l*.

The excellent accommodation afforded to the members of the Establishment in this parish, is a gratifying fact. The population is 30,000. Before the erection of the new Churches, there was only Church room for one in twelve; there is now accommodation for one in four. The district of St. John's contains 5000 persons; Ball's Pond the like number; Cloudesley-square 9000; the parish Church and Chapel at Lower Holloway, 11,000.

The incumbent of St. John's is the Rev. William Marshall, M.A. late senior Curate of the parish. The incumbent of St. Paul's, the Rev. John Sandys, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The consecration of Trinity Church being fixed for 19th of March next, I will then add the description of the remaining Church. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

I TROUBLE you with a short reply to "Vox Veritatis," in your last Supplement, p. 596. He asserts, by way of introduction, that "an Old Observer" condemns the recent restorations in Winchester Cathedral, and that "E. I. C. gives them his unqualified approbation." These statements are equally inaccurate. "An Old Observer" did not either directly, or by *insinuation*, allude to the repairs of the Church; and E. I. C. did both directly and by *insinuation*, point out defects in the repairs, which, though not faultless, are, "*as far as they go*," entitled to the praises which the latter writer bestowed on them.

I incautiously stated that the bar which passed through the pillars and mullions had been cut away; this is a fact with regard to Bishop Fox's monument, but it is not quite so certain, as "Vox Veritatis" ingeniously insinuates, that it was preserved in Waynflete's monument on any other account than the difficulty of removing it, or the unobtrusiveness of its situation. I admit, in conclusion of this part of my subject, that the Society of Magdalene

College were informed of the intended innovation, but the "*communication*" was supposed to have reference to some inconsiderable appendage, *not coeval with the fabric*, or essential to its security, and therefore was not objected to.

Vox Veritatis "*boldly*" states, that the "grotesque masks upon the lower divisions of the buttresses have been *cut away* from the prominent angles, instead of being restored." This, Mr. Urban, is not the fact, as every person connected with Winchester Cathedral can testify. Not a single "*mask*" remained on the external angles of the buttresses, and for want of sufficient authority to restore them, it was intended to leave them as they had been left by the hand of violence; but unluckily, in the absence of the proper authority, the rough corners were altered as they now appear. "From this circumstance your readers will be enabled to estimate the value of the other insinuations of 'Vox Veritatis'."

He frigidly commends the restoration of the stone work, and leaves your readers assured that, if the monument now exhibited any other minute defect, it would not have been missed in his snail-like crawl over every buttress and pinnacle; but to the absence of fault (excepting the very sinful one of repairing a blemish wantonly made, namely, the iron bars which now secure Waynflete's monument as effectually as that of Bp. Wykeham is guarded from improper intrusion) I impute the mistakes, the misrepresentations, and the insinuations of my antagonist. AN OLD OBSERVER.

* * "Vox Veritatis" may be assured, that though the publication of his last Letter was unavoidably postponed for a short period, it was printed in our last Supplement, *previously* to its appearance in a contemporary Journal.—EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Park Hill, Clapham.*

B EING engaged in preparing a Memoir of the Life and Writings of JOHN MARTYN, F.R.S., and of the late Rev. THOMAS MARTYN, B.D. F.R.S., successively Professors of Botany in the University of Cambridge; I should feel greatly obliged by receiving any original correspondence or papers, which may be in the possession of your readers.

Yours, &c. G. C. GORHAM.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE PEARSON, M. D., F. R. S.

(With a Portrait.)

THIS eminent physician, celebrated chemist, and amiable though singular individual, has, at an advanced age, fallen under the stroke of his ancient but indomitable enemy.

Dr. Pearson was born in 1751, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. His grandfather, Nathanael, was for forty years Vicar of Stainton, in that neighbourhood, and died in 1767 at the age of 88. His uncle, George, after whom he was named, was a wine-merchant at Doncaster for upwards of thirty years a member of the Corporation, and twice Mayor of the Borough.*

Being intended for the profession of Medicine, he studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and settled in early life in the practice of his profession in London. He was elected Physician to St. George's Hospital in 178-; became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1791, and was repeatedly chosen of the Council. "For a series of years," remarked the President, Mr. Gilbert, in his last Annual Address to that learned body, Dr. Pearson "continued to diffuse, by his lectures, a knowledge of the new chemistry, instructing hundreds in the truths of science, as they became successively developed, in a manner not calculated to load the memory, but to invigorate the reasoning powers, in proportion as new facts were communicated and arranged. And to Dr. Pearson we are again indebted for rendering familiar in England the nomenclature of chemistry, first adopted in another country; an adaptation of words to things, of which it may be truly said,

Ὅς αὖν ἰδῇ τὰ ὀνόματα, ἵσταται καὶ
τὰ πράγματα.

A medium of communication adapting its plastic nature to the reception of new facts, and of new arrangements, owing, perhaps, their existence to the facilities of this universal language." The following is an imperfect list of his publications:

"Disputatio Physica Inauguralis, de Putridine Animalibus post mortem superveniente. Edin. 1774," 8vo.

* The epitaphs of these individuals at Stainton, may be seen in Hunter's "History of the Deanery of Doncaster," vol. i. p. 258.

GENT. MAG. February, 1829.

"Observations and Experiments for investigating the Chemical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton; intended for the improvement of Natural Science and the Art of Physic. Lond. 1783," 2 vols. 8vo.

"Directions for Impreguating the Buxton Waters with its own and other Gases, and for composing Artificial Buxton Water. Lond. 1785," 8vo.

"Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature proposed by de Gayton, formerly de Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and de Fourcroy; with additions and alterations. To which are prefixed, an Explanation of the Terms, and some Observations on the New System of Chemistry. Lond. 1794," 4to. 2d edit. enlarged and corrected. 1799, 4to.

"Experiments and Observations on the Constituent Parts of the Potatoe Root. Lond. 1795," 4to.

"An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow-Pock, principally with a view to supersede and extinguish the Small-Pox. Lond. 1798," 8vo.

"The Substance of a Lecture on the Inoculation of the Cow-Pock. 1798," 8vo.

"Arranged Catalogue of the Articles of Food, Seasoning, and Medicine, for the use of Lectures on Therapeutics and Materia Medica. Lond. 1801," 8vo.

"An Examination of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the claims of Remunerations for the Vaccine Pock Inoculation; containing a Statement of the principal Historical Facts of the Vaccine. Lond. 1804," 8vo.

"Report on the Cow-Pock Inoculation during the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, with two coloured engravings. 1803," 8vo.

"A Statement of Evidence from Trials of Variolous and Vaccine Matter in Inoculation, to judge whether or no a person can undergo the Small-Pox, after being affected with the Cow-Pock. 1804," 8vo.

"A Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on the use of Green Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, as a Manure; and on the efficacy of Faring and Burning depending partly on Oxide of Iron. Lond. 1805," 4to. Also printed in Nicholson's Journal, vol. x. p. 206.

"A Syllabus of Lectures," an octavo volume.

"An Address to the Heads of Families, by one of the Physicians of the Vaccine Pock Institution."

"A Paper, containing the results of eleven years' practice at the Original Vaccine Pock Institution, read at a Meeting of the Governors and Friends of that Establishment. 1811," 8vo.

To the Philosophical Transactions Dr. Pearson made the following contributions:

"Experiments and Observations to investigate the Composition of James' Powder." (Abr. xvii. 87.) 1791.—"The composition of this celebrated febrifuge," it was observed by Mr. Gilbert, in his Address before quoted, "having been long withheld from the public, notwithstanding the sworn specification of its inventor, a great anxiety was naturally felt for discovering the secret. This Dr. Pearson effected, having proved by analysis, and by the reunion of the constituent parts, that antimony and phosphate of lime made up the whole mass. Some slight differences may still exist between the concealed medicine and any other that can be produced, arising probably from peculiar, and possibly from accidental and unimportant manipulations; but no doubt can be entertained as to the essential ingredients."

"Experiments made with the view of Decomposing Fixed Air, or Carbonic Acid." (Ib. 221.) 1792.

"Observations and Experiments on a Wax-like Substance, resembling the Péla of the Chinese, collected at Madras by Dr. Anderson, and by him called White Lac." (Ib. 428.) 1794.

"Experiments and Observations to investigate the Nature of a kind of Steel manufactured at Bombay, and there called Wootz; with Remarks on the Properties and Composition of the different states of Iron." (Ib. 580.) 1795.

"Observations on some Ancient Metallic Arms and Utensils, found in the River Witham; with Experiments to determine their Composition." (Ib. xviii. 38.) 1796.—a paper pronounced by Mr. Gilbert to be "equally interesting to the natural philosopher and to the antiquary, since it ascertains the composition of metallic weapons belonging to times the most remote, and confirms the opinion, derived from classical authority, of their being made from an alloy of copper and tin."

"Observations and Experiments, made with the view of ascertaining the Nature of the Gas produced by passing Electric discharges through Water." (Ib. 104.) 1797. "With a Description of the Apparatus for these Experiments." (Nicholson's Journal, i. 243.) 1797.—"This communication," remarked Mr. Gilbert, "must be highly estimated, since it tended, at that early period, strongly to confirm the great discovery of Mr. Cavendish—the decomposition of water; a discovery of the utmost importance, but requiring every possible confirmation, as it went in direct opposition to the decided opinions, to the prejudices of many thousand years. We are become familiar with hydrogen, with oxygen, with

the compound nature of liquids, and the changes of form produced on bodies by the agency of heat. The speculative philosophers of antiquity, on the contrary, mistaking varieties of form for real differences of substance, arranged all physical nature under four classes, denominating solid bodies, or the principle of solidity, earth; liquid bodies, under a similar hypothesis, water; and the principle of elasticity, air; fire, or heat, occupied the fourth division: and to these was added a fifth, or quintessence,—the substance endowed with consciousness, with thought, and with the power of originating motion. It is obvious that ice, water, and steam, to satisfy this arrangement, must possess three distinct essences; yet such is the power of habitual attachment to opinions never before questioned, that had Mr. Cavendish, the scientific ornament of our country and of his age, lived some centuries before our time, he might perhaps have experienced a common fate with the philosopher who maintained the revolution of the earth and the central position of the sun."

"Observations and Experiments tending to shew the Composition and Properties of Urinary Concretions. (Phil. Trans. 1798, p. 254.) Observations and Experiments on Pus. (Ib. 1810, p. 294.) On the Colouring Matter of the Black Bronchial Glands, and of the Black Spots of the Lungs." (Ib. 1813, p. 158.)

The last paper Dr. Pearson wrote for the Royal Society, was a Bakerian Lecture, to which he gave the title, "Researches to discover the faculties of Pulmonary Absorption with respect to Charcoal." This was not printed.

To other periodical publications:

"Case of Diseased Kidney." (Med. Obs. and Inq. vi. p. 236.) 1784.

"Of the Effects of the Variolous Infection on Pregnant Women." (Med. Com. xix. 213.) 1794.

"Some Observations and Experiments on Vaccine Inoculation. (Annals of Med. iv. 818.) 1799.

"A Statement on the Progress in the Vaccine Inoculation, and Experiments to obtain Determinations concerning some important Facts belonging to the Vaccine Disease." (Med. and Phys. Jour. ii. 213.) 1799.

"On the Eruption, resembling Small-Pox, which sometimes appears in the Inoculated Vaccine Disease." (Ib. iii. 97,) 1800.

"On Vaccination." (Ib. 309.)

"An Account of a singular Cure of a Dropsy." (Med. Trans. iii. 319.) 1785.

"An Account of the Division of the Liver, occasioned by a Fall." (Ib. 377.)

"On Expectorated Matter." (Ib. xxv, 216.) 1810.

"Observations and Experiments on Pus." (Ib. xxx. 17.) 1811.

"A Reply to some Observations and Conclusions in a Paper in the 2d volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, on the Nature of the Alkaline Matter contained in various Dropsical Fluids, in the Serum of the Blood." (Ib. xxxi. 145.) 1812.

"A Rejoinder to a Paper published in the Philosophical Journal, by Dr. Marcet, on the Animal Fluids." (Ib. xxxii. 87.)

"Remarks on the Correspondence between Dr. Bostock and Dr. Marcet, on the subject of the Uncombined Alkali in the Animal Fluids." (Ib. xxxiii. 285.)

In perusing this list of Dr. Pearson's literary labours, it will have been perceived how greatly he was interested in the Vaccine question. He took up the subject on philosophical principles; and for the purpose of honestly testing the discovery with the same accuracy as for a chemical experiment, he founded, in 1799, the "Original Vaccine Institution," which, for twenty-seven years, maintained a correct and impartial record of *facts*. This, together with his extensive foreign connections, tended much to the general diffusion of Vaccination. It is a memorable circumstance that, to attain this salutary end, the severities of the Revolutionary War were relaxed, by the consent of the hostile governments of France and England; and for the purposes of science and humanity, an uninterrupted correspondence was carried on by Dr. Pearson, with the medical men of France and Italy. We have reason to know, that Mr. Wadd, who was his colleague in the Vaccine Institution, is able, should he produce another volume of his "Maxims and Memoirs," to give a better account of the intercourse that existed with the then great family of philosophers, than any other man; and we hope he will make a "*Mem.*" of this hint.

Dr. Pearson was devoted to Shakespeare, was in the constant habit of quoting him, and has left in manuscript some clever commentaries on the great dramatic bard. He and Kemble knew each other at Doncaster, and their intimacy continued long after. Dr. Pearson was also very intimate with Horne Tooke and Sir Francis Burdett; so much so that he was considered by many as a party man; but in truth he never interfered with politics, and has been heard to declare his complete ignorance in

them, which, considering his numerous professional avocations, was perfectly accountable and natural. Dr. Pearson was acknowledged by good judges, to be a sound Greek and Latin scholar. He was a hospitable landlord, a disinterested friend, and a very good-humoured and jocose companion: he abounded in anecdotes, which he took with excellent effect. He would often observe to his friends, that he knew he was growing old; but that he had made up his mind to die "in harness."

The circumstances of Dr. Pearson's death were peculiarly melancholy. It took place at his house in Hanover-square, on Sunday, Nov. 9, in consequence of a fall down stairs. Notwithstanding his great age, Dr. Pearson was indefatigable in the pursuit of study, and sat up every night later than any person of his family. On the night preceding his death, he remained, as usual, the last up. When the footboy got up and came down early on Sunday morning, he found his master's candlestick and the extinguisher at the top of the first flight of stairs, and on going down lower he heard a loud breathing, which alarmed him so much, that he ran back to the attics for a fellow-servant, with whom he returned to ascertain the cause. On reaching the bottom, they discovered their unfortunate master on the ground at the entrance of the hall, breathing still heavily, but senseless, and with a large wound on his head, from which a quantity of blood had flowed. He was taken immediately to his bed, and medical aid procured. In the course of the day he recovered his consciousness, but expired towards the evening. It is supposed that he was seized with giddiness, and fell backward on reaching the top of the first flight of stairs, and rolled down to the bottom without being able to call for help, or without the noise of his fall being heard.

Dr. Pearson lost an only son some years since, which was a great affliction to him. He has left two daughters; one is married to John Dodson, D. C. L. (and formerly M. P.), and the other is single.

A silhouette of Dr. Pearson, taken about 1800, was published in Lettson's "Hints." A portrait of him in middle life was suspended in his parlour;

and a fine bust of him was, not many years ago, executed by Chantrey. The accompanying sketch, which is an exceedingly good resemblance of his appearance in his latter years, was taken by one of his pupils, and the original pen-and-ink sketch is preserved in the library of St. George's Hospital.

MEMOIRS OF MR. THOMAS BEWICK.

(Continued from p. 20.)

IT was observed before, that Mr. Bewick's younger brother John was apprenticed to Mr. Beilby and himself. He naturally followed the line of engraving which had been so successfully struck out by his brother, and at the close of his apprenticeship removed to London, where he soon became very eminent as a wood engraver. Indeed, in some respects he might be said to excel the elder Bewick. This naturally induced Mr. William Bulmer, the spirited proprietor of the *Shakspeare Press*, "whose various splendid publications have so effectually contributed to establish the credit of the English press," himself a Newcastle man, to conceive the desire of giving to the world a complete specimen of the improved arts of type and block-printing; and for this purpose he engaged the Messrs. Bewick, two of his earliest acquaintances, to engrave a set of cuts to embellish the poems of Goldsmith's *Traveller* and *Deserted Village*, and Parnell's *Hermit*. These poems appeared in 1795, in a royal quarto volume, and attracted a great share of public attention, as well on account of the beauty of the printing as of the novelty of the embellishments. These, after designs made from the most interesting passages of the poems, were executed with the greatest care and skill, and were universally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind that had before been produced. Indeed it was conceived almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood; and it is said that his late Majesty entertained so great a doubt upon the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr. George Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr. Bulmer for his inspection, that he might convince himself of the fact.

The success of this volume induced Mr. Bulmer to print in the same way

Mr. Somerville's *Chace*. The subjects which ornament this work being entirely composed of landscape scenery and animals, were peculiarly adapted to display the beauties of wood-engraving. Unfortunately for the arts, it was the last work of the younger Bewick, who died at the close of the year 1795 of a pulmonary complaint; probably contracted by too great application. He is justly described in the monumental inscription in Ovingham churchyard, as "only excelled as to his ingenuity as an artist by his conduct as a man." Previously, however, to his death, he had drawn the whole of the designs for the "*Chase*" on the blocks, except one, which was furnished by Mr. Pollard the engraver, an early acquaintance of the Bewicks, all of which were beautifully engraved by his brother Thomas.

In 1797 Messrs. Beilby and Bewick published the first volume of the *History of British Birds*, comprising the *Land-birds*. This work contains an account of the various feathered tribes either constantly residing in, or occasionally visiting our island. While Bewick was engraving the cuts (almost all faithfully delineated from nature,) Mr. Beilby was engaged in furnishing the written descriptions. Some unlucky misunderstandings having arisen about the appropriation of this part of the work, a separation of interests took place between the parties; and the compilation and completion of the second volume, on *British Water-Birds*, devolved on Mr. Bewick alone; subject, however, to the literary corrections of the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington. In the whole of this work the drawings are minutely accurate, and express the natural delicacy of feather, down, and foliage, in a manner peculiarly happy. And the variety of the vignettes, and the genius and humour displayed in the whole of them (illustrating, besides, in a manner never before attempted, the habits of the birds, &c. &c.) stamp a value on the work even superior to the former publication on *Quadrupeds*. This, as well as the work on *Quadrupeds*, has passed through many editions, with and without the letter-press.

Mr. Bewick's next works were on a larger scale, four very spirited and accurate representations of a zebra, an elephant, a lion, and a tiger, from the collection and for the use of Mr. Pid-

cock, the celebrated exhibitor of wild beasts. A few proofs were taken of each, which are very scarce.

In 1818 he published a Collection of Fables, entitled "The Fables of Esop and others, with Designs by Thomas Bewick." This work has not been received by the public with a favour which its unquestionable merit might have expected.

In 1820 Mr. Emerson Charnley, bookseller in Newcastle, having purchased of Messrs. Wilson of York a large collection of wood-cuts, which had been engraved by Messrs. Bewick for various works printed by Mr. Thomas Saint of Newcastle, conceived the design of employing them in the illustration of a volume of Select Fables. Though aware that Mr. Bewick wished it to be fully understood that he had no wish to "feed the whimsies of bibliomanists," as he himself expressed it (and was perhaps a little jealous of all the imperfections of his youth being set before the public), yet the editor conceived that he was rendering to the curious in wood-engraving a very acceptable acquisition, by thus rescuing from destruction so many valuable specimens of the early talents of the fathers of the revival of this elegant art. They were thus enabled to study the gradual advance towards excellence of these ingenious artists from their very earliest beginnings, and to trace the promise of talents afterwards so conspicuously developed. To this work a well-written memoir of Mr. Bewick was prefixed, together with a list of his principal works, to which we have been much indebted.

Mr. Bewick, however, was also engaged from time to time by himself and his various pupils, in furnishing embellishments to various other works, which it is now impossible to particularize. One may be mentioned, a "Medical Botany, by Dr. Thornton." But as Mr. Bewick had no knowledge of this department of natural science, the cuts engraved for this work were merely servile copies of the drawings sent, executed with great exactness indeed, but not at all *con amore*. It is believed that the work itself obtained very little of the public attention.

Several of the later years of Mr. Bewick's life were, in part at least, devoted to a work on British Fishes. A number of very accurate drawings were made by himself, and more by his son Robert, whose accuracy of de-

lineation is perhaps equal to his father's. From twenty to thirty of these had been actually engraved, and a very large proportion (amounting to more than a hundred) of vignettes, consisting of river and sea-coast scenery, the humours of fishermen and fishwomen, the exploits of birds of prey in fish-taking, &c. It is hoped that Mr. Robert Bewick will be encouraged to go on with and complete the work.

Mr. Bewick had a continued succession of pupils, many of whom have done the highest honour to their preceptor, and some of whom are now carrying on the art to a stage of advancement to which he himself acknowledges, in a draft of a letter to Mr. Lawford, the publisher of Northcote's Fables, now before us (but never written out and sent), he had never conceived it would arrive. It is almost needless to mention the names of Nesbitt and, above all, Harvey. Others were cut off by death, or still more lamentable circumstances, who would otherwise have done great credit to their master; as Johnson, whose premature death occurred in Scotland, while copying some of the pictures of Lord Breadalbane; Clennell; Ransöm; and Hole, whose exquisite vignette in the title-page of Mr. Shepherd's Poggio, gave the highest promise, but he was stopped in a more agreeable way by succeeding to a handsome fortune.

The last project of Mr. Bewick's was to improve at once the taste and morals of the lower classes, particularly in the country, by a series of blocks on a large scale, to supersede the wretched (sometimes immoral) daubs with which the walls of cottages are too frequently clothed. A cut of an Old Horse, intended to head an Address on Cruelty to that noble animal, was his last production: the proof of it was brought to him from the press only three days before he died.

It may be observed, that in the works of the early masters in the art of engraving on wood, there was certainly little more attempted by them than a bold outline, except the apparent ease with which they introduced the cross-hatching in many of their large blocks. It remained for the burine of Bewick to produce a more complete and finished effect, by displaying a variety of tints, and effecting a perspective, in many of his highly finished engravings, that astonished even the copper-plate engraver at the capability of the

art. This improvement was completely obtained by slightly lowering the surface of the block where the distance or lighter parts of the engraving were to be shewn to perfection, and was first suggested to Mr. Bewick by his early acquaintance Mr. Bulmer, who, during the period of the joint apprenticeships of these young aspirants for fame in their different vocations, invariably took off the proof impressions of Bewick's blocks at the printing office of his master in the *Burnt House Entry in the Side*, where Mr. Bulmer received the first rudiments of his art. At this office he printed for his friend the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which, as has already been observed, obtained for our young artist a small premium from the Society of Arts in London.

Of the numerous pupils of Bewick few of them have pursued the exact manner of their Master. They have, however, produced specimens, which for delicacy of execution, could hardly have been contemplated by the warmest admirers of the art. In a 4to volume entitled "Religious Emblems," with descriptions of the Scriptural subjects from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, chaplain to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, published some few years ago by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, we have the best and united efforts of both the Nesbitts, Clennell, Branston, Hole, &c. which assuredly form a very superior specimen of the varied manner of those artists; but the whole of the blocks in this publication appear an evident attempt to *rival*, and trench upon the art of engraving on copper, which the most laboured and successful efforts of the engraver on wood, it is feared, will never be able to accomplish. Wood engraving possesses many advantages over copper, which ought never to be relinquished, but it of course fails in many other respects. Mr. Bewick, whose original style was to produce a bold and determined effect by the great breadth of light and shadow he so successfully introduced into his performances, effected it in a great measure by merely leaving certain parts of the blocks untouched by the graver, instead of attempting to introduce the cross-hatching observable in the engravings of Albert Durer and the artists of his time, by which an exquisitely mellow and brilliant tint was obtained, equalling almost in softness the most highly finished drawings

in India ink. Many of the wood engravings of Mr. Bulmer's edition of Somerville's *Chace*, present the most decided proof that this style of engraving on wood should be invariably pursued in preference to any other.

Having noticed generally the rare talents of Mr. Bewick, as a superior artist in the particular walk of his profession, it may be interesting to the admirers of his graphic acquirements to be made acquainted with a portion of the propensities and whimsicalities in which he indulged both in the early and more matured periods of his life. When a boy, it was his particular amusement to display the first indications of his genius, in making sketches with chalk on almost every barn-door, and on the walls of every cottager's house in the village of Cherry Burn. From this exhibition of Bewick's talents arose his connexion with Mr. Beilby, who, accidentally passing through the hamlet which gave birth to our artist, was highly interested by the discovery of such early dawning of genius. After the necessary introduction to his parents, Mr. Beilby lost no time in securing the youth as his apprentice.

When Bewick was at school in his native village, he by some unfortunate accident once happened to offend his worthy schoolmaster in rather an uncommon degree, on which occasion his instructor, to add to the degradation of his punishment, ordered him to go forth and bring him a handful of birch twigs, with which his flagellation was to be inflicted. He instantly left the school; but to show his humour, mixed with a little adroitness and cunning at that early period, instead of producing the birch he was sent for, in a short time brought, or rather dragged to the school-room door, the largest bough of a neighbouring tree he could cut down, which pleasant conceit so disarmed the anger of his master, that he immediately remitted his punishment. Bewick used frequently to repeat this exploit of his juvenile ingenuity to his companions with infinite glee.

As a youngster, Bewick on all occasions expressed his utter contempt for the acquirement of property. He was plain and abstemious in his mode of living; though, for a short period, one of his *whimsies* was to be particularly singular in the mode in which he would have his animal food prepared

for use. But these singularities, with other trifling eccentricities, were soon banished from his mind. In person he was robust, well-formed, and very healthy. He was fond of early rising, walking, and indulging in all the rustic and athletic sports which are so prevalent in the North. For many years of the early periods of his life, he made it an invariable practice of visiting every morning, a farm-house at Elswick, a small village about two miles distant from Newcastle, and indulged himself in partaking of *hot rye cake* and *buttermilk*, a repast which was regularly prepared by *Goody Coxen*, the respectable hostess of the cottage, for such of the Newcastle pedestrians who were inclined to enjoy a morning walk before the business of the day commenced. It was his habit to indulge in and inure himself to combat hardships of every description. At one time, even in the middle of the severest winter, he would sleep with his bedroom windows open; and it frequently occurred, when he awoke in the morning, that snow in quantity was to be found on his bed-clothes. He was particularly fond of smoking. It was his almost invariable practice in the middle period of his life to meet a few confidential friends in the evening at a well-known rendezvous for the politicians of Newcastle, kept by a Mr. Swarley in the Groat Market. This *Benifac*, for the comfort and accommodation of his evening guests, fitted up and set apart for their disputation a large room in his public house, which was ironically named by the plebeians of the town the *House of Lords*. In this nightly convocation of talents and conviviality, our artist, furnished with his pipe and jug of ale, spent many a pleasant evening in the circle of his friends, either in discussing the politics of the day, or descanting on the local circumstances of the town.

Bewick was highly delighted with the talents of Cunningham, the pastoral poet, who resided many years in Newcastle. The company of this rival of Shenstone was always a great intellectual treat to the youngster of Cherry Burn, who took a very striking likeness in pencil of his favourite poet, which it is believed is the only one ever taken of Cunningham. This portrait is at present in the possession of the Rev. Isaac Jackman of the Philanthropic Society; and was shown to Mr. Bewick during his short residence

in London in the autumn of last summer, at the recollection of which the good old man appeared to receive infinite pleasure. Many portraits of our artist have been engraved and published; but the only full-length painting of this extraordinary genius was executed by Mr. Ramsay, whose interesting painting of the Trial of King Charles forms a distinguished feature in the present exhibition of the British Gallery in Pall-mall. Mr. Ramsay's delineation of Bewick is not only a most striking representation of his features, but conveys to the mind the most perfect idea of the *very gait and manner of the man*. Within a few years it was proposed by a select number of his friends who had long been the warm admirers of the talents of our artist in Newcastle, that a bust should be executed of him, as a lasting memorial of the high regard they entertained for his genius. A fund for this purpose was immediately produced, and Mr. Baily, the celebrated sculptor, was employed to carry the well-meant intentions of those patrons of genius and art into execution. The bust was executed with great fidelity and taste, and was presented by the gentlemen at whose instance it was accomplished to the Council and Members of the Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne, where it now occupies a niche in the most prominent part of the library of that learned body.

An anecdote is told of our artist, that a tradesman of Newcastle whom he had for many years employed to serve him with coals, had at last, Bewick discovered, began to defraud him in the measure of the article he had so long furnished for his domestic comfort, on which occasion he sent a strong letter of rebuke to this *rogue in grain*, for his ingratitude and want of common honesty. At the bottom of his epistle he sketched with his pen a small drawing, in which was introduced the figure of a man in a coal cart, accompanied by the representation of the Devil close by his side, who is seen stopping the vehicle immediately under a gallows, beneath which is written these emphatic words — *the end and punishment of all dishonest men!* This well-timed satire so affected the nervous system of the poor delinquent, that he immediately confessed his guilt to his benefactor, and on his knees implored his pardon.

This small sketch was afterwards engraved as a tail-piece, which may be seen in the first volume of his *British Birds*.

Mr. Bewick was a man of warm attachments, particularly to the various branches of his family. It is known that, during his apprenticeship, he seldom failed to visit his parents once a week at Cherry Burn, distant about 14 miles from Newcastle; and when the Tyne was so swelled by rain and land floods, that he could not get across, it was his practice to shout over to them, and having made his inquiries after the state of their health, he returned home.

In 1825, in a letter from Bewick to an old *crony* of his in London, after describing with a kind of enthusiastic pleasure the domestic comforts he daily enjoyed, he says, “I might fill you a sheet in dwelling on the merits of my young folks, without being a bit afraid of any remarks that might be made upon me, such as ‘look at the old fool, he thinks there is nobody *has sic bairns as he has*.’ In short, my son and three daughters do every thing in their power to make their parents happy.”

He was naturally of the most persevering and industrious habits. The number of blocks he has engraved is almost inconceivable. At his bench he worked and *whistled* with the most perfect good humour from morn to night, and ever and anon thought the day too short for the extension of his labours. He did not mix much with the world, for he possessed a singular and most independent mind. He luxuriated in the bosom of his family, and no pleasures he could enjoy in the latter stage of his life were equal in his opinion to the sterling comforts of his *own fire-side*. He died as he lived, an upright and truly honest man, and breathed his last moments, after a short illness, in the midst of his affectionate and disconsolate offspring at his residence near the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, on Saturday the 8th of November, 1828, in the 76th year of his age.

Much more might be said of this distinguished artist; but it is known that he had, to fill up his vacant time during the winter evenings of the two last years of his life, devoted his attention to writing a memoir of himself. This work, it is said, will extend to two 4to volumes, and is to be accompanied by various portraits of his early

and particular friends, and many other engravings, which are to be executed on wood. The work, it is presumed, will be given to the public under the sanction and superintendence of his family. His only son, Mr. B. E. Bewick, has been bred to the profession his father so successfully pursued, and possesses eminent talents as an engraver on wood.

MR. URBAN, *Whitchurch, Feb. 7.*

THE periodical arrival of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, always a source of amusement and information highly acceptable in literary retirement, could not but be particularly gratifying to me, when its last number brought so handsome and unexpected a compliment paid to my proposed *History of Buckinghamshire*, by a correspondent, whom (his letter being dated at Shere) I presume to identify with the venerable and learned Historian of Surrey. To be commended by a man “whose praise is fame,” is so very flattering, that I must request you to afford me this earliest and public opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments and my gratitude.

It is indeed a subject of regret that Buckinghamshire, which has produced its competent share of writers, who have attained eminence and distinction in various departments of science, and of persons who have arrived at rank and honours which have rendered them conspicuous both in the Church and the State, has so long remained without an Historian to preserve the records of its ancient features and condition; to display the progress of its modern improvements; to enshrine the memory of its worthies, statesmen, and patriots; and present, for the admiration and example of future ages, a faithful picture of this interesting and important portion of the kingdom. An earnest endeavour to supply this deficiency in topographical literature, animated me to the undertaking. Whilst, however, I am duly sensible that the *History of Buckinghamshire* will require much indulgence, I hope that I may without arrogance assume that it has some pretensions to favour, and some claim upon the support and assistance of my countrymen, and of all whose families, connexions, residence, or property, have given them an interest in, or dispose them to regard and desire the welfare and credit of the County.

G. LIPSCOMB.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece. By Joseph Woods, F.A.S. F.L.S. F.G.S. &c. 2 vols. 4to.

THE chief intention of Mr. Woods, in this excellent publication, is to exhibit in copious architectural details the character of the Greek, Roman, and Gothic styles in France and Italy. The articles and subjects are so ample and various, that an enumeration would be only an index, of no utility in a Review, because it must omit the very essence of the work, the architectural criticism; in fact, would be only the references at the bottom of a page, without the text. We shall therefore confine ourselves to one style, the Gothic, and shall briefly premise, that the French Gothic appears to us, in its best light, only a tasteful disposition of exuberant ornament, very seldom in good keeping; and that the Italian Gothic is a mongrel style, which breaks every thing into small pieces, and amalgamates the incongruous and inharmonious, in very bad taste. But whatever may be the mixed character of numerous English buildings, still the styles of the several ages are homogeneous, but this we cannot say of the foreign. If we think correctly, what we should call distinctive peculiarities of the Saxon or Norman, were intermixed with the Gothic, during the whole of its existence; whereas, among us, such archaisms were, after certain periods, wholly ejected. We shall, however, here terminate our remarks, because we think that our readers will be far more edified and pleased by those of Mr. Woods, and because we shall be copious in our extracts. We shall begin with one, which shows the superior fitness of the Gothic style for Churches.

"It is totally impossible that any style of building should be peculiarly calculated for a particular set of opinions. Some Protestant writers attribute to Gothic architecture a mysterious connexion with the Roman Catholic religion, and indeed seem to think that all magnificent Churches have a tendency to support that system. Such an opinion does not deserve consideration, but it is certainly true, that some buildings are calculated to excite emotions favourable to religious impressions, to produce a se-

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rious frame of mind, and one in which we are more inclined to acknowledge the present existence of superior power, and more ready to submit to the influence of this conviction....Mankind in general, at least in France and England, are dull and sluggish in the affairs of religion; they find it difficult to detach their thoughts sufficiently from worldly affairs. It is desirable, therefore, that every help should be given them; for, in this, as in every other good object, human means are to be used, when they are put within our reach. A place of worship should, therefore, in the first place, possess in its style and decoration a decidedly different appearance from a common dwelling house: this tends to break the associations with the every day employments of life, and gradually to form new associations with the objects of religion, which become of considerable importance in the government of the attention. A merchant, on entering his counting-house, is more strongly led to think of ships and commerce, than on coming into a dining-room. Secondly, a place of worship should possess a decided character of power and sublimity: if from the conditions of our nature, any style of building is calculated to induce serious feelings, that style is fitted for a Church. In the third place, if any style be already connected in our imagination with the duties of religion, it is fitter for the purpose than one which having equally the two former qualifications, is deficient in the latter. These considerations point out the Gothic architecture, as preferable to every other, for the Churches of our own country." i. 11.

For our parts, we are satisfied that any attempt at reconciling the Greek and Gothic, however ingenious it may be, is impossible, because they are as irreconcilable *in se*, as trees and animals. We now come to the

Differences between French and English Cathedrals. Mr. Woods, speaking of those of Amiens, Notre Dame at Paris, and Rheims, says, that they are more pyramidal in their forms—that the space between the western towers is proportionally smaller than with us; that the door-ways are much larger; that a rose or marigold window is placed over the central opening, and that there is one or more ranges of niches, with statues, nearly hiding the triangular gable-end of the nave; that sometimes one, or even two ranges of

niches, occur below the marigold window; and that sometimes the window is between two ranges of niches, and that in some instances there are two rose windows. P. 6.

It is well-known, that the French abhor simplicity, and that they have a toy-shop taste, but certainly a taste, as far as concerns that sort of thing, superior to every other known. Englishmen, in colloquial language, call such a taste Birmingham and gingerbread, and connoisseurs limit such profusion of decoration to jewellery and small things. We think our countrymen correct, because in architectural and large subjects, the ornament is not to be the predominant, only an auxiliary object, the grandeur of the design being the commanding thing. Who would think a mountain improved by being laid out in shrubberies, or a Hercules by being draped. We think, too, that the grandeur of arcades and colonnades is founded upon the vista or avenue principle; but the French Cathedrals are, it seems, inferior in length to ours, are without screens, and have a range of side chapels, corresponding with the divisions of the side aisles. Whether such breaks of the perspective are an improvement or not, we shall not decide. All we know is, that they do not harmonize with one of the first principles of effect, according to our notions of the Gothic style, because several colonnades and arcades, in juxta position (and we find that there are even *five* aisles in some French Churches) form only a market-house, and have no character whatever.

The French make nothing without exuberance of ornament; and we declare, that we are not influenced by prejudice, but we hope by sound opinion, when we say that profuse decoration is generally more symbolic of foppery than taste. Mr. Woods has, we conceive, eternally consigned to disrepute French taste, when he says, "that he has not met in France with any building like the choir at York, King's College Chapel at Cambridge, or that of Henry the Seventh at Westminster." P. 36.

Surely a man is not to be blamed for preferring roast beef to gingerbread? At least it is not a manly appetite. However, in the millinery of the Gothic, and of every thing else, the French are quite successful, as will

be seen by the following account of the Cathedral at Chartres:

"I must not quit the Cathedral without mentioning the beautiful shrine-work which surrounds the choir, to see which is alone well worth a journey to Chartres. It consists of forty-five compartments, forming a sort of continued gallery, and contains in all about two hundred and fifty figures, each of three feet high. It is a very curious specimen, both for the extreme delicacy of the workmanship, and as a model of the last period of Gothic architecture in France. It is complete point-lace in stone, and some of the threads are not thicker than the blade of a pen-knife. The style is rich and beautiful; but as a whole, it wants simplicity, and is inferior in design to the architecture of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, and perhaps even to Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; but the extreme intricacy of the multiplied ornaments in the last-mentioned building, does not please me. In the work at Chartres, the disposition of the masses is much more simple and intelligible, but the tracery and detail of the ornaments are even more confused." Pp. 53, 54.

We are far from lightly estimating the taste of our Gothic architects; and we think that lavishness of ornament, because consisting entirely of mere repetition of the same pattern, misled them as to the deteriorating effect of confusion. Nevertheless, it was a great error, for in large objects grandeur of design (as before observed) is incontrovertibly the chief thing. This is nature—ornament is dress.

"Horizontal lines, marked too strongly, always produce a bad effect in Gothic architecture." P. 55.

In p. 57, we have a curious illustration of the architectural operations of width and height.

"In a very large building, great height will diminish the apparent extent in the plan; great length will diminish the apparent width, and a narrow room will look higher than one of the same height and length. Yet certainly the impression of space is much less at Notre Dame, than in the narrower and higher edifice at Amiens. One of our travellers has estimated the size of Notre Dame, as about half that of Westminster Abbey; and some *non-architectural* friends with whom I have talked on the subject, thought he perhaps underrated it, but that certainly the French building was much smaller than the English. Notre Dame is 416 feet long, internally, and 153 wide: the length of the transept hardly surpassing the width of the nave and side aisles. The transept, indeed, is 195 feet long, but the whole

internal area of the French building must be at least twice as much as that of the English." i. 57.

In the Gothic, but not in any other style, garret windows are susceptible of much ornament. i. 84.

"At the ancient Church of Aynai, the choir is little more than a semicircular recess, with a semi-dome. This arrangement alone is a proof of very high antiquity. The ancient apsis was nothing more than a large niche, and the complete developement of the cross, in the plans of our Churches, is not prior to the eleventh century." i. 132.

At the ancient Church of Kilpeck, in Herefordshire, the choir is only a semicircular recess.

Cavern-like Gothic. This is a new term for a style which seems nearly peculiar to the South of France. It is principally characterized by the continued vaulting of the roof, generally pointed, but without groins, and by the absence of windows in the sides of the nave, or if any, they were very small. There is no proper transept, but sometimes there are approaches to one; altogether it has very much the appearance of a cavern. i. 163.

Mr. Woods finds this cavern style, which he says is of very early date, at St. Remi, and many early Churches adjacent. He then gives us the following biographical sketches of

Norman Architecture.

"The Church at Valence is a very remarkable example, which must rather be classed with what is called Norman architecture, than with the edifices above described. Yet it must be confessed, that if it resemble the ancient buildings of our own country in so many particulars as to be comprehended in the same term, it yet differs in others so much as to present an appearance by no means exactly similar. The ornaments, in particular, are all Roman; the only attempt at novelty in the earlier buildings of the middle ages, in the South of France, consisting in placing some of them topsy turvy. The shape is a Latin cross, of which the foot is remarkably long, and the head short. The vaulting of the nave is waggon-headed, that of the side-aisles is groined; all the vaults and arches are semicircular. The capitals are all nearly alike; and are only a step farther from the Corinthian, than those of the inner archway of the Church of Notre Dame de Dom. It is amusing to follow the steps of this degradation of the Roman architecture from one building to another; and here, though very much altered, there is still much more of the original form, than we find in England, or in the north of France. The piers con-

sist of four half columns of very slender proportions, united to a square pillar; and these half columns rise in one height, without any intermediate bands, from the small plinth on which they stand, to the underside of the vaulting. The arches of the side aisles rise nearly to the springing of the vault of the nave. The intersection of the nave and transept is surmounted with a dome, and the chevet finishes in a niche-head or semi-dome; it is earlier than any thing I know in the eleventh century, but the existence of a transept makes me unwilling to suppose its erection prior to the year 1000. The lower part of the tower is perhaps older; the upper is certainly more recent than the body of the Church; yet it is still a sort of Norman, but with some Gothic ornaments, which do not seem to be additions. As the Norman, or something very like it, appears to have been the architecture of Charlemagne, it is possible that the Cathedral at Valence is of the eighth century; but I find, that I have freed myself from all those shackles about dates, which I had imbibed in England, and strengthened at Paris; and now ramble through five or six centuries, with very little light to guide me.

"The Church at Vienne, which I have already described, is the last which retains any trace of this cavern-like style, and that rather in some of the accessories, than in any of the principal parts. There we meet with something of Norman details, and something of a degraded Roman. The Norman may perhaps itself be called a degraded Roman, but the degradation has not always taken place exactly in the same manner. It is curious enough, that in the latter imitations of Roman, they should frequently have reversed the ornaments, putting the eggs and darts, for instance, the wrong side uppermost, while at the expiration of the Gothic in the sixteenth century, we may sometimes find the trefoil ornament reversed in the same manner." i. 167.

Our great towers or spires were not usual in the continental Gothic. i. 190.

Western towers were not generally adopted by the Italian architects. i. 206.

"*Norman style, and Gothic, in simultaneous use.* The Church of St. Gothard, at Milan, though built in the 14th century, exhibits more of what we call Norman than of the Gothic; and perhaps the Italians never entirely abandoned that mode of building for any consistent style, till the restoration of the Roman architecture in the fifteenth century, under Brunelleschi." P. 211.

Rood-lofts, supposed origin of:

"In all the Churches of Milan, in whatever style, the arches are retained in

both directions by iron bars. One would think it a point of taste with the Milanese, if that were possible, and indeed the Milan guide does speak of it as one of the valuable inventions of modern times. A large tie-beam, generally gilt, is also seen to the arch, which opens into the choir; and upon the tie-beam a crucifix, and over that a canopy of crimson silk or velvet; nothing can be worse in point of taste, but it is curious, as exhibiting the probable origin of the rood-lofts of our own Cathedrals." i. 211, 212.

The ranges of columns which divide our Churches into aisles, is a fashion taken from the ancient basilicas, and the early Churches copied from them. i. 303.

"Gothic, Roman, and Italian styles. The Gothic artists aspired to a form more acutely triangular than those of the Italian architects. Each disposition has its beauties; the Gothic arrangement conveys the idea of power by the appearance of height; the ancient Roman, by that of extent. The modern Italians have attempted the union of the two. The obtuse triangle gives more the impression of strength and durability, and has also the advantage of producing a building, of which a much greater proportion can be applied to internal use and effect." i. 355.

"Saxon and Norman styles, why of such long continuance. When it was rare to build any thing of consequence, the desire of distinction did not require the frequent alteration of design, which takes place when more is executed; and architecture seems to have changed its type but little from the fourth or fifth, to the beginning of the eleventh century." i. 403.

Here we shall leave this work for the present. There are many particularities, omitted by us, which are intimately connected with details, either too long for us, or fitted for study only, in union with other matters.

(To be continued.)

Bowles's *Hermes Britannicus*.

(Concluded from page 46.)

THAT there were many *Tumuli Mercuriales* in countries inhabited by the Celts, is beyond doubt, for Livy attests it. The following curious coincidences are mentioned by Mr. Bowles:

"Norden, the topographer of Westminster, in the reign of Elizabeth, says, 'Tootehill Streete, lying on the west part of this cytie, taketh name of a hill near it, which is called Toote-hill, in the great

feylde near the street.' So the hill was existing in Norden's time; and in Roque's map, 1746, a hill is shewn in Tothill-fields, just at a bend in that very ancient caseway, the Horseferry-road." P. 81.

It is certain that there was a Mercury *Ἐρμῖος*, or *Vialis*, because he presided over the safety of roads; and this accounts for the situation of the *Tumulus* by the Horseferry-road.

Mr. Bowles says, that he happened "to pass by, on his road, a lofty conical mound, more sublime, but exactly of the shape of Silbury, with the simulacrum remaining on it. I instantly stopped the carriage, and inquired, 'what is the name of that singular hill with the vast stone on it?' 'Cleve Tout' (still called *Teut*); answered my fellow traveller." P. 81.

It is plain from Livy, that Mercury *Ἐρμῖος* was called among the Celts Mercury Teutates, and both these *Tumuli* were on the sides of roads. Caesar proves the application; for he says of the Britons, that they made Mercury "*viarum atque itinerum ducem*." Hence the case concerning Toot-hills is very satisfactorily made out.

In p. 78, Mr. Bowles gives us an engraving of a Tyrian coin, on which are represented the oak tree, the sacred fire, the two stone pillars of Hercules, the spiral shell, and the Greek legend ΑΜΒΡΟCΙΕ ΠΕΤΡΕ. We have here to observe, that the coin (we think) refers to Cadiz or *Gades**; that the stones are two, apparently, because a figure of Mercury in Maffei carries the club of Hercules, and Mercury and Hercules appear together, twice at least, perhaps oftener, in Boissard (vol. ii. pars. iv. pl. 80, &c.) This circumstance explains the Greek confusion of Hercules and Mercury, noticed by Sir William Drummond, and accounts, to the best of our recollection, for the two pillars. As to the monkish Ambrosius (whence Ambresbury, or Amesbury), we have to observe, that Ambreley, or Amberley, is a common name for old earth-works all over the kingdom, whence derived we know not; but as the legend above quoted refers (as we think) to Cadiz, the deduction from a man named Ambrosius falls to the ground. The words

* It is published by Vaillant as a Roman Colonial coin, of Tyre. The two pillars of Hercules, and Tyrian origin of Cadiz, occasion our doubts.

AMBROCIE ИЕТРЕ are Greek, and mean no other than "immortal stones." We think, therefore, that this coin furnishes little or no illustration of Druidical remains.

The talent of Mr. Bowles is well known, and we are surprised at the power with which (to use a homely figure), like a steel, he strikes archæological flints, and extracts fire, though in some instances, we think that the fire is more in himself the steel, than in the stone. We allude to the etymological matters, a sort of literary wine, which may make the strongest head intoxicated, and produce tottering steps and doubtful vision. For deducing Salisbury from Sul, we think that he is historically supported, and there is an apparent, perhaps much actual reality in his hypotheses concerning Old Sarum and the vicinity. The circumstantial evidence, the Earthworks, is in his favour.

As to Stonehenge and Abury, our own opinions are, that they are orreries or planispheres. How Mercury came to be connected with the Sun, we do not know; but of the fact we are certain. Montfaucon (*I.* 83, *ed. Humphreys*) says, that Cicero, in the first epistle to Atticus, speaking of an Hermathena (or figure of Mercury and Minerva), says, "your Hermathena pleases me very much, and is placed so well, that your Gymnasium seems to be dedicated to the Sun." This the learned father says that he cannot explain. In a Cornelian, among the Stosch collection (now belonging to the King of Prussia), Mercury is seated with a ram on one side, and a scorpion on the other. Macrobius says (*Saturnal. L. i. c. 21, and c. 17, 19*), that the Scorpion represents the *virtue of the Sun*; and the same author adds, that Mercury was also regarded as the *God of the Sun himself*. From hence he is presumed to have had the Scorpion for an attribute. Strabo's and Manilius's account, that Mercury was the inventor of Astronomy, is perhaps a better reason. For this cause, connection with the Sun, it might be, that the Druids, as Caesar says, "*Mercurium maximè colunt*."

As to the difference between Abury and Stonehenge, or one being the work of the Celts, the other of the Belgæ, &c. we account them only amusing speculations. Both were orreries. At Abury the stones answer to the exact

division of the year into months and days, and of the antiquity of that remain there is no dispute. But Stonehenge is supposed to be of different eras; the original circle belonging to the Celtic tribes, and the grand circle of trilithons to the Belgæ. (Sir R. G. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, ii. 118.) Sincere and merited as is our respect for the Baronet, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Warner, &c. we have to observe that trilithons occur at Mycenæ, professedly a work of the Cyclopean Celts, long before the invasion of the Belgæ, and also at Telmessus. That Diodorus's "round temple of the Sun in Britain" is Stonehenge, all persons (says Mr. Bowles) agree; and Diodorus derived his account from Hecataeus, who lived nearly 500 years before the birth of Christ, a period, according to our recollection, anterior to the Belgic conquest. It is further to be remembered that representation of the heavenly bodies by columns, is called in Pausanias, *par distinction*, the "*ancient worship*." He says, (Lacon.) that he had seen in Laconia, *seven columns, monuments of the ancient worship*, which the inhabitants told him were *emblems of the seven planets**. It is certain too that the stars were the first objects of worship among the Egyptians. (See Diodor. Sicul. l. i. Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 3.) And the above passage of Pausanias, and another in the Cratylus of Plato, are adduced in support of the allegation, that the Pelasgi, or first Greeks, in adopting the Egyptian worship, which the Phenicians communicated to them with many alterations, preserved the manifest traces (*viz.* the columns before mentioned) of this astronomical mythology.

It is in these passages that we find support for ascribing Druidical stone circles to the "*ancient worship*," the astronomical mythology. It is clear from Pausanias, that the planets were represented by upright stones, and that such symbols appertained to the "*ancient worship*" *par distinction*. The light, therefore, in which we view stone circles, is, that some are more simple, and others more complex, orreries or planispheres. We are also of opinion that Abury and Carnac hav-

* The Celtic religion did not permit the representation of deities by human forms. *Encycl. Antiq.* from Borlase.

ing the serpentine form, and Stonehenge the circular, are different in their astronomical character, though both were orreries. As to Abury and Carnac, Macrobius informs us, that the serpent was the ORDINARY SYMBOL of the Sun, and we find that at the former place the number of the stones answers to the exact division of the year into months and days. It is certain too that the Gaulish Belenus was the Greek and Roman Apollo. (See Capitolin. c. 22, Herodian, l. 8, c. 3); that Apollo Belenus is found on an Aquileian inscription,—that his attributes among the Illyrians, who also worshipped him, were the same as those of the oriental Mithras (see Vopisc. in Aurel.); and that Ausonius (iv. 7, 10,) mentions a Patera and Phebitius, both of the race of the Druids, who served Belenus in his temple. Now it is remarkable that Elias Schedius, persuaded like many others that Belenus was the Sun, believes the name to have been made out of the numeral letters which express the number of the days that compose a solar year.

B H A E N O Σ.

2, 8, 30, 5, 50, 70, 200.

Which cyphers taken together make 365. But it is doubted whether the OΣ or ΞΣ belonged to the Gaulish name, and should not be rather deemed a Greek or Latin termination, added to the Gaulish, Illyrian, or Phœnician word. Be this as it may, we are certain that Belenus and Apollo were one and the same deity,—that Belenus had temples, served by the Druids,—that Diodorus mentions a round temple of the Sun or Hyperborean Apollo in Britain,—and that such round temple is universally admitted to have been Stonehenge. Of the construction of this temple, Mr. Maurice gives the following, and, in our opinion, the best explanation. "It is (says Mr. M.) circular, as were all temples of the Sun and Vesta. The *adytum*, or sanctum sanctorum, is oval, representing the mundane egg, after the manner that all those adyta, in which the sacred fire perpetually blazed, were constantly fabricated. The situation is fixed astronomically; the grand entrance and that of Abury being placed exactly north-east, as all the gates or portals of the ancient cavern temples were, especially those dedicated to Mithra, i. e. the Sun. The number

of stones and uprights in the outward circles, making together exactly sixty, plainly alludes to that peculiar and prominent feature of Asiatic astronomy, the sexagenary cycle; while the number of stones forming the minor cycle of the cove, being exactly nineteen, displays to us the famous Metonic or rather Indian cycle, and that of thirty repeatedly occurring, the celebrated age or generation of the Druids. Further, the temple being uncovered, proves it to have been erected before the age of Zoroaster, 500 years before Christ, who first covered in the Persian temples. Finally, the heads and horns of oxen, and other animals, found buried in the spot, prove that the sanguinary rites peculiar to the solar superstition, were actually practised within the awful bounds of this hallowed circle" (Encyclop. of Antiq. i. p. 72.) The coincidences of the number of stones in these temples, with the ancient astronomical cycles (which coincidences recur in numerous instances), are phenomena not to be ascribed to any other than a fixed rule of construction, and as such are most satisfactorily illustrated by Mr. Godfrey Higgins, in his splendid work upon "Celtic Druidism." The connection of the Druids with India is attested *historically* by Diogenes Laërtius, who classes them with the Gymnosophists, and *circumstantially* by the Malabar cromlechs, &c. &c. In short, it appears to us, that there was a most ancient astronomical mythology (as we have before shown, from Pausanias, &c.) introduced from Egypt by the Phœnicians, who are said in chronological tables to have visited this island in the year 1000 before Christ, which astronomical idolatry *might* have been intermixed with the Greek mythology through intercourse with the Phœcean colonists of Marseilles, on or about six hundred years before Christ, i. e. in the time of Tarquin, to which colonists *may* also be ascribed the architectural improvement of the trilithons*, an unquestionable Greek fashion. Such are the opinions which history (though in scanty portions) and actual phenomena present. The sum of the whole is, that the old astronomical mythology is the original basis of Druidism,

* The outer circle may answer to the peripteral colonnades, the inner to the cella of Greek temples.

and that the latter was incorporated with, not destroyed by, the Greek and Roman personifications of eminent men as gods (whom Lactantius makes the prototypes of Jupiter, Mercury, &c. &c.) which custom was retained in the Apotheoses of Cæsar, Claudius, &c. and down to the present time, in the canonization of Romish saints.

Whether, therefore, the single central obelisk represented the Sun or Thoth (as Mr. Bowles), or both, it is utterly impossible for any man historically to decide. We are justified, from the authorities before quoted, in calling the Phœnician mythology a corruption of the first Egyptian, in which, according to Macrobius, Osiris was the Sun, and Isis the Moon; and we are also justified in assuming that there was an evident commixture of the worship of the heavenly bodies with idolatrous symbols, both the mythologies alluded to perhaps being allegorized by the same symbols; and therefore Mr. Bowles may be correct in supposing that the central obelisk represented Thoth, as well as (according to our opinion) the Sun. Our authority for supposing that both parties may be denoted by the same symbol, is, that Pausanias, before quoted, makes stones to symbolize the planets, and other authors* make the mother of the gods to be represented also by a stone†; but stones were very indefinite memorials.

As to Stonehenge being the work of the Belgæ, Cæsar says, that *they* had no temples; and we cannot admit the direct asseverations of such correct historians as those of Greece and Rome, to be invalidated, except by contradiction of simultaneous authors, or *variantes lectiones*.

Mr. Godfrey Higgins having besmeared his valuable work by uncalled for spleenics against priests, "*as every where reeking with gore*," Mr. Bowles has (in pp. 133—138) shown the impossibility of its application to the mild ecclesiastics of the Reformed Church. It was very unphilosophical in Mr. Higgins to indulge in such peevishness; because nothing is more evident, than that faction grows out of the infuriate hydrophobism of party opinions, whether political, or religious,

or civil; and that the Athenian Ostracism, the Roman exile and assassination, the Circensian faction, the massacres of Robespierre and Marat's party, had no manner of concern with priests of any kind, and that, whenever such cruelties occur, they proceed from the weakness of the existing Government, or retention of ancient barbarism.

We do not think, with Mr. Higgins, that the four thousand odd stones at Carnac represented "what the Druids supposed to be the number of years which had passed from the creation;" but, from stones representing the planets (as in Pausanias), the presumed Druidical number of the stars. We will not, however, say that we have played a commanding trump by this hypothesis.

This work confers honour upon the talent and research of Mr. Bowles; and we will close by adding, in support of his hypothesis concerning the Egyptian Thoth or Hermes, the following passage from Ælian, which shows a conformity in the union of judicial and sacerdotal offices among the Druids to the priests of Egypt.

Ἀλκυοντίοι φασὶ παρ' Ἑβρῶν τα νομμά ἐκμουσθῆναι. Δίκας αἱ δὲ το ἀρχαιοὶ παρ' Ἀλκυοντίοις ἱερὸς ἵσται· ἢ δὲ τούτων ἀρχὴν ὁ πρῶτον αὐτῶν ἰδικάζει ἀπαύτας· which last sentence applies to the Archdruid. The Δικασταὶ were *jurymen*. See Pettingall on *Juries*, in *Archæologia*, vol. i.

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The Foreign Review, and Continental Miscellany. No. V.

WE are informed that the brilliant talents of Messrs. Southey, Brewster, Irving, Carlyle, Muchlenfels, Rosen, Panozzi, &c. &c. are employed in this well-written Review; and in truth the only misfortune attached to the work is (if it be a misfortune), that generally speaking, the writing of the Critics is far superior to that of the Authors; particularly as to taste, in which, according to our English judgment, the Continentals grievously fail. This, as to literature, is very common, where there is not a deep classical education, derived from the drudgery of boyhood. The respective minds of Milton and Shakspeare may be both *statued* in colossi of equal height, yet were correct taste to be the criterion of distinction, Milton would be placed upon

* See *Encycl. of Antiq.* i. 74.

† It was an *Aerolite*. See *Dalmas's Brahmins unveiled*, p. 57.

a higher pedestal. We have, however, too much to say, under the articles, to premise any more; for, like stage-coachmen, we take no account of the different sizes of the bodies of passengers, and whether big or little, squeeze them all, as if they were only bags, into the same scanty dimensions, to their frequent discomfort; and our vehicle is also unfortunately like theirs, not elastic, for printing types will not contract or dilate.

ART. I. *Dominion of the Moors in Spain*. This article is an excellent historical digest (we presume by Southey) of the assassination or exile of the Moors, or the conversion of them into Romanized Christianity, by means which could never justify the ends, "by the Devil quoting Scripture." Indirectly instructive and reasonable as is this paper, a view of Hell is not a pleasing spectacle. Therefore we turn to other matters.

Dr. Meyrick states, that *bombs* were used in the fourteenth century, and the devastating effect of the early use of them, or red-hot balls, by the Moors, is thus described in p. 10.

"At the siege of Baza (A.D. 1325), Ismael attacked the city night and day with machines that discharged globes of fire, the fire and the sound resembling thunder and lightning, whereby great damage was done to the walls and to the towers. By the same manner he obtained possession of Martos, scarcely leaving a man alive when he entered the town."

But it is not clear whether these were bombs or red-hot balls, for, in p. 11, at the sieges of Algeziras and Tarifa, "in both cases balls of burning iron are spoken of as discharged with naphtha, and a sound like thunder."

The Moors, it seems, as to training their cavalry, trusted to superior horsemanship, and did not encumber themselves with armour. (p. 13.) This could be good or bad only according to circumstances.

ART. II. *Thorlacius—Antiquity of Rhyme*. It certainly is of the most remote antiquity, and seems naturally to spring out of adaptation of verses to tunes, which of course would suit better with similar recurrences of sound.

ART. III. *Works of M. Dutrochet*. The chief relation of this valuable paper is to the physiology of plants. As galvanism is deemed by Mr. Warren

the means by which volition acts upon the nerves and vessels, so it is presumed that it acts in the circulation of the sap. (p. 77.)

To certain powers "by which an external fluid can be taken into an organic cavity, and again discharged from it," M. Dutrochet has given the names of *Endosmose* and *Exosmose*; the one derived from *ἰσθῶς*, inward, and *ἵσχυς*, an impulse; and the other from *ἰξ*, out, and *ἵσχυς*, an impulse.

The discovery has been rewarded with a gold medal from the Royal Academy of Sciences, and the Reviewers add, from their own knowledge, the following extraordinary facts.

"The science of vegetable physiology is now arrived at a point where great discoveries may be soon expected. The extraordinary fact discovered by Dr. Brewster, that innumerable crystals of silex, possessing distinctly the property of double refraction, form an essential part of the siliceous grasses, and that all the separate crystals have their axes arranged, not in parallel lines, but so as to form geometrical figures by the light, which they depolarize, points out a new relation between the laws which govern the crystallization of inanimate matter, and those which regulate the operations of vegetable life." P. 93.

This is a momentous discovery, for certain it is that there are innumerable modes of action, as yet undiscovered, by which it is probable that ultimately the fact will appear by how few simple principles the internal operations of matter are conducted, and how much they all approximate each other, nay, that the forms of being do not constitute the essential differences. Then will the old metaphysical philosophy of the schoolmen, reason, and instinct, and so forth, disappear before the development of real principles.

To resume. It is a curious fact, that if every thing be not *alive*, in our application of the term, it nevertheless is actually so, as to chemical vitality and spontaneous action. Although particles through attraction appear to be as fond of hugging each other as lovers, yet it is not unphilosophical to think that there exist no such things as solid inert bodies; that those which seem to be so are only formed by a congeries of atoms, not one of which atoms is in actual contact, and all distinct organized beings *in se*. In so saying, we do not limit the term or-

ganization to animal or vegetable forms, but to anything which has *in se* the power of spontaneous action, for which of course, as for crystallization, &c. &c. there must be a proper organization, otherwise the phenomena would not ensue.

Now to wonders.

"The recent observations of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Robert Brown, respecting what appear to be the active molecules of bodies, whether of mineral or vegetable origin, promise a rich harvest of discovery. He has announced the singular fact, THAT ACTIVE SPHERICAL MOLECULES EXIST IN THE GRAIN AND POLLEN OF MOST PLANTS ALONG WITH ITS PROPER PARTICLES, AND THAT THESE MOLECULES HAVE A SPONTANEOUS OR INHERENT MOTION, WHEN IMMERSSED IN WATER. Even when the pollen has been immersed in weak spirits for nearly a year, the apparent vitality of the particles still exists, nay it remains IN PLANTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEAD FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY, AND SURVIVES EVEN THE MOST INTENSE HEAT, TO WHICH ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FIBRE CAN BE EXPOSED. These primary molecules exist in almost all minerals, and even in pounded glass. They occur not only in their simple state, but also in a compound form. Oval particles, equal to about two molecules, and supposed to be primary combinations of these, often appeared, and were in general more vivid in their movements than the simple molecules, revolving most commonly on their longer axis, and frequently exhibiting a flattened form. Other compound molecules were seen resembling short fibres, and somewhat moniliform, and having their transverse diameters equal to that of the primary molecule. These fibrils, whether composed of two or three molecules, or of four or five, were generally in motion. This motion was at least as vivid as that of the simple molecules, and might be said to be somewhat vermicular. Whatever be the substance in which they occur, Mr. Brown considers the simple molecules to be of uniform size, and from various measurements, he regards them as about the *twenty thousandth part of an inch in diameter.*" pp. 93, 94.

We have placed certain sentences of this extract in capitals, because it is evident from these discoveries, that THERE DO EXIST PRIMARY MOLECULES, IN THE COMPOSITION OF ANIMATE AND INANIMATE BODIES, WHICH THOUGH NOT LARGER THAN THE TWENTY THOUSANDTH PART OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER, NOTHING CAN DEPRIVE OF CHEMICAL VITALITY. Now most rapturously do we delight

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in this discovery; for in the fullness of our contempt for mountebanks in divinity, however followed by ignorant people, we say that it is a grand development of the probable physical conformity between the revealed Works and the revealed Word of God, between Physics and Scripture. It is shown to be analogous to nature, that the human body of the Son of God *may* have been (in a physical view) composed of similar ever-living molecules, and that the resurrection of man himself is thus susceptible of PHYSICAL PROOF. We may be deemed hyperbolic, but we think nevertheless that NO argument in behalf of Christianity was ever so powerful as this discovery. It shows us, moreover, by what unseen mechanism the miracles of Christ might have been easily performed. We are too elated to trust ourselves with any further remarks on the subject, and only hope that theologians and divines may feel as we do, as to the use of this discovery, which we even hold to be providential in this age of infidelity, when common-place people think to smoke that evil epidemic out of the world by setting on fire arguments of mere straw.

ART. IV. *German Playwrights*. A very lively and powerful exposure of the puerile taste which founds the drama upon nursery diablerie—*Boh! fe, fa, fum—the Devil and Dr. Faustus*, &c. &c.

ART. V. *The Politics of Italy*. A vindication of the character of Machiavel, and proof of the contemporary application of his principles to the times.

ART. VI. *Cavalry Tactics*. We warmly recommend the perusal of this article to military men, and to prove the importance of such a perusal give the following extract:

"Major Beamish proposes a general reform in the tactics and equipment of the British cavalry, founded apparently on experience and common sense. The absurdity of a British hussar weighing more than a heavy dragoon, the unwieldy helmet and cumbrous horse appointments of the latter, the defective construction of the carbine, with which he is furnished, and the inexpedient movement by *threes*, which is continued by our cavalry, in defiance both of example and experience, are all strongly and justly observed upon. He also animadverts with warmth upon the mistaken sys-

tem of drill adopted in our army, and offers a rational suggestion for its improvement.

"Galloping through Dundas's manœuvres, he observes, on Hounslow Heath, can never teach dragoons how to oppose an enemy, to cover a retreat, to patrol a country, to take advantage of ground, to support infantry, to protect artillery, &c. No sort of resemblance to any of the movements or operations likely to occur in war, are ever attempted by us. What is to prevent the cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from periodically assembling at some uninclosed part of the country, and there practising, under an able and experienced officer, such movements as would give them some idea of what they are to expect on service." P. 166.

Then follows a just eulogy of the importance and utility of the Yeomanry Corps.

ART. VII. *Swedish Poetry*. To our fastidious taste, it does not exceed good mediocrity, though above the middling sort.

ART. VIII. *Memoirs of Vidocq and Collet*. Though honesty is the best policy, great rascals are always clever. But we feel disgust nevertheless, and have not read the article.

ART. IX. *Italian Comedy*. A clever and elaborate paper, in which we have a short but excellent peerage of the Funch, Pantaloon, and Harlequin families.

ART. X. *Turkey. The Seraglio*. These illustrations of Turkish polity and customs are exceedingly novel and valuable. As, however, we English have no correct notion of the polygamy of the Turks, we shall show how this system is managed, especially in the Seraglio.

"Every Mahometan is allowed four wives by the *nikiah* or civil contract; and a number of slaves, according to his desires and pecuniary possessions. These slaves are not regarded as concubines, because they are the sole property of the man who purchases them, and their children are consequently as legitimate as those by wives wedded by *nikiah*. Nevertheless there is a distinction made between the mothers; the husband can repudiate the *nikiah* wives, even though they have borne him children, but not so with the slave, who, if she have borne a child, is entitled to her freedom before her master can part with her; but if she be barren, the master may sell her at the bazaar. If a Mahometan love his slave, he grants her the *nikiah*, and from that moment she gains her liberty. The sultan is forbidden to unite even with slaves by *nikiah*, as he might in that case take free

women, and form parental relations with a subject which is forbidden by the Constitution. The sultan chooses from among his slaves those who please him most, and gives them the title of *cadines*, or ladies; but though his wives, they are not allowed the title of Sultana; that of *Cadine* is conferred upon them by the ceremony of robing,—when the Sultan invests them with a *pelisse* which can only be worn in the harem by the *cadines*. The number of *cadines* was formerly four or five. Abdul-Hamid had seven, and Mah-moud, the reigning sultan, is the son of the seventh. Each *cadine* has her separate apartment, as have their eunuchs and female slaves. They never meet, except on the occasion of an *accouchement*, when the mother receives a congratulatory visit from the other *cadines*. The directress of the harem, *kehaya-cadine*, conducts each night one of the *cadines* to the sultan's chamber; and when his highness is displeased with either of them, either for barrenness or any other cause, he marries her to one of his subjects, and takes a fresh one in her place; but the *cadine* who has been delivered of a child, whether it be dead or living, cannot be dismissed from the *seraglio*. The sultan cannot take any of the *cadines* left by his predecessor, but on his accession lodges them, with their jewels, &c. in the *esqui serai*, or old *seraglio*. P. 226.

"Besides the *cadines*, the sultan can also dispose of the slaves in his harem, he being absolute master of them. His mother, sisters, aunts, and relatives, as also several rich mussulmen, purchase useful slaves of the rarest beauty, and present them to the sultan, who also frequently receives from the sultana-mother and his other relatives their most beautiful and best educated young slaves, who have been chosen, when children, and instructed for this purpose in dancing, singing, music, and every accomplishment necessary to please the voluptuous sovereign. P. 227.

"There is no instance in the Ottoman of a Prince taking by force the wives or daughters of his Christian subjects. If a Mahometan free maiden happens to please the sultan, she is not taken to his palace, but to that of one of his sisters or cousins, where he goes to seek his beloved." P. 229.

Instances occur where the sultans, upon finding previous attachments in the females presented to them, have generously resigned them to the favoured lovers. See p. 228.

Among the short Reviews are some observations upon the Anglo-Saxon and Runic. The former is stated in p. 237, to be "the only old Germanic tongue, which we may say we possess entire; and thus it is of great moment

to us for grammatical purposes, but particularly for lexicography."

In p. 266, we find it announced that "Ciampi, one of the most eminent of modern archæologists, has written a paper to prove that the Runic characters are only variations of the Greek and Latin characters, which the Celts and Scandinavians brought home with them after their incursions into the Roman territory."

We recommend our readers to receive with much distrust essays of these foreigners upon such subjects. They charge us English with ignorance, because they themselves make great blunders, and we refuse to adopt them. We shall revert to one connected with an article in a preceding number of this Review. A certain foreign Professor *insulted* the Society of Antiquaries, and Messrs. Hamper, Douce, &c. for the publication, as Anglo-Saxon, of an inscription upon a ring, which inscription he the said Professor, *though utterly ignorant of Welch, and unable to find the words in a Welch dictionary*, did nevertheless, in the strangeness of his ratiocination, that of making contradictions proofs of affirmations, allege *ex cathedra* to be *Welch*.^{*} Hereupon he crowed most vociferously, more than cocks of a gentlemanly sort ought to do upon such occasions. Now, suspecting that the Professor was premature in crowing, we ventured to hint that the inscription was *not Welch, nor Anglo-Saxon*, but the jargon of a charm; and left the decision whether it *was Welch*, to Dr. Meyrick. He has decided that it is *not Welch*.[†] Therefore, until we are better informed, we shall persist in our belief, that it is a jargon for a charm, a thing quite usual, and only unintelligible, we presume, from the same cause as that assigned by Mr. Dodwell concerning the Abraxas. That excellent traveller says (Greece, i. 190), "The inscriptions of the Abraxas are unintelligible, because they were probably the *ἱερα γραμματα*, or sacred writings, comprehended only by the priests." We could say much more from Marcellus, Empiricus, &c. concerning these charms, but it does not require steel spurs to fight the crowing Professor.

^{*} See our November Magazine, pp. 430—432.

[†] See Decemb. Mag. p. 482.

Life and Times of William Laud, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By John Parker Lawson, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is a serious misfortune to any age, when there do not exist philosophers, for these are the schoolmasters of statesmen, able to nullify the extravagances of party fury, in political matters. Such men as Tacitus (the father of the philosophers of history), Gibbon, Hume, Montesquieu, Millar, Lord Kaimes, Ferguson, &c. &c. show us the infallible operation of follies and errors, exhibit right methods of political action, and inculcate caution. They are men who assay the coins of opinion and conduct, and detect deviations from the correct standard. In the days of Laud, there were no such persons, only grave visionaries, like Hobbes, in Judges' wigs. The real history of man was utterly unknown. Powerful parties were formed; and in all parties ascendancy alone is the object sought. There was no man who regarded either reason, science, or history. The parties threw down all fences, and made a common of the State; then as each party had its periodical success, it wished to carry an inclosure bill for themselves, but in the end were turned out, that the common might be converted into a camp for General Cromwell and his soldiers. Such monstrous absurdities as were then propagated, could not now be mentioned; a Speaker in Parliament cannot quote the Bible, but he can cite Adam Smith; and bribed as is the public Press in multifarious directions, to throw up like rockets the pyrotechnicals of fanaticism and puritanism; yet the days have arrived, when legislators, instead of patronizing such a dangerous manufacturer of combustibles as Calvin, when he wrote to say, "Servetus has been found in this city, and I will take care he shall not escape alive", would laughingly quote Hudibras, and consign him to Bedlam. There cannot, in short, be a doubt but that had the times of Laud been similar to the present in wealth, philosophy, and knowledge, in extensive commerce, paper-money, national debt, and the numerous offices, and large navy and army, consequent upon extensive empire, the parties of malcontents would have gone into the field with no other ammunition than

^{*} Bowles's Banwell, 99.

blank-cartridge. Such, however, was not the state of things in the time of Charles the First. The *montes parturientes* did not produce a *ridiculus mus*, but an overpowering inundation of lava; but was there now such a Vesuvius in England as existed in the times mentioned, a trench would be dug round the mountain, and the lava merely be conveyed into a sufficient canal; or else a pit or tunnel would be excavated into the base of the crater, and a joint stock company be established to convert it into a tar or sulphur manufactory. In short, as says our author,

"From the combined violence and fanaticism of the English Puritans and the Scottish Covenanters, we know enough to depreciate another attempt to make the rabble of a nation the judges and arbiters of religious and political disputes." i. 61.

But we must come to the work before us; and shall compendiously exhibit a most transcendent example (speaking *en philosophe*) of palpable folly. A petty lawyer of Geneva, named *Calvin* or *Calvin*, had cunning enough to see that a gap was made in the Pope's preserves, and that he, with the certainty of plenty of game and numerous subscribers to his hunt, could bring a pack of hounds to sport in it without an action of trespass. The pack of dogs only wanted a huntsman. He qualified himself accordingly, not with a landed estate, but with a stock of divinity, the chief point of which was an abomination, that made God the author of evil, and nullified Christ's mediation and the atonement. The error to which we allude is this. Calvin laid it down as a postulate, that all men were predestined before birth to salvation or damnation, and that bad conduct would not deprive the former of the promised blessing, nor good conduct supersede the penalty, as to the latter. To this insane, even blasphemous position (confuted most clearly by Bishop Tomline, Jortin, Dean Graves, Bloomfield, &c.) are to be added various mysticisms, and condemnations of surplices, and organs, and sanction of going to church with hats on, sitting at the communion, &c. &c. But this man was deemed nevertheless a *Protestant saint*, and a *great theologian*. The fact is, that he was *not* a theologian at all, because it is an indispensable axiom of theology, that one text is never to be

construed at the expence of another*, and that the true meaning *lies* in one which reconciles both. For instance, a sound divine knows well how to reconcile the sins of the fathers, as descending to the children, with the text in the 18th of Ezekiel, affirming the contrary. If not, he may be satisfied from Mr. Haverfield's work upon the Church Catechism. Calvin was therefore only a man of extensive reading in divinity, not a theologian, nor even a political friend to the cause of Christianity; for, under the presumption that a man's actions are of no avail, as to his salvation, then Christianity is the greatest curse ever inflicted on the world. However, the times were such, through abhorrence of Popery leading to the patronage of opposite extremes, and rousing the passions of the people (passion having no complete gratification but in inebriation), that this humble lawyer, turned divine in an obscure city of working mechanics, contrived, through lack of a better chieftain, to propagate his notions in England, and create a party called Puritans. Elizabeth and her wise ministers, in the mightiness of their business talents, ordered them contemptuously to the stocks and the whipping post; but the condescension of James, and his utter ignorance of policy, suffered them to *get head*, and acquire physical strength. The result was that, as our author says, the following became the popular outcry:

"No Puritans†, no freedom; no Calvinism, no religion; no Presbytery, no true Church government; no opposition to Episcopacy, no liberty of conscience." i. p. 63.

Laud saw all this, and vehemently opposing Calvinism and Puritanism (one and the same), sturdily maintained the sound doctrines of the Church of England. Unfortunately, when parties attain a certain extent of power, military ascendancy can alone suppress the mischief; and that ascendancy can only be acquired by such men as Cæsar, Cromwell, or Buonaparte. Of the two former, we need not speak; and of the latter, it is within memory, that he subdued all the factions of Marat, Robespierre,

* See Article XX. which says, "that Scripture is not to be so expounded, at one place, that it be repugnant to another."

† Presbytery, Puritanism, or Calvinism, are all synonymous terms. i. p. 173.

&c. &c. within an hour, by a few discharges of grape-shot, in the streets of Paris. It is not that such things *ought* to be, but that such things *must* be, if (as was the case) people are cutting off innocent heads by the dozens, and therefore ought not to complain if a few bullets are fired into their bodies in return. Charles and Louis were far too simple and amiable men to cope with such awful assassinating agitators; and they suffered the parties to acquire such predominance, that resistance was as useless as it would be to stop to oppose a rush of water, when the sluices are torn up. Strafford and Laud (both faithful servants of their royal master) were alike murdered by Faction; for it is most certain,

“That intolerance and persecution were not on the side of the laws and the establishment, but of the Puritans; that there was no design of subverting the liberties of the nation, but that there was a settled purpose of overthrowing the Church and the Monarchy; that the King appealed to the laws, and his opponents to the prejudices, the passions, and the physical force of the people.” Pref. xiii.

“That Archbishop Laud died a martyr for the Church of England, no man can have the slightest doubt. Persecution is detestable, under whatever form, and by whomsoever inflicted, whether it proceed from Popish Conclaves, Parliamentary Committees on religion, Presbyterian Synods, or General Assemblies.” Id. xi.

It is certainly a hard case that a man should have his head cut off because he did not object to taylors sitting cross-legged (deemed symbolic of popery), or mothers suckling their children upon Sundays (both known puritanical enactments); but the truth is, that opposition to the Faction was the real cause of his destruction, the offence being merely a fiction of law. Laud was a well-intentioned man; he strove to save the Church and Monarchy, when they were swimming for life, and was drowned along with them. Now it is an adage among philosophers, that “religious feuds are implacable,” and it is an historical verity, that Mahomet established his accursed system, only through the weakness of the State, produced by ecclesiastical divisions; nor is there a political truth more certain, in an abstract view, than that standing armies, insulated in interests from the people, ought to increase with the power of sects, although

such a measure is deeply Machiavelian, and may be morally criminal. Such, however, was the actual measure adopted by Cæsar, Mahomet, Cromwell, and Buonaparte. They established a military preponderance, and treated the poor factionists, political and religious, either as lions do jackals, or as whales do herrings.

Laud has been deemed a fortunate man, who arrived at every honour which the Church or the University could bestow. But he did not of course attain these honours without shouldering a rival. Indeed, he had very nearly a deadly blow from Archbishop Abbot, who will ever be a memorable precedent, how much Church interest depends upon the Metropolitan. Bancroft, a patron of Laud, protected the integrity, doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England. To him succeeded Abbot, who was not attached to that Church, and, says Lord Clarendon, “considered the Christian religion no otherwise than as it abhorred and reviled Popery, and valued those men most, who did that most furiously” (p. 147). From the succession of Abbot, the puritan faction gained a complete victory, and *during his primacy arose those evils which were entailed on his successors*” (p. 146).

This fact may show how suspicions of innovations Metropolitans and Bishops ought to be; for, says our author,

“The Church did not fall until it was undermined by a Faction, whom it had long cherished, as vipers in its bosom. Had a prelate succeeded Bancroft in that age of polemical disputation, who would have pursued his judicious measures, who can tell but, in all human probability, the dreadful catastrophes of the next reign might have been avoided?” i. p. 158.

For maintaining the *absolute necessity* of orthodoxy and uniformity in the Church, as essential to its preservation, we have been loaded with obloquy by those who do not, like ourselves, estimate probabilities by History and Political Philosophy, but by the fairy tales and golden dreams of Enthusiasts. The awful fact just mentioned, may further vindicate us; and our author establishes the necessity of prelatical interference in discouragement of modern innovations, by showing how such innovations render the regular Clergy unpopular, and of course unimportant.

“In the present day, if a Christian be

inclined to reason calmly and rationally, he is immediately branded by the visionary zealots of evangelism, as being irreligious and careless—a moralist; if he does not incessantly talk about election, faith, and the total wretchedness of man, he is called unsound, Pelagian, or Arminian; if he does not patronize all the fanaticism exhibited at Missionary and other meetings (excellent, doubtless, in themselves, if rightly conducted) where men meet merely to sound each other's praise, to pay fulsome compliments, to talk bombastic jargon, and 'to be seen of men,' immediately he is traduced, as caring not for the soul, as being unregenerated, 'yet in trespasses and sins.' And if he be a minister of the Church, how unfortunate is his case? He is calumniated every where, as caring for 'none of these things.' And to such an improvement has the age attained in these weighty matters, that the very women have set themselves up as judges and critics in matters of religious controversy; and he is only accounted the gospel minister who whines about them, and flatters them with compliments on their spiritual perfection." P. 123.

Now a modern Statesman would put an end to all this by the very simple process of recommending all Clergymen to be discountenanced, who belong to *Religious Societies* not sanctioned by the Bishops of their dioceses, among whom there *ought* not to be, and seldom are, impolitic views of things.

By the protecting interference of Bishop Neele, Abbot was prevented from placing Laud upon the shelf. Instead of that, the King took him up; and upon the death of the Queen, Abbot's chief supporter, whom our author calls "an intriguing and artful princess, who had but little regard for the honour and dignity of her husband, or for the welfare of his subjects," Laud rose, and the Archbishop declined in the royal favour, because James saw the malevolence of those who had studiously endeavoured to ruin the reputation of a man so resolute in his defence of the Church against the innovations of the sectarian members. P. 185.

But though Abbot's teeth were drawn, as to Laud, he still could not be displaced from office; and actually in the execution of a proclamation of Charles, enjoining him and his suffragans, to repress the follies *both* of Papists and Puritans, he rigidly enforced the former injunction, and utterly disregarded the latter. He either had not statesmanship enough to know,

or sagacity enough to see, or integrity to avow, that questions of predestination, election, and other points of Calvinism, politically directed, could have any other view, than that of masquing treason. That his objects were selfish, is to us beyond doubt. Yet this was the "METROPOLITAN OF ENGLAND," made this great hierarchy by a king, though probably he would have been only an "Honorary Secretary," had he been dependent for promotion under his own faction. This was an Archbishop who could patiently behold the members of Charles's second parliament, "instead of taking counsel together," that they might preserve the kingdom in unity, and thereby increase its strength, busily engaged in fostering the spirit of faction, thwarting the measures of their Sovereign, employing themselves in appointing Committees of Religion, and absolutely restraining the exercise of government to gratify their own personal prejudices, and making the Monarch a mere tool in the hands of outrageous fanatics." i. 313.

A man would be ill-fitted now for an Archbishop of Canterbury, who was so ignorant in the very spelling-book of politics, as not to know that the only satisfactory boon to religious or political party, can be nothing short of complete domination; and that Parliaments have not, in duty, to discuss the demands of this or that party, only to legislate what in an independent abstract view is best for the general good of the realm. In the present times, it would be hard to find any man who would not prefer a prelate who founded almshouses, and gave valuable collections of manuscripts and printed books to public libraries, to a person who was the mere shuttlecock of a jacobin club, who would have set up a Calvinistic pope in every parish in England (see p. 266), and employed all his high official authority in propagating the *decretum divinum* of Calvin; a dogma remarkable for folly, impudence, and blasphemy, as justly delineated in the following paragraph:

"Where is he who can prove the divine decree? Most daring indeed is that man who pretends to scan the ways of Omnipotence, and to set limits to divine grace; who forgets that secret things belong to the Lord our God alone, and who pretends, that a short-sighted, frail, and erring mortal, has discovered the will of heaven; that in-

saunts and full-grown men, ages before they are born, were doomed to eternal punishment for Adam's transgression, by a divine decree, which they could not alter. Most impious is he, who thus sets limits to the mercy of heaven, and makes the God of love appear as an implacable tyrant; mocking the creatures he has made, offering them salvation, punishing them if they do not accept of it, and yet who has decreed from all eternity, that salvation shall not be theirs." P. 218.

As our lay-readers may not understand what the term *Calvinism* commonly implies, and wonder also what the vulgar mean by the term "grace," so frequently used by them, we here pause, to acquaint them that "predestination before birth," is what they (the *Calvinists*) mean, and the *grace*, that they are the persons so predestinated. We have heard, that certain professors of Divinity, in the Universities, will not permit any students who are candidates for holy orders, to attend their lectures, if they refuse to abjure Calvinism; and very justly so, on account of its demoralizing consequences. We shall now proceed with our author.

"Most guilty is he who thus contracts the efficacy of Christ's redemption; and asserts, that the death of our divine Saviour is not the ground of hope to every son and daughter of Adam's degenerate offspring, who sincerely repents, and unfeignedly believes God's holy Gospel." P. 213.

This last position, our lay-readers will observe, is the chief point of what is called *Arminianism*, as opposed to *Calvinism*. To resume.

"Need I stop to reflect on the tendency which Calvinistic preaching must have had on the minds of the people in that fierce age of religious contention? or need I enter into any metaphysical argument, to shew how destructive these tenets are to the spread of pure and undefiled religion, and to the peace and well-being of civil government? The history of that age furnishes too many melancholy illustrations."

These illustrations we omit, because the only fear which we entertain in the present day, refers to the morals, not to the peace of the community, and proceed with our author to the following conclusion of his paragraph.

"It is at times dangerous and hazardous for one poor sinner to denounce damnation from the pulpit to his hearers, when perhaps he has as much need of repentance as they, and at all times it must be done with solemn caution; but it is doubly pre-

sumptuous for erring and frail men to pretend to scan the ways of heaven, and assert, with the most positive assurance, the dogmas of election and reprobation." P. 214.

Here we shall conclude our present notice, from which our readers will gather the following elucidation of the chief causes of the grand Rebellion; viz. these (1), that Calvin introduced certain pernicious dogmas, which blended religion and politics, even as to the lawfulness of resisting government in the propagation of these dogmas (see i. 209); and (2) that Archbishop Abbot, dividing a house against a house, nursed the incipient flame till it burned up all before it. For, says our elaborate and worthy author,

"That his laxity of government in the archiepiscopal see, and his public patronage of the Puritan faction, tended to the overthrow of the Church, cannot be questioned; his government, in truth, entailed on his successor a series of misfortunes. Had Abbot prosecuted those measures adopted by Whitgift and Bancroft; had he zealously drawn the line of demarcation between the Church and the Sectaries, and had he made it an invariable rule to admit none into the Church, of whose attachment he was not well assured, it would have made head against all its adversaries, and, under the government of Laud, it would have presented to its factious enemies an impenetrable phalanx, which they might perhaps have assailed, but assailed in vain." ii. 35.

These extracts show the wisdom of Archbishop Sharp, when he established it as a rule, that the Church of England should ever be a distinct and uncorrupted body, by avoiding any religious union with Sectaries; for if the Church of England cannot stand by itself, it cannot do so by the aid of Sectaries, until a noun becomes an adjective.

(To be continued.)

Esquisser sur la Souffrance Morale. Par Edouard Alletz. Paris. Le Clerc et Cie. 8vo. pp. 339.

THESE Sketches are very interesting, and the moral tendency of them is good; indeed beyond the moral antidote to suffering the author does not aspire; for in a note he says,

"La religion est sans doute la meilleure des consolations; mais cet ouvrage n'est pas seulement destiné aux chrétiens. Donnons au moins les consolations de la morale à défaut de celles de la foi. La plus grande douleur est celle qui manque d'espérance sur la terre et dans le ciel." P. 11.

The author is evidently a young man writing with great facility; he describes sentiments and feelings for the most part very naturally, and is gifted with much penetration into the springs and motions of human conduct. The two last sketches we like the best, and of these the very last is our favourite. It is entitled "Remorse." The son of a Venetian nobleman, lost in the tumult of his passions, his vices, and bad company, has exhausted the fortune bequeathed him by his mother, and all that his father had settled upon him; he becomes impatient for the death of this parent, that he may inherit his property. He even so far listens to the suggestions of his evil tempter, as to suppose that, as his father is a good old man, who spoke of death as the accomplishment of his wishes, he should be performing an act of kindness by accelerating the event. He dwells upon the subject, until the temptation becomes too strong to be resisted. He introduces poison into his father's medicine; but he is immediately seized with feelings of remorse. The old man feeling the effects of the poison, accuses him of the crime, and adds, that he had just been employed in making over all his property to him, intending to retire to a cloister. The son confesses his guilt, and is about to commit suicide, when his father commands him to live, and pronounces his pardon, only on such condition. He swears to obey, and as the old man had been subject to fits of sudden illness, no one suspects the cause of his death. But the son's peace of mind is gone for ever; he takes no pleasure in his former pursuits; and the remorse that embitters every moment of his life, is described with great power and deep feeling. He marries an amiable and affectionate woman; but feeling his death approaching, he writes his painful history, as an example to his children.

Nothing can be finer than the passages in this sketch, where the respect and admiration he secures are converted into gall and bitterness by the feeling that his character is shaped by his remorse; and the following description of his sensations, lest during the expected delirium of a fever he should disclose the secret of his crime, is deeply affecting.

" Dans le cours de cette maladie, je tremblois moins encore par l'accès d'une fièvre

ardente, que par la crainte de tomber dans le délire. Mon fatal secret pouvoit s'échapper devant ces étrangers dont mon état réclamait les soins mercenaires. Il est difficile d'exprimer les nouvelles angoisses auxquelles me livroit cette perpétuelle anxiété. Quel enchaînement de supplices ! Je suis dans la pulsation de mon pouls, dans la soif qui me consumoit, et dans les vertiges dont ma tête se trouvoit frappée, les progrès alarmans de la maladie. Le trouble de mon esprit étoit bien fait d'ailleurs pour enflammer tout mon sang. La moindre altération dans le son de ma voix, dans mes gestes habituels, dans l'ordre de mes idées, me faisoit sauter hors de mon lit, et prendre quelque mouvement, pour conserver la possession de moi-même. Je prévins la femme qui me gardoit de ne pas s'étonner des choses étranges et horribles que l'inflammation du cerveau pourroit faire sortir de mes lèvres dans un moment où s'oublieroit ma pensée, parce que j'avois l'habitude, ajoutai-je, même en pleine santé, de faire des songes affreux.

" Le délire me prit la nuit suivante; le lendemain, je n'osois interroger l'étrangère, et tâchois de lire dans ses yeux l'impression produite sur elle par les circonstances de cet accès; mais ce fut elle-même qui me prévint, et me les raconta. Je n'avois cessé de lui montrer, en tremblant, la flèche dorée à laquelle les rideaux de mon lit étoient suspendus; je croyois voir un poignard dirigé contre moi, et l'œil constamment fixé sur cet objet, je l'avois suppliée à grande cris d'écarter la pointe menaçante. Dans la cours de la semaine, je fus encore atteint de plusieurs autres accès; mais cette fois la garde se tut, et ce mystérieux silence me plongea dans une inexprimable inquiétude. Je n'ai jamais su si je m'étois trahi devant elle, ou si le médecin qui me soignoit lui avoit défendu de me faire connoître les circonstances de mon délire. Ce dernier cas est sans doute le plus probable. Quoi qu'il en soit, cet incident m'a troublé pendant l'espace de deux ans, et il n'a rien manqué à ma punition." P. 328.

In noticing works of this description in a foreign language, we may appear to be stepping out of our jurisdiction, but we will gladly repeat the offence, when we meet with any thing half so interesting as the unpretending volume of Mons. Alletz.

—◆—
The Stepmother, a Tragedy, in five Acts. By Jacob Jones. 8vo. pp. 54. Hurst and Chance.

WE noticed last year a tragedy by the same author, on the story of *Lónginus*; which, in some points, possessed a fair proportion of merit. In that case, however, as well as in the present

one, we were struck with a particular fault of our author's, which indeed we term a fault, though it arises out of talent. We mean that Mr. Jones's imagination is so fertile, as to encumber his plots with unnecessary circumstances. Longinus should have been constructed on the plan of Cato, and the Stepmother really needs no more of story than *Mirandola*, to which, perhaps accidentally, it bears some resemblance. According to our notions, a tragedy is not a versified event, however able the execution, or however animated the dialogue; we do not read a drama as we read a novel, merely for incident and catastrophe, but for scenes, such as those of *Hector* and *Troilus*, *Antony* and *Ventidius*, and *Sebastian* and *Dorax*, in *Dryden*, not to mention many others. If we were writing a tragedy,

"(Dii meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum.)"

we should feel this to be our greatest difficulty, as we should consider it the most important part. What we have said on this head cannot have the effect of underrating Mr. Jones's production, which must be tried by its own merits, and not by any speculative principle.

Mr. Jones has taken for his plot a circumstance which readers will acknowledge probable (we wish as moralists that we could say otherwise), the ambition of a stepmother; but he has enhanced his character, by making his heroine the rival of her husband's first wife:

"Time was I loved him, if I ever loved,—
He passed me for another,—then I vowed
To haunt them till that other was no more,
And I avenged by reigning in her place.
If I am jealous through his former wife,
I am not jealous of his former wife,
But of my present honour. There are two
kinds

Of jealousy—the jealousy of love,
And the pre-eminent jealousy of pride."

The first wife of the Duke is confined in a dungeon, while he supposes her dead. The son of the second is attached to the daughter of the first. The Stepmother endeavours to procure the death of her husband's son, and murders her husband, while a prior, her precious instrument, having designs of his own on the daughter, is led by their failure to an acknowledged

ment of the whole iniquity. Alonzo, the heir, succeeds to the Dukedom by his father's violent death, to the disappointment of the Stepmother, the climax of whose horror is produced by beholding the first wife released, whom she believed to be dead, but whom the prior had craftily immured in a dungeon, that he might preserve the means of controul over her rival.

From these observations our readers will gain a tolerable idea of the plot. The language is animated, and the interest well kept up; but how to class some of these lines is indeed a matter of hesitation; it is the Stepmother who speaks:

"Now, woman, timid woman, weak, vain woman!

Strive with the master-sex for mastery,
Root out compassion; bid misgiving, off!
Lay conscience for a ghost, and brew a storm,
Shall pelt in blood; my nature waxeth callous—

My ribs seem iron."

We suspect that Mr. Jones does not aim sufficiently at dignity of language, and without it no composition can have a lasting success. What would an author have us say to the following passage?

"What a rank knave is this besotted Prior!
He has no earthly motive I can sift,
For the decrepit aid that he affords,
Save a superfluous itch to be a Cardinal,—
A Cardinal! he, he a Cardinal!
Write it, 'a corpse' for he must be removed,

A dead accomplice has no tales to tell!
Oh! after all, ambition intermits
In its flush prime; then, what if it expire,
Ere the too keen vitality to feel
Be blunted, and excruciate its victim
With the lorn sense, compunctious of the
wrongs [maw!
With which he crammed its lean insatiable
Nature puts flaws in the supreme courage,
But it would level the predominance
The most undaunted o'er their kind assert,
Quelling them with a glance ineffable,
To bare those flaws, unhidden, to be noted;
I must recruit the genius of my daring,
Be what I seem, and seem what I would be."

We will say, that with care and patience it might have been made a very excellent speech. It is this defect which hinders us from making many extracts which have pleased us, and would have pleased us more, if greater pains had been taken. Horace recommends nine years for revision. Let

our author take the hint. He has talent enough to make a good material for labour, and if he will direct his ambition to the production of *one* sterling work, instead of several respectable ones, we have no doubt of his success. But poets who compose with rapidity, seldom improve, because they do not let themselves into the secret of their own deficiencies. Mr. Jones, we understand, may shortly submit a drama to the public, in the theatre. We are glad to hear this, because we think his productions better adapted to recitation than perusal. But unless he will be content to omit such scenes as those of the Prior and Julia in the Stepmother, he will find that the proper feeling of an audience will not tolerate them. The advice of a manager may teach him a better nomenclature for his *dramatis personæ*; and we must own that we are rather doubtful as to the consistency of placing "a Prior" within a palace; surely we have not studied monarchism for nothing. What we have said is said in the hope of its producing a beneficial effect; we are too well aware of the paternal fondness of authors, to insult it, but we may claim our privilege as uncles to point out defects which may so easily be remedied.

Friendly and Seasonable Advice to the Roman Catholics of England. Fourth Edition, with an Appendix and Notes. By the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, &c. 12mo. pp. 197.

IN granting the Catholic Claims, it is demanded of the country to place the Pope in the same situation as he was before the days of Henry the Eighth. But the advocates of these innovations have deeper designs, and therefore, in our opinion, treatment of the subject in a temporal political view is the most likely to influence those Protestants who have been misled by crafty agitators. To such deluded persons, no address can be better adapted than this of Mr. Hook.

"Though the holding the Pope's supremacy contributes to the support of his own grandeur, yet it cannot further any man's salvation; and it is so far from doing any good in those nations where it is allowed him, that it might be made appear that the setting up and abetting of this supremacy has occasioned the murder of many princes,

stirred up the complaints of all sorts of people, and filled Christendom for many ages with massacres, treasons, war, and bloodshed, all which was so notorious in the German empire, that it came to be a proverb, says Guiccardine, 'It is the property of the Church to hate the Caesars.' And the mischief it has done in England (by rifling the nation's wealth before the Reformation, and disturbing its quiet since,) is so well remembered, and so deeply resented by the generality of the people, that they will never endure that heavy yoke any more, nor can they be persuaded ever to esteem them loyal subjects, or true to their country's interest, who do not renounce this unjust and odious jurisdiction. Why, therefore, O my friends, will you be so imprudent to oppose the rights and prerogative of your lawful Sovereign, the privileges of that Church wherein you were born, the freedom and interest of your beloved country, the desire of your fellow-subjects and best friends, and your own privileges also? Why will you oppose, I say, all these, merely to support an unjust and groundless power, which no ecclesiastic ought to have any where, much less in so remote and free a monarchy? to support a power which is inconsistent with the security of the Crown, the peace of the kingdom, and the welfare of private persons? St. Peter never bade us to honour the Pope thus; but his opinion was, that you must submit to the King as supreme (1 Pet. ii. 13), and his counsel follows thereupon, viz. that you should 'fear God and honour the King,' (ver. 17.) St. Paul commands 'every soul to be subject to the higher powers,' (Rom. xiii. 1.) 'Neither Bishops nor Apostles themselves are excepted,' says Chrysostome. And Bernard tells Pope Eugenius, 'that the Apostles were forbidden to exercise dominion' (Luke xxii. 25, 26); and, therefore, he adds, 'If you would have Apostolical and Royal power together, you lose both.' pp. 162—164.

This is sound logic. But ambition listens to no argument unfavourable to its purpose, unless it points out danger.

The Parochial Lawyer, or Churchwarden's and Overseer's Guide and Assistant, by James Shaw, Esq. seems to contain all that is valuable in Dean Prideaux's *Directions for Churchwardens*, a book which is now scarce. It is divided into four parts: 1, duties, powers, and responsibilities of Churchwardens; 2, the like of overseers, with the management of the Poor by Select Vestries, Guardians, or Trustees; 3, Practice and Proceedings of Vestries; 4, Necessary information respecting the offices of Vestry Clerk, Parish Clerk, Constable, Sexton, &c. All parish officers in the country would do well to consult this useful little work.

There is much talent and little judgment in Mr. Revell's *Essay on Vain Glory*, that said *Vain Glory*, as he styles it, being a principle which has incited men to render the most essential services to society, services far beyond turning devotees; which he considers the only real glory.

Tales and Confessions, by Leitch Ritchie, are written in a very powerful style, and are of a most interesting character. The incidents are romantic, but in many cases founded on facts; the descriptions are clever and clearly expressed; and a vividness of feeling pervades the whole. Skeleton Scenes, or Hints for a story, might

very judiciously be extended to the modern novel length; and there are some good illustrations of Irish life, Highland loftiness and haughtiness of sentiment, and Scottish religious enthusiasm.

Mr. Johnes's *Dews of Castalie*, show much poetical fire and animation, but his ideas are artificial not real gems.

We have the most sincere respect for Mrs. Grace Godwin's *Wanderer's Legacy*, her energetic verse, and occasionally fine lines. She will find great improvement in studying simplicity.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On the 2d of February the annual exhibition of the works of British Artists was opened to the public. It is a gay and glittering scene of the most dazzling description. We are absolutely obliged to bury our eyes in the catalogue to recover the effect of the first glance at so much colour and gold. How different to the rich calm tone of feeling which the display of the works of old masters on the same walls produced on entering the gallery. In the one there was a breadth of colouring, rich and mellow—a depth of feeling and expression that would enchain the mind for the hour—and nature might be seen outvied in all her attitudes and situations. Here are colours so warmly tinted that the reflection of the light on them, surrounded with their broad freshly gilded frames, produce impressions of a most painful nature. There is also in many such a want of keeping that much of the effect is lost. But we do not mean to assert that there are no good pictures on the walls of the Gallery; far from it; for many of them we recognize as having attracted our attention and elicited our admiration during our visit to the Academy last year. We were surprised to see them here, beautiful and superior as many of them are, being ignorant of the laws of the Institution in that respect, and having read with regret the following *annonce* prefixed to the catalogue: "Many more pictures having been sent to the British Institution this year for Exhibition than usual, the Directors have been obliged to return several works of considerable merit, lamenting that the limited space of their gallery precluded the possibility of admitting them." Happy as we should have been to meet these productions again, and have their many beauties repeated to our eyes, we would gladly have dispensed with them when others of greater novelty, and perhaps equal merit, were obliged to be excluded for want of room. Another class of pictures in an emergency like the present

might have been left unhung:—we mean those that are sold before the opening of the exhibition, and those which have been long before the public by engravings. We trust that the Governors will take this into consideration before the opening of another exhibition. The pictures this year are well hung; particularly so; but we regret that the smaller compositions, exhibiting almost every excellence in the arts, should be thrust to the ground, or hung in situations where the eye cannot reach them with satisfaction. Many a gem is thus lost to the public eye, and the artist has to lament the return of his pictures without an offer. Before proceeding to an examination of the best pictures in the gallery we shall enumerate those which were noticed in our critique on the Somerset House exhibition: No. 49. A Cottage from nature, H. Warren; No. 83. The Committee of Taste by L. Cossé, was designated in the Academy Catalogue "How sweet it is!" we even like it worse than we did: it is too inkey. No. 194. Witherington's Hop Garden; 269. Richard the First at the battle of Ascalon, by A. Cooper, R.A.; 319. Gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, S. Drummond, A.R.A.—better hung than at the Academy. It is a good picture but has many faults; 365. The Drunkard, by G. Clint. This splendid picture, powerfully portraying the miseries and distresses resulting from a drinking husband and father, is admirably contrasted by one of equal superiority of execution, called the "Happy Man," to which we particularly invite attention, and which we shall describe in our next number; 514. Mazeppa, T. Woodward; 526. The Nightmare, T. Lane. It is gratifying to find that this picture has met with a purchaser. There are more than these which were in the Academy; but were unnoticed either from want of merit in the picture, or the confined space of our Fine Arts department. Calling the attention of our readers to Landseer's cattle pieces;

Lance's beautiful *fruits* compositions; Huggins's Opening of St. Katharine's Docks, which has been cleverly engraved, by Duncan; Novice's Dead Game; Etty's subject from Ovid; Shayer's Historical painting of the trial of Charles I.; Nasmyth's landscapes; and Childers's Greenwich, we for the present take our leave.

MR. PINNEY'S GALLERY.

At Mr. Pinney's Gallery of ancient and modern Pictures on sale by Commission, 58, Pall-Mall, there are about 180 different paintings. Some of them are of a superior character; others but mediocre, and some of them have names of masters appended to them, who never could have been acquainted with the paintings; and others which at the best are but doubtful. The large painting by young Vandervelde of the Destruction of the Dutch Fleet off Colchester, is a splendid historical picture, which we should like to see in the National Gallery. No. 41 is an Interior with a woman and her cat, attributed to Teniers, but we should doubt its authenticity. We never beheld so rude a head; and for the credit of the sex of Teniers' country should hope there were not many such featured women. No. 24, a large painting placed very high, and in a bad light, is described as "The Niobe, by Wilson." There is a Niobe by Wilson in the National Gallery on a smaller scale, and with a different distribution of the figures, which we have always known and appreciated as a genuine picture of that master; nor did we ever hear of two compositions of his on the same subject, of different sizes, treated in a different manner, and of one of more inferior execution. The very bad situation in which Mr. Pinney's Niobe is placed prevented our examining it with that minuteness and attention we should have wished; but as far as we were able to see it, our opinion is that it is not Wilson's, and that no one acquainted with his compositions and landscapes can be deceived by it. There is a nice little bit of Gaspar Poussin's, a landscape and figures; and a charming rustic scene said to be by Domenichino, which is very awkwardly placed. No. 68, portrait of a Spanish nobleman by Vandyck, has a fine expressive face. No. 103, is a spirited allegorical sketch by Rubens, similar to those exhibited at the last exhibition of the British Institution. No. 109, a clever landscape with cattle and figures, the joint effort of Barret and Gilpin; and No. 117, Hofland's large and splendid view of the lovely and luxuriant country seen from Richmond Hill, which has been engraved. There are one or two by Duterrou; his Basket-maker has too fair and smooth a face for an old man in such a situation in life; but for the wrinkles there is scarce a difference between it and the faces of his Children in the Wood.

SALE OF PICTURES AT BRUSSELS.

During this month, the splendid cabinet of paintings of M. Danoot of Brussels was sold by auction in that city. The sale was numerously attended by amateurs and connoisseurs, among whom were several Englishmen. Many of the paintings brought high prices. A small marine subject, only fourteen inches by twelve, by Claude Lorrain, was sold for 13,500 florins. The celebrated picture by Teniers of Bow-shooting, but generally known among connoisseurs as the *Diamond*, fetched 10,200 florins. A cabinet picture by Paul Veronese 4,500 florins. Murillo's Beggar Boy 3,500 florins. A beautiful Rembrandt, painted by himself, 9,500 florins. The Rape of the Sabines and its companion, 14,000 florins. The flight into Egypt by the same painter, 8,200 florins. A large landscape by Teniers, 4,000 florins; and a small picture by Wm. Vandervelde 4,000 florins. The total amount of the sale was 136,609 florins. Most of the valuable pictures were obtained by Englishmen, and it was stated in the sale-room, that the beautiful *bijou* by Claude Lorrain, was purchased on account of Mr. Peel, the Home Secretary.—*Literary Gazette*.

OPENING OF ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.

In our January number, 1826, we gave a very good view of the docks, basins, and warehouses of the new commercial dock proposed to be erected on the site of the precinct of St. Katharine; and in our last vol. part 11. p. 366, were noticed the interesting and imposing ceremony of its opening. Mr. Huggins, whose paintings and publications we have frequently had occasion to commend, has painted a large picture of the gay and brilliant scene which the docks that day presented, for Mr. Halls the Secretary, a gentleman to whom the Merchants of London are deeply indebted for the projection of the undertaking. This painting we have seen, and can speak highly of its merits as a picture, and its fidelity as a representation. The moment chosen is that of the entrance of the fine ship Elizabeth, an East India free trader, crowded with company and profusely decorated with flags, pennons, signals, &c. The streamers floating from the rigging of some of the other vessels in the basin, and the crowds of elegant company parading the quays, complete the effect of the picture. From this painting Mr. Duncan has made a very good engraving, some copies of which are coloured.

Picturesque Views on the River Clyde. 4to. Nos. 2 to 5.—Moon and Co.

Some months have elapsed since we noticed the two first numbers of this exceedingly beautiful series of views. The opinion we then expressed of the numerous excellencies exhibited in the choice of

highly scenic subjects, and in the delineation and engraving of them, we have no wish to alter; for those at present before us are even richer in the picturesque than the earlier ones. When we contemplate the rugged precipices crowned by a solitary fortified tower, or its shivering ruins; the romantic dell with the aged stream washing its pebbly bed of all impurities; the noble castellated mansion smiling at the richness of the surrounding country; the regenerated house haughtily flaunting itself over its crumbling ancestor; the rapid river with its gradually sloping and umbrageous banks; the gay cities with their pride of edifices and promenades, &c. &c. (for all these delightful scenes, and more than these appear in the work before us)—when we contemplate them, what a crowd of pleasing, stirring, and hallowed associations rush upon the mind, and make us feel like denizens of the place. We shall conclude with an enumeration of the plates engraved, and heartily recommend all lovers of the picturesque, and encouragers of the Fine Arts, to become possessed of them: 1. Core-house, the seat of Lord Coreham; 2. Lee-house, the seat of Sir Charles McDonald Lockhart, Bart.; 3. Craignethan castle and the river Nethan, from the north; 4. Cambusnethan-house, the seat of Robert Lockhart, esq.; 5. Bothwell castle, a splendid scene richly engraved; 6. Glasgow, from beyond the Humane Society-house; 7. View of Govan from the east; 8. Blythwood-house, the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, esq. M.P. from the north-east; 9. Erskine-house, the seat of Lord Blantyre, from the north-west.

Gothic Ornaments. Nos. 3 to 6.—Griffiths, Wellington-street, Strand.

The numbers of this work improve as they proceed, as well in execution as in choice of subjects. Being faithful delineations of the details of Gothic architecture, they are highly useful, and are calculated to encourage the study of the numerous minute excellencies which give such interest and effect to the buildings of the Pointed Order. We wish the date of the parts of the edifices whence they are selected had been given, since it is so common a failing among architects to set at defiance the chronology of the art in their blending of details. The ornaments now before us consist of a capital from Lichfield cathedral of very rich foliage; cornices, boss, and spandril from Boston and Tattersall churches, co. Lincoln; capital, and ornaments from a cornice in Westminster Abbey; pinnacle, spandril, and cornice from

St. Katharine's church*, now destroyed; a capital from a cart in the author's possession, (whence taken not specified, but of a very curious character, having olive branches bearing fruit); an old head and details from Minster, Kent; a richly studded mitre, &c. from St. Alban's; and a part of a cornice at Canterbury cathedral.

For the preservation of works published in numbers, Mr. Griffiths has an invention called the "*Instant Binder, or Pamphlet Preserver*," which we can heartily recommend to general notice. It consists of a portfolio, having a double back, containing, as in a sheath, a flat needle, as long as the back itself, with a sufficient quantity of thread wound around its length, to enable any person instantly to bind each sheet of a book in succession, so as to form a volume. This invention, therefore, is eminently calculated to preserve and place in a convenient form of reference correspondence by letter generally, and such tracts and pamphlets as are frequently dispersed in libraries without order or arrangement; also for the reception and instantaneous binding of Music, Newspapers, and numerous daily and other periodical Publications which issue from the press. Ample directions for use accompany the "*Instant Binders*," which are made to any size.

Preparing.

A prospectus has been long before the public of an exceedingly splendid and important national undertaking, under the direction of nine of the most eminent engravers. It is to consist of a series of extremely highly-finished line engravings from the pictures of the National Gallery, with letter-press descriptions, in French and English. The size to correspond with the "*Musée François*" and the "*Galerie de Florence*." Each part will consist of 4 plates, and the first will probably make its appearance during the present season, with "*The Adoration of the Shepherds*," by John Burnet, after Rembrandt; "*the Village Festival*," by Wm. Finden, after Wilkie; "*an Italian Seaport*," by Edward Goodall, after Claude; and the "*Portrait of Govartius*," by George T. Doo, after Vandyck. The parts will appear at intervals of about twelve months; and subscriptions are received at the residences of any of the Associated Engravers, who are Burnet, Cooke, Doo, Finden, Goodall, John and Henry le Keux, Pye, and Robinson. We heartily wish success to this spirited undertaking.

* The public will be happy to hear, and particularly those of our correspondents who were strenuous against the demolition of this edifice, that the works of art, either monumental or religious, which gave interest to the ancient edifice, have been very carefully replaced in similar situations in the new one erected in the Regent's Park. This is gratifying, because it shows a feeling of attachment to the arts of former days; and a desire to comply with the wishes of the public.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 6.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. Cavendish, of Trinity college, and Mr. Philpott, of Catharine hall, the second and first Wranglers.

Ready for Publication.

A Catechism of the Christian Religion; being a translation of Catechismus Heidelbergensis, published by the University of Oxford.

An Analysis of the Second Decade of Livy, chronologically arranged on Two Charts. By FREDERICK RUSSEL, of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

Captain Frankland, R. N. a nephew of Lord Colville, announces a Journal of his Travels to Constantinople.

Mr. GRATTAN's new work, Traits of Travel, or Tales of Men and Cities.

The Diary and Correspondence of the celebrated Dr. DODDRIDGE, under the superintendence of his great Grandson.

The Chelsea Pensioner: A Series of Military Stories, by the Author of the Subaltern.

The Author of To-Day in Ireland, is about to publish a new Series of Tales, called Yesterday in Ireland.

Mr. Crawford's Embassy to Ava.

A new and much improved Edition of Mr. WARD's History of the Present State of Mexico.

The Naval Officer, by a Post Captain.

The Carbonaro, a political novel, by a noble Duke.

A volume of Travels of the late celebrated John Lewis Burckardt, by authority of the African Association. It consists of his Travels in Arabia, comprehending the Hedjaz, or Holy Land of the Mussulmans, the territory least accessible to Christians.

A Practical Treatise on the superior efficacy of the Round Leaf Corvel in cases of Primary or Secondary Debility of the Digestive Organs. By J. H. ROBINSON, M.D. of St. Croix.

The Votive Wreath, and other Poems. By WALTER BURGESS.

Classical Disquisitions. By the Rev. E. B. MONTAGUE.

He is Risen; an Easter offering, inscribed to Christ's Hospital.

The Village Patriarch, a Poem.

Margaret Coryton, a Novel. By LEIGH CLIFFE, Esq. Author of "Parga."

Preparing for Publication.

A Christian Biographical Dictionary. By W. JONES.

Popular Lectures on Biblical Criticism and Interpretation. By Mr. CARPENTER, author of the Scientia Biblica, &c.

Two Histories of Beverley, one under the superintendence of Rev. G. OLIVER, of Grimsby, the other by a Bookseller in that Town.

The Traditions of Lancashire. By J. ROBY, M.R.S.L. With twelve plates by Finden, and ten woodcuts by Branson.

A History of Russia, from the earliest Period to the Reign of Catherine, is about to be published at Paris. By Count P. de SEGUIR, the author of the History of Napoleon's Expedition to Russia. An English translation will appear in London at the same time.

A General History of America, from the landing of Columbus to the present time. By Mr. KENDALL.

Some remarkable incidents in the life of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, illustrative of his religious character. Translated from the French of H. L. E. Minister of the Gospel.

Sketches of Irish Character. By S. C. HALL, Editor of the Juvenile Forget me Not.

A Touchstone to the Criminal Law, alphabetically arranged, for the use of Magistrates. By W. ROBINSON, esq. LL.D. barrister at Law, author of the Magistrate's Pocket Book, &c.

Sir WALTER SCOTT is deeply engaged in preparing a new edition, in monthly volumes, of the Waverley Novels, embellished by distinguished artists. Each work will be revised by the author, and enriched by notes and a preface, explaining the circumstances attending the composition, and the legends from which it was drawn.

Mr. CARNE, author of Letters from the East, has a Tale of the Civil Wars in the press, entitled Strattan hill; and Mr. GRATTAN's Traits of Travel, or Tales of Men and Cities, is on the eve of publication. My Landlady and her Lodgers, by Mr. GALL; and the Military Memoirs of Four Brothers, written by the Survivor, are announced.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated, being descriptions and figures in illustration of the Natural History of the living Animals in the Society's collection. To be published monthly.

Series of School and College Greek Classics, with English notes. By Mr. VALPY.

The Misfortunes of Elphin, a Romance of the 5th Century. By the author of Headlong Hall, &c.

A Treatise on the varieties of Deafness, and Diseases of the Ear, with methods of relieving them. By William WRIGHT, esq. Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and to his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Capt. Sabine lately communicated an interesting paper on the dip of the magnetic needle. The author having taken much pains to obtain a correct determination of the dip in the Regent's Park, in August 1821 (published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1822), repeated his observation in August 1828, at the expiration of seven years from the former determination—an interval which he considered sufficient to establish the rate at which the dip is at present diminishing. In addition to his own apparatus and four different needles, the author obtained from the Colonial Department the use of a smaller apparatus, with a needle on Professor Meyer's plan, the same which was used by Capt. Franklin on his last land expedition. The observations with this apparatus were made by Mr. David Douglas, of the Horticultural Society, and the result was as follows: with the ordinary needle $69^{\circ} 46.1$; with Meyer's needle $69^{\circ} 47.4$; with the needle having an adjustable axis $69^{\circ} 38.3$; with the needle of Mr. Dollond $69^{\circ} 51.7$; with the smaller apparatus $69^{\circ} 51.4$; dip in London, in August 1828, $69^{\circ} 47' N$. From the observations of 1821 and 1828, the author finds a decrease in the dip in London, of 17.5 in seven years, or an annual decrease of 2.5.

ANTÉDILUVIAN BOTANY.

At a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Adolphe Brongniart, read a paper "on the Nature of Vegetation which covered the Surface of the Earth at the various Epochs of the Formation of its Shell." According to M. Brongniart, vegetable fossils, studied in the order of their creation, indicate the existence of three grand periods; during each of which vegetation has preserved the same essential characters; while its characters are totally different when it passes from one of those periods to another. The first, or most ancient period, comprehends the space of time which elapsed between the earliest deposit of earthy layers of sediment, and the deposit of the formations of coal; which latter may be considered as resulting from the primitive vegetation of the globe. The antiquity of the layers in which the vegetables belonging to this earlier period are found, proves that life began on the earth with the vegetable kingdom. During the whole of that period, only animals destitute of vertebræ existed on the spots of the earth which were uncovered; and it is doubtful whether there were any fishes in the sea.—After this period we begin to find a new vegetation, quite different from the former, and which continued until the period of the chalk deposits. During that period, it does not appear that there were any mammiferous animals on the earth, which was inhabited by monstrous reptiles, endowed by nature

with the power of flying and swimming. The third period is that during which have occurred the last deluges of which our earth has been the scene, with the intervals which have allowed the propagation of many kinds of animals now lost, as well as of those still existing. The fossil remains of trees, such as the American fern-tree, to the luxuriance of which warmth and moisture are necessary, belonging to the first of the above-mentioned periods, are of extraordinary size, being above double the height of that of the trees of the same species now growing; from which M. Brongniart infers, that at that period the temperature of the globe was much higher, and the general humidity much greater than at present. The paper contains a great many curious and interesting details, into which we have not space to enter.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences of Mentz, an account was given of a new experiment, in order to ascertain the presence of cotton in woollen stuffs. An ounce of pure alkali, or caustic, is to be dissolved in half a pound of water, and the suspected stuff is to be boiled in it about a couple of hours. If the stuff is composed wholly of wool, it will be entirely dissolved, and will form a species of soapsuds on the surface of the water, and should run through a fine sieve when poured into it boiling hot. If, on the contrary, the stuff contains cotton, or other vegetable fibres, they will perhaps undergo some alteration; yet they will not entirely dissolve, but remain upon the sieve like pieces of rags in paper-mills, for alkali, one of whose properties is to dissolve animal substances, has very little effect on vegetable ones.

MANUSCRIPTS OF LOCKE AND OTHERS.

Dr. Forster, of Boreham, is in possession of a parcel of Manuscripts of the celebrated metaphysician John Locke, among which is the original MS. of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding," bearing a very early date, with numerous corrections and erasures. It was addressed and appears to have been submitted by Locke to his friend Mr. Furley, before publication. Some other parcels of the same collection consist of ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM LOCKE, on various political, religious, and miscellaneous subjects; and of original familiar letters of Algernon Sydney, Lord Shaftesbury, and others. There are also some medical letters and prescriptions of Locke, who was himself educated by a physician, and who appears, by his sarcasms, to have known how to appreciate the real and pretended merits of physic at the period in which he lived. Part of Mr. Locke's correspondence is dated from Amsterdam, during his exile; and relates to the strange and unmerited persecution with

which he was assailed. Another bundle contains the MS. correspondence of Toup, author of *Emendationes in Suidam*; of Mr. Gough the antiquary; and a MS. work on coins, by Stukeley; some critiques on the history of Sir John Hawkwood, of Sible

Heddingham, by Gough; and a large correspondence between Lord Camelford and the Rev. Benjamin Forster. There is also a MS. relating to the origin of the Abbey of St. Neot's, in Cornwall, a Syrian MS. and other miscellaneous papers.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 29. Henry Crabbe Robinson, esq. James Gooden, esq. and Nicholas Aylward Vigors, esq. F.R.S. and High Sheriff of Somersetshire, were elected Fellows of the Society.

T. Crofton Croker, esq. as a supplement to the Essay by Mr. Kempe (noticed in our November number, p. 456) communicated a description of the several relics found in his excavations at the Warbank, in the parish of Keston, near Bromley in Kent. Two folio drawings, in which these curiosities are most accurately delineated, and displayed in every curious point of view, by the pencil of Mr. Wm. Henry Brooke, F.S.A. and which are presented by him to the Society, were at the same time exhibited. The most interesting relic depicted is perhaps a piece of stucco, ornamented with an elegant pattern. This stucco, it may be remarked, appears to be composed of the stalactical concretions of chalk, pounded.

A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Nott, of Winchester, describing some Playing-cards, of some of which drawings were exhibited. They were formerly in the possession of a widow lady in that neighbourhood, who had forty specimens, forming part of at least six sets or packs. Of those represented in the drawing, some were Persian and the others Chinese; but, as appeared to us, of *no antiquity*.

Mr. Ellis concluded the evening's proceedings by communicating, from the Cottonian MSS. a letter written in 1566, and signed at the head by Queen Elizabeth, giving instructions to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Randolph, then Ambassador in Scotland, to ascertain, and endeavour to conciliate, the politics of the Earl of Argyle, with regard to Ireland, in which country it appears that that powerful peer possessed considerable influence.

Feb. 5. T. Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Amyot communicated from the British Museum a translation of a very curious letter, the original of which was in Italian, addressed by the Sultan Mahomet the Third to Queen Elizabeth, in 1596. It commences with a string of compliments to her Majesty, couched in a most ridiculously hyperbolic style, and proceeds to report the success of his siege of Agra in Hungary; in which the Turk boasts of having slain

120,000 *infidels*, having caused the river to run blood three days,—of the difficulties he had overcome, as a swamp lay between the armies, such as that which separates Heaven from Paradise, &c. Mahomet hoped and expected that the Queen would order the guns to be fired throughout her empire, in honour of his success. The letter concluded with his hearty congratulations for the great victory her Majesty had achieved in Spain.

Feb. 12. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The first article read was an Essay by James Logan, esq. on the insignia of the Celtic and Gaelic nations, which that gentleman presumes to have been used as distinctive symbols, forming an early, though not scientific, system of heraldry. The paper was accompanied by coloured drafts representing round shields “of the Gallic, German, Celtiberian, and other auxiliaries, from the Notitia Imperii of Pancirolus and the Hieroglyphica of Pierius.”

Mr. Ellis communicated from the Harleian collection, extracts from two folio inventories, taken in the 1st Edward VI. and displaying a view of the furniture and household stuff in the various royal palaces in the days of Henry the Eighth. The list of the “tables” (i. e. pictures), “pictures” (i. e. statues), and maps, chiefly of stained linen, then in the palace of Westminster, under the charge of Sir Anthony Denny, is particularly interesting.

Feb. 19. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Ellis communicated two documents from the Lansdowne MSS. The first was a Petition or Representation, presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1577, from “three or four thousand poor persons” in Cardiganshire, complaining of William Hurlle for his oppressive conduct in the administration of the office of Ragler (Latinized by Constabularius) of that county, which had occasioned a suit in the Exchequer.

The other article was a Certificate of the decays of Dover Castle, made at a survey in 1578.

The Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year were announced as follows:

Michael Bland, esq.
Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D.
Sir Gora Ouseley.
Edward Utterson, esq.

HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

A letter from Pompeii, dated Jan. 15, was lately communicated to the French Academy of Inscriptions, respecting the present excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The most brilliant discoveries are daily making. A magnificent mansion is gradually appearing at Herculaneum, the garden of which, surrounded by colonnades, is the grandest which has hitherto been found. Some of the paintings with which it is decorated are of great interest. Among other mythological subjects there is a picture of Perseus, who, assisted by Minerva, is killing Medusa; Mercury laying Argus to sleep, that he may ravish away the beautiful Io, a subject very rare among the monuments of art; Jason, the Dragon, and the three Hesperides. But the most remarkable objects in this mansion are some bas-reliefs in silver, fixed on elliptical tablets of bronze, and representing Apollo and Diana. There are numberless other articles of curiosity in furniture and household utensils. It is certain that the quarter in which the excavations are going on is the finest in the city. The Tuscan Atrium first presents itself in the mansion we are speaking of. This atrium is surrounded with small rooms very prettily decorated, from which we pass into a garden, round which are also disposed apartments appropriated to visitors. To the left of the Atrium there is a passage leading to large porticos supported by red pillars, and embellished with a profusion of beautiful paintings, allusive to classical mythology. These porticos were devoted to promenading. They inclose a little garden, in the centre of which there is a basin for fish, and at the bottom was found a large *triclinium*, or dining-table, and seats for reclining. The *gynæceum*, or apartment appropriated to females, consists of a peristyleum, surrounded with porticoes leading into the apartments, where there is a luxurious display of pictures, executed in first-rate style. Castor and Pollux, the household gods, are on each side of the entrance; the other principal subjects are—Echo and Narcissus; Endymion; the Infant Achilles plunged into Styx by his mother Thetis; Mars and Venus; Saturn; Orpheus; Ceres; Mars Pacific; Jupiter Hospitalis; and a classical group of a Satyr and an Hermaphrodite.—The *exedrum*, or study, is decorated with some admirable pictures, representing Baccantes of incomparable beauty; Achilles drawing his sword against Agamemnon, &c. From the *exedrum* we pass into a third garden, also surrounded with red columns, and adorned with pictures connected with classical subjects. There is a little niche, or *sacrum*, in the garden, from which we pass into a third peristyleum. Among the moveable articles found in this mansion, a casket is particularly mentioned, enriched

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with elegant ornaments in bronze, and deposited in a corner of the *gynæceum*. It contains 42 pieces of imperial gold money, and six of silver.

MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY AT ARLES IN FRANCE.

The Amphitheatre at Arles has just risen again from its ruins. This monument, which seemed to promise to curiosity nothing but recollections and wrecks, has recovered all at once its form, its size, and its ancient appearance. Figure to yourself an ellipse of 363 metres in circumference, enclosed within a double range of porticoes, capable of containing, on 43 rows of benches, 25,000 spectators, and the whole building founded on a rock, which commands the town in such a manner as to present a spectacle equally imposing and picturesque.—Such is the Amphitheatre of Arles, more vast, more majestic, but less complete in its superstructure than the Amphitheatre of Nîmes (which was fully described in our last vol. pt. i. p. 315).

The pilasters of the Doric order, which ornament the first story, serve as a base to the Corinthian columns of the upper portico. Above commence the steps downwards. The crown-work, of the Attic order, so well preserved at Nîmes, is entirely wanting at Arles, where the vaulting of the arches forms the summit of the edifice; but these successive undulations, far from hurting the perspective of the monument, render the boldness and lightness of its elevation still more striking. Travellers, who have visited Pont du Gard, will easily form an idea of this architecture, at once slight and colossal, in which beauty is combined with strength, and in which elegance and majesty surprise and enchain us.

The internal decorations of the Amphitheatre at Arles are not the only parts of it worthy of being inspected: in its subterranean apartments this edifice defies comparison with every other monument of a similar nature. Three circular and concentric galleries, running under the exterior of the building, serve as a support to it. These galleries communicate with one another by eight passages, which cut them into as many trapeziums, the areas of which are filled by vaulted chambers. It is supposed that the animals destined for the games were kept in these boxes, but the purpose for which they were built is not exactly known. The grand features of architecture displayed in the superstructure are visible also in the substructure—the same order, the same grandeur, the same beauty of cutting and execution.

Till the present time the circular prolongation of the vaults was only conjectural, the soil by which they were covered permitting nothing but guess work. People were afraid that the inequalities of the ground would

have opposed an insurmountable resistance to the exposure of the foundations. The clearing of the soil has removed all uncertainty. The three galleries have been entirely explored—two are complete in their circumvolution. The irregular windings of the rock which serves as a base to the edifice, partly intercept the third, and destroy its continuity on the western side. This interruption is only a few metres in length, and it is astonishing that the architect should have sacrificed the regularity of this admirable work to an inequality of ground so easy to level. But such accidents sometimes occur in the greatest works, in which art seems to take a pleasure in conquering mighty, and in compromising with paltry difficulties. Even as they remain to us, these substructions are the work in which the architectural power of the Romans and Gauls shines with the greatest splendour. They serve at once as a challenge to the power of time, and to the proud spirit of a conquering nation.

Medals, animal bones, shattered marbles, and different articles of domestic use, are found every day among the clearings of the ruin. A chronological classification of them

would be a history of the ages which have passed away since the erection of the edifice. Turned from its original uses by the introduction of Christianity,—converted into a fortification in the middle ages,—mutilated by the ignorance of our various rulers prior to Louis XIV.,—mutilated anew since that period,—restored at length to our admiration as a solemn ruin, the Amphitheatre has seen all these revolutions take place under the influence of our manners. War, religion, luxury, and misery, have successively been its masters. A large population has lived in the 212 houses which its precincts inclosed, and which served as a refuge to the most desolate poverty. All these huts have recently disappeared. It is scarcely a month since a workman, in pulling one of them down, broke with his hammer an earthen jar. It contained gold pieces of the reign of Charles IX. and Henry III. One of them, bearing the date of 1594, has the effigy of the Cardinal de Bourbon stamped upon it, who was proclaimed King of France by the League, under the title of Charles X. M. Laugier, Baron de Chartrouse, has been mainly instrumental in clearing these ruins.—*French Paper.*

SELECT POETRY.

Lines addressed to ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Esq. with a sprig of Laurel from the Vicarage Garden, Tavistock, on his zealous conduct in the cause of Protestant Ascendancy at Exeter, Jan. 16, 1829. (See p. 76.)

By the Author of "The Protestant."

OH take from my hand this green emblem
of fame,

So late in my garden that grew;
'Tis sacred to those who win honour's proud
name,

Then be this bright laurel for you.

For when, e'en 'mid Britons, with freedom
long blest,

With the love of our God, of our laws,
There arose, from our hands, who those
blessings would wrest,

And yet boast 'twas in Liberty's cause.

Then the brave and the loyal with Chichester
stood,

And vow'd, round her flag firmly rang'd,
That the laws (which our fathers had seal'd
with their blood)

Of old England should never be chang'd.

And long may they stand as the rock on the
shore

That keeps at his foot the dark main;
May they stand as a bulwark 'gainst Faction's
wild roar,

And spurn back her efforts again.

And these words, ye brave spirits, when life
late expires,

Be your boast, and your passport to fame,

"That faith and that freedom we had from
our sires,
For our sons we preserv'd them the same."

CHURCH MUSIC, AND THE POOR BLIND MAN OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

THERE is a poor Blind Man, who every
day,

In summer sunshine, or in winter's rain,
Duly as tolls the bell, to the high faue,
Explores, with faltering footsteps, his dark
way,

To kneel before his Maker, and to hear
The chaunted service, pealing full and clear.
Ask, why, alone, in the same spot he kneels
Through the long year? Oh! the wide
world is cold,

As dark, to him: Here, he no longer feels
His sad bereavement—FAITH and HOPE up-
bold [blind,

His heart—He feels not he is poor and
Amid the unpitying tumult of mankind:
As thro' the aisles, the choral anthems roll,
His soul is in the choirs above the skies,
And songs, far off, of angel-companies.

Oh! happy if the Rich—the Vain—the
Proud—

The plumed Actors in Life's motley crowd,—
Since pride is dust, and life itself a span,—
Would learn one Lesson from a POOR BLIND
MAN.

Jan. 10, 1829.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 5. The third Session of the present Parliament was this day opened by royal commission; when the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's speech as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.—Under the mediation of his Majesty, the preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.—His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid, on the 12th of March, 1828.—His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be laid before you; and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.—His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.—Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese monarchy, his Majesty has entered into negotiations with the head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquillity and welfare of Portugal.—His Majesty commands us to assure you that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece.—The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces.—This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval forces of his Majesty and of his Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army, acting by the command of his Most Christian Majesty, on behalf of the Alliance.—The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.—It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that, during the whole of these operations, the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the Three Powers by sea and land.—His Majesty deploras the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has

considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.—From the operation of this Blockade, those commercial enterprizes of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament, respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.—Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the best understanding prevails between the Three Powers, in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you. His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.—His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue.—The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.—His Majesty laments that in that part of the United Kingdom an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution; which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst his Majesty's subjects; and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.—His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament; and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.—His Majesty recommends that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that you should review the laws which impose civil

disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.—You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our Establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge.—These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.—His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Marq. of Salisbury moved the Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by the Earl of Wicklow.—On a question being proposed by the Duke of Newcastle respecting the Catholic Question, the Duke of Wellington said that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to present to Parliament a measure for the adjustment of what is called the Roman Catholic Question, which measure would extend to the removal, generally, of all disabilities affecting the Roman Catholics, with exceptions solely resting on special grounds.—Lord Winchelsea heard with regret and surprise that Ministers intended to bring in such a measure. He considered that both the honour and the consistency of the new advocates of Emancipation were deeply compromised.—Lord Eldon said, that he should betray his duty to his sovereign, whom he revered—that he should betray his duty to every member of the community, knowing as he did the danger and hazard of the measure about to be proposed—were he not to raise his voice loudly and earnestly against it. He trusted the sentiments expressed by him might find their way throughout the country, and that every individual in it would hear him say that which was his firm, fixed, and unalterable conviction,—namely, that if they once permitted Roman Catholics to take their seats in either House of Parliament, or to legislate for the State, or if they granted them the privilege of possessing the great executive offices of the Constitution, from that day and that moment the sun of Great Britain was set.—Earl Bathurst thought the mode intended by Ministers to be the only proper and advisable one.—Lord Farnham expressed himself strongly opposed to emancipation in every shape.—Lord Anglesea said, he had intended to take that opportunity of entering into a vindication of his conduct in

Ireland; but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which he felt himself placed, he would for the present abstain. I would propose a measure (said his Lordship) which would at once extinguish the Catholic Association—pass a Bill for putting upon a footing of political equality your Protestant and Catholic brethren, and I will answer for it you will never hear again of the Catholic Association.—Lord Goderich supported the Address.—The Duke of Newcastle regretted deeply the change of sentiments in the Duke of Wellington, and that he had ceased to be the defender of his country.—Lord Rêdendale thought the reasoning used in favour of Dissenters was not at all applicable to Catholics, inasmuch as the Dissenters were split into a number of parties, while the Catholics were united, and not only united, but subject to foreign influence.—The Duke of Wellington deprecated the attempt, at the present moment, to call forth any explanation of what Ministers intended. He denied that he had changed his mind on this subject, or that he had not been always most anxious for a settlement of the question.—Lord Lansdowne said, the measure now recommended was one of such paramount importance to the peace and security of Ireland, and to the best interests of the empire at large, that let it be introduced by any party, be they who they may, it should receive his most cordial support.—The Address was then agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Viscount Alcock moved the Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by Viscount Corry.—Sir J. Yorke expressed his entire satisfaction with the sentiments contained in the whole of the speech.—Mr. Bankes wished to learn what the plan of procedure that Government intended to adopt might be. He said, that if the two Houses of Parliament should be opened to Roman Catholics, it would be impossible for the Protestant Church of Ireland to stand many years after such a concession.—Sir R. H. Inglis was decidedly opposed to Emancipation. He thought the Catholic Association had intimidated the Duke of Wellington.—Lord Milton did not think that the previous history of the Noble Duke bespoke a man to be so lightly intimidated. He warmly approved of the measure.—The Marquis of Chandos opposed the Catholic claims.—Mr. Moore was of opinion, that this measure would be a source of sorrow, surprise, and indignation, to every Protestant in Ireland.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, the most painful sacrifice a public man could be called on to make was, to separate himself from those with whom he had long acted, and whose integrity he respected. He saw the dangers as before, but the pressure of present evils was so great, that he preferred the contin-

gent evils to their continuance. For twenty-five years the country had seen the Cabinet divided on this question. The disagreement of the Cabinet was extended to the Irish Government, where it was usual to have a Lord Lieutenant of one opinion, and a Chief Secretary of opposite sentiments. Seeing the embarrassments this principle created, he had come to the conclusion that things ought not to remain as they were, not only for the sake of the question itself, but of the interests of that Protestant establishment, which it was their duty to protect and maintain. Convinced that any attempt to constitute a Cabinet on the principle of resistance to concession would end in failure, and finding that the difficulty of forming one united in favour of it was almost equally great, it appeared to him that the best course was, for the existing Government to proceed to the consideration of the question, with the prospect of settling it with credit and success. In the last five general elections, the House of Commons, four times out of five, had been friendly to concession. The difference that had existed between the two branches of the Legislature had strengthened the power of the Catholics, while it lowered that of the Protestants. The only remedy was, that Parliament should take up the subject with a view to its final adjustment: but the first measure must be, to establish the ascendancy of the law in Ireland, by suppressing the Association. The abolition of most disabilities, on the ground of religious distinctions, comprised the essence of the contemplated measure, subject to certain exemptions, which rested on special reasons. Parliament would be in a condition to consider the affairs of Ireland with the same impartiality as those of Scotland, when, by the removal of civil disabilities, Protestants and Catholics were placed on the same footing. The opinions he now held had not been hastily formed. In August last, he had communicated to his noble friend at the head of the Administration, that the principle of neutrality in the Cabinet was no longer desirable or useful; and that less evil would result from a change of system than from an adherence to the present. He was persuaded that he had selected the course the most free from peril, and with that feeling he intreated the House to attend to the solemn injunction of his Majesty, and consider a question which involved not only the welfare, but the tranquillity of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Brougham was satisfied with what had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. He thought Emancipation ought to precede, not follow, the putting down of the Association. At the same time, if they took his earnest advice, the Association would put itself down, and thus anticipate the wishes of the government.—Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. H. Maxwell both

expressed themselves in the strongest terms against the proposed measure.—Mr. C. Pelham thought the rights of the House and the country equally endangered by Emancipation.—Gen. Gascoyne commented strongly on the conduct of Mr. Peel, and particularly alluded to his quitting the Ministry of Mr. Canning, because that gentleman was friendly to the measure which he now advocated.—Sir Francis Burdett concurred in the advice given by Mr. Brougham to the Association, by a voluntary dissolution to anticipate the wishes of the Legislature.

The Address was agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

On bringing up the report of the Address, Sir T. Lethbridge said that it was desirable the Catholic question, after being recommended by his Sovereign, should be speedily settled.—Mr. L. Foster hoped the concessions to be made to the Catholics would be accompanied by adequate securities.—Mr. G. Dawson expressed great exultation at the decision come to by Ministers.—Mr. Huskisson said the communication which had been made to Parliament by his Majesty's Government, was, in his opinion, the most important and happiest event which had occurred in this country since the accession of the house of Brunswick to the throne of these realms.—Sir J. Newport, Mr. R. Smith, Lord Althorp, and Mr. C. Grant, expressed high gratification at the course taken by the Government with respect to the Catholic question.—After a few words from Mr. Peel, the Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

Their Lordships were occupied with receiving Petitions from various parts of the kingdom against the Catholic claims.—Lords Winchelsea and Eldon, and the Bishops of Exeter, Bristol, and Bath and Wells, spoke against the intended measure.—The Bishop of Durham stated that his opinions on the policy of opposing the admission of Roman Catholics to a full share of the benefits of the constitution were unchanged, and that he was convinced, after the maturest deliberation, that the Catholic religion, by its very nature, precluded its professors from affording a satisfactory security to a Protestant State.—The Duke of Newcastle was convinced that the people of England were not only decidedly hostile to Catholic Emancipation, but also decidedly favourable to Protestant ascendancy.—Lord Bexley said, that he still adhered to his old opinions with regard to the Catholic question. No alteration had taken place in his sentiments; and, surrounded by an atmosphere charged with political conversions, he remained wholly unaffected.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, numerous Petitions were presented respecting the Catholic claims, the great majority being against them.—Col. J. Peel (the brother of Mr. Peel) said, his opinions were unchanged by the appearances of the times, and he could not avoid deploring the course which the Government were about to adopt. Had the laws been put in force, and the Catholic Association suppressed, the Government would not now have been driven to the miserable alternative of seeking to remedy pressing evils at the probable risk of incurring the greatest dangers.—Mr. Peel again entered into some explanation of his conduct, and said, nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have obliged him to sacrifice his interests, and private feelings.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 10.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply to the Earl of Longford, who spoke against concession to the Catholics, said that when his noble relative (Longford) blamed Ministers for the advice which they had given the King, he ought to say whether he could propose any other remedy for the great evils under which Ireland suffered. He had been blamed for his concealment; he begged to say that when he first felt it to be his duty (in July or August last) to recommend to his Sovereign to desire his Parliament to take into their consideration the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, he felt it was also his duty to be silent till he had obtained his Majesty's sanction. But that sanction or consent he did not obtain until so few days before Parliament met, that it would be impossible for him to sooner announce his intention, and he felt, if he had acted otherwise than he did, his conduct would have been blameable. (*Hear.*)—The Archbishop of Canterbury contradicted, in strong terms, a report that he had changed his opinion on the Catholic question.—The Bishop of London took the opportunity of stating, that his opinion on the subject was not changed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Peel brought in a Bill "for the suppression of dangerous Associations and Assemblies in Ireland." The Right Hon. Secretary introduced the various topics connected with the Bill in a speech of considerable eloquence. The turbulent and dangerous nature of the Catholic Association was unanimously admitted by the whole House; and after some debate, the Bill was read a first time. The principal features, as detailed by Mr. Peel, were—that every person present after the passing of the Bill, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour—the Lord Lieutenant to suppress Associations or Assemblies by Proclamation—any two Justices of the Peace to whom such Proclamation or order shall be given by

the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, to enter any place where such Association is held; and if refused admittance to enter by force: they are then to command all persons to disperse immediately; and if they do not disperse within one quarter of an hour they may be apprehended, and proceeded against in a summary way for such offence before any two Justices: if convicted they are to be committed to gaol for three calendar months; and for a second or subsequent offence, for one whole year.—For the purposes of the Act, Justices may act within every county, city, town, or place, throughout Ireland—any person knowingly permitting the meeting of any Association which has been prohibited or suppressed, is to forfeit for every such offence 100*l.*—persons subscribing to such Associations to forfeit treble the sum so contributed, or 10*l.* at the election of the Attorney-General—sums subscribed to be forfeited to his Majesty; and every person receiving, or otherwise having the same, to be obliged to answer upon oath any information filed by the Attorney-General—Prosecution to be commenced within three calendar months next after the fact committed.—The Act to commence from the expiration of ten days after the passing thereof—so much of it as relates to the Catholic Association to be perpetual, and the residue thereof to be in force for one year from the day of passing the Act, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 12.

In reply to Adm. Evans and Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Peel entered on a justification of his intended measures, with respect to the Catholic claims, which, he maintained, were absolutely requisite under existing circumstances. After which, the Bill for suppressing the Catholic Association was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 16.

Lord Colchester, in presenting a petition against the Catholic claims from the Archbishop and Clergy of Dublin, took the opportunity of saying, that notwithstanding the unexpected sanction given to the consideration of the Catholic claims, his opinions and principles remained unchanged. His Majesty's speech, as explained by his Ministers, to recommend the admission of Roman Catholics into the British Parliament, tended, in his opinion, decidedly to overturn the Protestant Constitution as established at the glorious Revolution, and to shake the stability of the House of Brunswick, whose succession to the Throne of these realms might then be disputed by another family, that of the House of Savoy. After proposing some questions to the Noble Duke at the head of the Administration, respecting

the nature of the intended Bill, he recommended their Lordships to advise his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament and call another, [in order to take the sense of the nation.—The Duke of Wellington said, that the measure would be brought forward on the responsibility of his Majesty's Ministers. "I must entreat your Lordships," he observed, "not to come to any decision, till you see what we have to propose will not be proper to meliorate the condition both of this country and of Ireland, and to place our Protestant Constitution on a more secure footing than it has stood on since the Union with Ireland. When we come to the discussion of the measures, I shall be able to prove clearly to your Lordships, that the Protestant interest will be exposed to greater danger by allowing the law to remain in its present state, than by adopting the alteration we shall propose."

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Bill for suppressing the IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION was read the third time without opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.

After some discussion on the Catholic question by the Earl of Falmouth, Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, and other Noble Lords, a deputation from the Commons appeared at the bar, with the Bill for suppressing the Catholic Association, which was read the first time.

Feb. 19.—The Duke of Sussex declared his approbation of the measures which the Government were about to adopt with respect to the Catholics. The Duke of Cumberland expressed his decided opposition, and declared that his sentiments respecting the Catholic question were unchanged. "The question," said his Royal Highness,

"is neither more nor less than this—is this country, for the future, to be a Protestant or a Popish country? My conscientious and deliberate opinion is, that the moment a Roman Catholic sits in this house as a peer—the moment a Roman Catholic is admitted into the other house of Parliament—that moment the Constitution of England is changed, and this will be no longer a Protestant country."—The Lord Chancellor said that, on the first day of the meeting of Parliament, in the speech from the throne, it was recommended that the subject should be taken into the consideration of the Legislature with temper and deliberation. The fairer and better course would have been to wait until it should be seen what the nature and provisions of the measure were. If they should be found inconsistent with the spirit and object of his Majesty's most gracious recommendation, it would then become the duty of their Lordships to reject it. If, on the contrary, the measure might be carried, not only without danger to the Constitution, and to existing institutions—if its tendency on the contrary was to uphold those institutions—it would become the duty of their Lordships to adopt it.

The Bill for suppressing Catholic Associations was read a second time without opposition.

Feb. 23.—During the discussion on the various Petitions presented respecting the Catholic claims, the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex took the opportunity of speaking warmly in support of the Ministerial measures, and branded the opposition to them with the epithet of factious. The Duke of Cumberland reiterated his objections to the proposed measures.

Feb. 24.—The Bill for suppressing the Catholic Associations was read the third time and passed.

[Since the opening of Parliament, the two Houses have been inundated with Petitions from all parts of the empire on the subject of the Catholic claims,—an overwhelming majority of the Petitions being opposed to them. The presenting of these Petitions has given rise, day after day, to desultory discussions on the necessity of suppressing the Catholic Association, and on the policy of granting Emancipation. We have presented an abstract of the leading speeches, but our limits have necessarily compelled us to be brief.]

During the progress of the above Bill through Parliament, the Irish and British Catholic Associations have dissolved themselves, to avoid the legal penalties attendant on their further existence. In the mean time, the friends and supporters of Protestant ascendancy in every portion of the United empire, have been seized with con-

sternation and alarm at this unexpected change in the sentiments of the quondam opponents of Popery. The question has engrossed, as might have been anticipated, the almost undivided attention of the country; and in every quarter meetings have been, or are about to be held, for the purpose of petitioning the Sovereign as well as Parliament, against the claims of the Catholics. Meetings have been held in different parts of London, and Petitions are every where lying for signatures. A meeting of the London Clergy was held in Sion College, Dr. Birch, president of the college, in the chair. A petition to both Houses, drawn up principally by Dr. Shepherd of Saint Bartholomew's by the Exchange, strongly deprecating any further concessions to the Roman Catholics, was agreed upon.—On the 5th of Feb. the University of Oxford voted a petition against further

concessions to the Catholics, by 164 votes to 48. Immediately after the petition had been disposed of, a letter was read from Mr. Peel, explaining that as he intended, in conjunction with every member of the Government, to attempt to set the Catholic Question at rest, and as he considered himself indebted for much of the support of the University to his opposition to the claims, he was prepared to tender his resignation, which was subsequently received; though his friends have again put the Right Hon. Secretary in nomination.—At *Bristol*, the agitation and anxiety was intense. The *Bristol Journal* says, "Immediately that the rumour reached our city of the change in the Duke's sentiments, the signing of a requisition to the Mayor was commenced by the principal inhabitants requesting him to call a general meeting, to petition the Legislature, that no further concessions might be made to the Roman Catholics." At the meeting which took place to petition against Emancipation, the Editor says there were present upwards of 20,000: "all the windows commanding a view of the hustings were thronged with spectators, as were also the house-tops and many of the trees immediately in front of them. In the great multitude assembled, we assert, without fear of contradiction, that not 300 friends of the Catholics, and of Civil and Religious Liberty, as their placards called them, held up their hands against the petition that was so gloriously carried."—In *Dublin*, a meeting of Protestants was convened by the Lord Mayor on the 13th of Feb., and held in the rear of Tyrone House. The Lord Mayor, the Earl of Rathdown, Lord Frankfort, Lord Langford, Sir A. King, Sir Edmund Hayes, Alderman Beresford, and other gentlemen spoke. A series of resolutions was passed unanimously, one of which was for a change of Ministers—a second for a dissolution of Parliament—and a third for an Address to the people of England to unite with the

Protestants of Ireland.—Similar meetings have been held in different parts of the Sister Kingdom.

In the mean time, the Earl of Winchester, Lord Kenyon, and Sir Harcourt Lee, have published addresses to the Protestants of England, calling upon them to stand forward in defence of the Protestant Constitution. Lord Kenyon observes:—"From what has fallen from the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, I cannot but consider our King as an oppressed man. The Duke of Wellington says, the grant of Catholic Emancipation, as it is called, has obtained his approbation since July or August last; but that he obtained the King's assent to propose it to Parliament a very short time only previous to the commencement of the Session. Who can doubt, who knows what the King's coronation oath is, that such assent has most reluctantly been given?"—

For our parts we cannot but say that the events of the last few years, the illegal and outrageous proceedings of the Irish Association, the jesuitical and sophistical principles educed by the examinations, before the House of Lords and Education Committee, of many of the higher Clergy, and the general conduct of that class at and subsequently to the Clare election, have raised farther obstacles against the admission of Catholics to hold political power; and we do apprehend that some time must yet elapse, before a measure, which Mr. Pitt declared must, to be beneficial, be conceded with the good-will of Protestants, is effected. The Duke of Wellington, indeed, supposes that the Protestants of this island are not inimical to his proposed plans; but as far as has hitherto appeared, his Grace is in error. It may, however, depend on the nature of those securities, which, we are assured, will be found effectual to preserve the Protestant Constitution in Church and State against the effects of Emancipation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The session of the two Chambers opened on the 27th of Jan., when the King in person delivered a speech to the Peers and members of the Chamber of Deputies, which may be considered the most honourable state paper that has been promulgated in France since the French have enjoyed the advantages of a popular constitution. In tone, temper, and in clearness of detail, it is, we would almost say, a model of official eloquence. After stating that the relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly, it enters at some length into the state of intercourse between France and

the other nations of the world, and though some have not fulfilled their engagements, and others have committed injuries against France, nothing like resentment or an unkindly feeling is exhibited. The allusion to the government of Hayti displays this spirit in an eminent degree. The only allusion made to Spain is, that the French troops had returned to their country with the esteem and regret of the Spaniards, and that a convention had been agreed to for the payment of the expenses of the army in the Peninsula. The feeling towards England appears to be quite friendly; and the French soldiers, it is said, in allusion to the affairs of the Morea, take pleasure in recounting the

support which they have received from the English navy. The rest of the speech is chiefly filled with the accounts of the order and peace which prevail in France, the state of the press, the measures judged necessary for the security of religion, and the laws which are to be proposed during the session. These relate to a new code for the army, a law on the endowment of the Chamber of Peers, and some municipal laws for the internal regulation of the country. The Revenue of 1828 has exceeded the estimates for that year; but this excess will not relax the exertions of the Executive to persevere in that economical system which the Government has been endeavouring to establish. In conclusion, the King bears testimony to that truth of universal application, "that experience has dispelled the charm of insensate theories."

French Statistics.—Within the last ten years, from 1817 to 1826 inclusive, 4,981,766 males and 4,674,569 females have been born in France. Of these 3,897,755 males and 3,826,523 females have died, and thus the population of the country has increased 1,932,057. At Paris in 1827, it appears that 15,074 males, and 14,732 females were born. Of these, 11,589 males and 11,944 females have died. So that the population increased in that single year 6273.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received of a new

revolution in Mexico, which has led to the partial sacking of the city, and the slaughter of many individuals. This seems to have been effected by the partizans of General Guerrero, lately Minister at War, who were determined to raise him to the Presidency of the State instead of Pedraza, the regularly elected President. On the night of the 30th of November, the Militia of the city of Mexico took possession of the general barracks, which contained their park of artillery, and fortified themselves to such an extent, that, although attacked during the next two days by the Governor's troops, they not only maintained themselves, but on the third day they issued from their walls, and drove their assailants out of the capital. They then commenced robbing and murdering the old Spaniards in their houses, and the Americans and French also suffered severely, but few British. The people joined in the pillage, and the Parian (that part of the city where most of the shops and warehouses are situated) having been forced, the loss of property was immense. The Congress and all the Ministers, together with the new president Pedraza, had taken flight when their troops were defeated, and as Guerrero still maintained himself in Mexico, where he had restored order on the 30th of December, and Vera Cruz had declared in his favour on the 27th of the same month, it is likely that he may remain at the head of the Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MANOR SHORE, YORK.

The workmen employed by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, lately brought to light some of the most valuable relics of antiquity found since the ground was excavated, viz.—seven large statues, each five feet nine inches high. They are of a remarkably strong and robust appearance, and are clad in antique drapery. The inner vest of one of them was coloured with purple, on which were sprigs of gold. The outer vest appeared to have been covered with gold, and the face was of a flesh colour. The garment of another figure was of crimson and gold. All the figures have been splendidly coloured and gilt, but not much of it now discernible, being removed by the damp, and the cement in which they were embedded.

Jan. 28.—A numerous meeting was held at Liverpool, to consider the subject of opening the trade to the East Indies. Some of the most influential merchants of Liverpool spoke upon the occasion, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the opening of a free trade to China, and the removal of

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the restrictions which impede the commerce between this country and India, would be productive of incalculable benefits, both to this kingdom and to the British territories in the East Indies."

Jan. 28.—The atrocious murderer Burke, whose trial was given in our last Supplement, p. 636, was executed in the presence of an immense concourse of people; and his body given over for dissection. The confession of this wretch, made before the Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh, and several other gentlemen, has been published, and it confirms the reports of the unparalleled murders committed by this monster and his associate Hare, whose number of victims was sixteen. All the bodies were sold to Dr. Knox, most of them for ten pounds each. On Hare being liberated, he set off for Ireland by the Dumfries mail.

Feb. 2.—The interior of that stupendous monument of past ages, *York Minster*, was nearly destroyed by fire. It was discovered about seven o'clock in the morning; when nearly the whole of the wood-work of the choir was in flames, which were soon communicated to the organ, and in about an hour they reached to the roof, which was

soon in a blaze. The spectacle at nine o'clock was awful. The interior of the vast building was a mass of fire, glowing with the most intense heat, and reflected upon the beautiful stained glass. Great fears were entertained for the east window, but the approach of the fire was stopped by sawing asunder the beams of the roof, and pushing the rafters into the burning abyss. The flames raged furiously, until the roof had fallen in, and about twelve o'clock all fears of their extending themselves had vanished, but the engines continued to play throughout the day and the night following. They were unable to reach the roof, owing to its height, otherwise they might have been more serviceable. The damage may be summed up thus:—The roof of the choir quite gone, the wood-work on each side consumed, the organ entirely destroyed, many monuments broken, and the communion plate melted. On the other hand, the east window is entire, the screen uninjured, although immediately below the organ, the records in the vestry, the horn of Ulphus, the coronation chair, and the brass eagle, are saved, and the wills in the Prerogative-office are in safety. The portion of the roof which has fallen is 222 feet in length; and to restore the Minster to its recent state, 80,000*l.* will probably be required. What increases the regret occasioned by this really national calamity is, that the act was the work of an incendiary named Martin, a tanner by trade, who had latterly been hawking about pamphlets, and had prophesied the burning of York Minster. He left York the same morning; a reward was offered for his apprehension, and on the 7th of Feb. he was taken near his native place, Hexham, in Northumberland. He was immediately conveyed to York, and committed to take his trial for having wilfully set fire to York Minster. He made the following voluntary confession:—"I set fire to the Minster in consequence of two remarkable dreams. I dreamt that one stood by me, with a bow and a sheaf of arrows, and he shot one through the Minster door. I said I wanted to try to shoot, and he presented me the bow. I took an arrow from the sheaf and shot, but the arrow hit the flags, and I lost it. I also dreamt that a large thick cloud came down over the Minster, and extended to my lodgings; from these things I thought that I was to set fire to the Minster." According to subsequent disclosures made by Martin, he concealed himself in the Minster after prayers on Sunday afternoon, watched the ringers out in the evening, and in about an hour after went into the bell-chamber and struck a light. He had no dark lantern. He cut the bell-rope off, and having doubled and knotted it, and tied it to the frame outside, used for cleaning the windows, he put his light out. "I had not one until the clock struck half-past one, all which time I lay singing hymns. At half-past one I

took the knotted cord, got over the iron gate of the south side aisle, and on coming to the great door in the prayer-place I found it locked. I then fastened the cord on one side, and got to the top of the door, and let myself down in the inside. The first thing I did was that of getting all the books that I could, and cushions that were necessary, piled them up in two heaps, and set one pile on fire at the Archbishop's throne, and the other at the right hand side of the organ; but before I set it on fire, I scrambled up the pulpit side, and cut off the gold lace all round the pulpit, with my razor, and after that I cut off all the silk velvet I could get. When half-past two o'clock struck, I lighted my fires; that at the Archbishop's throne burnt very fast, but the other burnt very slowly. I stayed half an hour in the place watching it. At three o'clock I started out, and went on my journey."

A public subscription has been commenced to repair the Minster: 10,000*l.* has been already received.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Jan. 31. This fashionable house, about which there is always such a deal of nonsense talked and written during the recess, opened this evening with Rosini's "*La Donna del Lago*;" and introduced to an English audience the talents of Madame Pisaroni, Signora Monticelli, and Donzelli, all of whom possess great merit. The opera was followed by Scribe's admirable two-act ballet, "*La Somnabule*," the scenery for which has been painted by Mr. W. Grieve of Covent Garden Theatre. Notwithstanding the general expectation of another O.P. row, we are much pleased to say there was but little uproar.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 5. A farce by Mr. Peake, called *Master's Rival, or a Day at Boulogne*. The plot is one of very common dramatic occurrence: a servant dressed in his master's clothes making love to a lady; and his final exposure. It succeeded very well.

Feb. 21. A three act historical drama, the joint production of Messrs. Morton and Kenney, called *Peter the Great, or the Battle of Pultowa*. It is full of incident, is better written than the generality of modern dramas; but the character of *Ilo*, the miller's wife, acted by Miss Love, requires much pruning of its numerous indelicacies. It was very well received.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 8. A three act comic piece called *The Widows Bewitched*, was well received, but has since failed. *La Quarantaine*, a one act vaudeville, by Scribe, furnished part of the plot.

Feb. 5. Mr. Bishop introduced an opera of his own poetry and music called *Yelva*, which was vehemently condemned.

ADELPHI.

Feb. 9. A piece called *The Red Rover*, founded on Cooper's novel, and written by Mr. Ball. Very successful; the scenery very excellent.

SURREY.

Jan. 29. M. G. Lewis's romantic drama of the *Wood Demon* was very effectively and splendidly produced as an after-piece.

Feb. 13. A new piece founded on the incidents of *Bampfylde Moore Carew*, which has succeeded extremely well.

Some of the finest dramas of the London Stage are nightly exhibited here; and acted with much correctness and taste. The Royal Theatres have no cause to complain of this encroachment; the example was set by their descending to the petit pieces of the Minors.

Mr. Elliston perseveres in his intention of gratifying the public with the series of his

popular comic characters. We are sure they will reward him handsomely for the delight he gives. His talents deserve crowded houses and respectable audiences.

PAVILION, WHITECHAPEL.

Since the unfortunate destruction of the newly erected Brunswick Theatre, the inhabitants of the commercial part of the Metropolis have been obliged to content themselves with the poor accommodation of this small play-house. But the performances are highly calculated to attract: since nightly one or other of the sterling comedies or deep-toned tragedies of the British Drama are produced. Actors and actresses of first-rate ability cannot be expected; but they really have some very creditable hands: Mr. Freer in tragedy is a host, and Miss Halland in comic and lady-gentleman characters, succeeds very well. On the 9th of Feb. a new piece was introduced, written by Mr. Somerset, and called *Maurice the Woodcutter*, which, for excellence of plot, and richness of incident, might very successfully be transplanted to the Royal Boards.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 26. 1st Drag. Guards, Capt. W. Alex. Maxwell to be Major.—4th Foot: Capt. H. W. Breton to be Major.—38th ditto, Capt. H. Piper, to be Major, without purchase.—77th ditto, Capt. Wilson to be Major.

Royal Staff Corps.—Major Henry Du Vernet, and Major Fred. W. Mann, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Unattached.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Dairs Willson, 4th Foot, and Major Rob. Wallace, 1st Drag. Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry.

Feb. 2. Hugh Duke of Northumberland, to be Lt.-Gen. and Gen.-Governor of Ireland.

Feb. 4. Captains and Brevet-Majors Rich. Jones and J. E. Jones, to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Royal Engineers: Capt. H. W. Vassour, to be Lieut.-Col.

Feb. 9. Lieut.-Col. Edw. Purdon, Royal African Corps, to be Lieut.-Col.

Feb. 11. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to be Lord Lieut. of Carnarvonshire.

Lieut. James Stuart Brisbane, son of the late Commodore Sir James Brisbane, to be Commander.

Capt. Schomberg to command the *Melville*, 74, at Portsmouth; and the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave to command the *Seringapatam* frigate at Chatham.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bath—Earl of Brecknock; Major-Gen. C. Palmer; one or other of them.

Clifton Dartmouth Hardness—Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq. vice Sir Hutton Cooper, bart, dec.

East Grinstead—Visc. Holmesdale, vice the Hon. Cha. Cecil Cope Jenkinson, now Earl of Liverpool.

Plymouth—Adm. Sir Geo. Cockburn, re-elected.

Whitchurch—The Hon. J. R. Townshend.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. M. Turner, to be Bp. of Calcutta.

Rev. T. Robinson, to be Archd. of Madras.

Rev. J. H. Seymour, Preb. in Glouc. Cath.

Rev. J. James, Preb. of Peterborough.

Rev. C. Webber, jun. Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

Rev. J. Bond, Romansleigh R. Devon.

Rev. A. Clive, Solihull R. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. Davies, Windrush and Sherborne V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Lundy Foot, Longbrey R. co. Dorset.

Rev. J. B. Frowd, Letcombe Bassett R. Berks.

Rev. T. Jones, Creaston R. co. Northampt.

Rev. J. M'Allister, Ch. at Innerwick and Glenlyon, Perthshire.

Rev. P. M'Vean, Ch. at Muckairn, Argyllsh.

Rev. R. Messiter, Bratton R. Somerset.

Rev. D. G. Morris, Belauigh R. with Scottow annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. T. Moseley, St. Martin's R. Birmingham.

Rev. W. Mousley, Cold Ashby V. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. P. New, Northmore P.C. Oxon.

Rev. J. Pearson, Ch. at Kilmenny, Argyllshire.

Rev. J. Prowett, Heigham R. next Norwich.

Rev. G. P. Richards, Sampford Courtney R.
Devon.

Rev. F. Rouch, St. George's and St. Mary's,
Bristol.

Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Milton R. co.
Northampton.

Rev. J. H. Whish, Christ Ch. P.C. near
Gloucester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Crane, to Lord Lyttleton.

Rev. J. W. Hughes, to Lord Calville.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Mr. Sheriff Copeland, to be Alderman of
the Ward of Bishopsgate, London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22. In Upper Gower-street, the
wife of J. H. Standen, esq. a son.—25.

At Millbrook, the lady of Sir Cha. Dalrym-
ple, a dau.—The wife of Wm. Blundell,
esq. of Crosby-hall, Lancashire, a dau.

—27. At Knowle House, the wife of
Edmund de Pentlheny O'Kelly, esq. of
Clongory, a son.—28. At Hooton Pag-
nel House, near Doncaster, the Lady Louisa

Duncombe, a son.—29. At Mapperton-
house, Dorset, the lady of Sir Molyneux

Hyde Nepean, bart, a dau.—At Balls
Park, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Rob. Rids-
dale, a dau.—At Rhone Hill House, co.

Tyrone, the wife of Wm. J. Greer, esq. a
son.—30. At the lodgings, University

College, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Rowley,
the Master, a son.

Feb. 2. At Oxford, the wife of Dr. Ogle,
a son.—At Gordon Castle, the seat of
the Duke of Gordon, the wife of James

Duff, esq. a dau.—4. At Stansted Rec-
tory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. S. Sheen,
a son.—5. In Guernsey, the wife of the

Rev. C. W. Stocker, Principal of Elizabeth
College, a son.—12. At Ashford-hall,
near Ludlow, the wife of Captain Litchfield,

R. A. a dau.—At Upper Sheen, Surrey,
the wife of Col. C. S. Fagan, C.B. a dau.—

18. At Crouch-end, the wife of Christ J.
Magnay, esq. a son.—19. In Upper Mon-
tagu-st. the wife of Fred. Solly Flood, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21. At Bath, the Rev. E. Dewd-
ney, to Emily, youngest dau. of Lady Elea-
nor Lindsey.—22. At St. George's, Ha-

naven-square, the Earl Cornwallis, to Miss
Laura Hayes.—At Ashwick, Somerset,

W. Peard Jillard, esq. of Oakhill Cottage,
to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. James

Tuson, Rector of Binegar.—At Ponte-
fract, Robert Smith, esq. to Esther Anne,
eldest dau. of Edw. Trueman, esq. banker.—

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-
Col. Wyatt, First Life Guards, to Martha,
widow of the late Cynne Lloyd, esq.—At

Wickham Market, Suffolk, the Rev. Geo.
W. Hughes Ridsdale, to Leonora, dau. of
the late Rev. Joseph Eyre, Rector of St.

Giles, Reading.—At Trinity Church, St.
Marylebone, Lieut. John Wainwright,
C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, to

Eliz. second dau. of S. Powell, esq. of Up-
per Harley-street.—At Westbury-upon-

Trym, Alfred George, esq. of Lawrence-
Weston, to Eliza, second dau. of W. Ed-
wards, esq. of Salisbury.—31. At Ken-

sington, Robert Thew, esq. Major Bombay
Art. to Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Forbes,
esq. of Kensington.—At Chelsea, J. Car-

ter Wood, esq. of Westminster, to Julia,
only dau. of the Rev. Thos. R. Wrench,
Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.—At

Camberwell, Lieut. J. H. Sloley, R.N. to
Miss Emma Gribble, of Walworth.—At

Walthamstow, Capt. Alex. Lighton, to Re-
bekah, dau. of the late Wm. Terrington,
esq. of London.—At Cambridge, Robert

C. Sutton, esq. of Well Hall, Eltham, Kent,
to Miss Wooding, formerly of Herne-hill,

Dulwich.—At Poplar, Francis Whishaw,
esq. to Frances Matilda, dau. of Capt.
Spowers, of Blackwall.

Feb. 2. At St. James's, the Rev. Walter
Davenport Bromley, of Baginton, Warwick-

shire, to the Lady Louisa Dawson, dau. of
the Earl of Portarlington.—At St. Mary-
lebone New Church, the Rev. Chas. Edw.

Hutchinson, Vicar of Beddingham cum
Firle, to Lucy, the second dau. of John

Cayley, esq. of Wallington, Surrey.—3.
At Marlston, Berks, Capt. Verturne, only

son of Sir Louis Verturne, of Bath, to
Anne Elizabeth, only d. of late Benj. Bunbury,
esq. of Marlston House.—George, eldest

son of Samuel Newton, esq. of Croxton
Park, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte, dau. of

Gen. Onslow, of Staughton House, Hunt-
ingdonshire.—4. At Frome, John Yeo-

man, esq. Capt. and Paymaster of the Se-
cond Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Seam-

els.—5. Lieut. W. Halsted Poole, Royal
Art. to Eliz. only dau. of Rich. Franklin,
of Montague-place, esq.—10. At Credi-

ton, the Rev. W. Molesworth, Rector of
St. Breoke, &c. Cornwall, second son of the

late Sir W. Molesworth, bart. to Frances
Susanna, third dau. of the late James Bul-

ler, esq. of Downes, Devon.—12. At the
Rectory, Marylebone, the Rev. Robert

Anderson, to the Hon. Caroline Dorothea
Shore, third dau. of Lord Teignmouth.—

At Marylebone Church, the Hon. H. Staf-
ford Jermingham, eldest son of Lord Staf-

ford, to the eldest dau. of the late Edw.
Howard, esq. F.R.S. and niece to the Duke

of Norfolk.

OBITUARY.

LADY WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

Dec. ... At Whitehall, aged 67 the Right Hon. Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Burrell, Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, dowager Lady Gwydir, and (with her sister the dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley) joint Hereditary High Chamberlain of England.

Her Ladyship was born Feb. 14, 1761, the second but eldest surviving daughter of Peregrine third Duke of Ancaster, by Mary daughter of Thomas Panton, of Newmarket, esq. At the age of eighteen she was married Feb. 23, 1779, to Peter Burrell of Beckingham in Kent, esq. who was knighted in 1781, succeeded his uncle Sir Merrick Burrell as a Baronet in 1787, and was created Lord Gwydir in 1796.

On the death of their brother Robert fourth Duke of Ancaster, July 8, 1779, this Lady and her sister Lady Georgiana-Charlotta, afterwards Marchioness of Cholmondeley, became his coheirs in the Barony of Willoughby d'Eresby and the office of Great Chamberlain of England. The abeyance of the Barony was terminated in favour of the lady now deceased on the 18th of the following March; the right to the Great Chamberlainship has remained divided between the sisters, Sir Peter Burrell being in 1781 appointed to execute the office as Deputy, and since his death his son the present Lord Gwydir.

Her Ladyship's issue by Lord Gwydir, who died in 1820, were three sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Peter-Robert Burrell, who has since 1820 borne the title of Lord Gwydir, and is now the eleventh Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. He married in 1807 the Hon. Clementina-Sarah Drummond, heiress of Lord Perth, and has a son and three daughters; 2. the Hon. Lindsey-Merrick Burrell, who married in 1807 Frances, youngest daughter of James Daniel, esq. and has eleven children; 3. the Hon. William-Peregrine-Peter; 4. the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, who died young; and 5. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Julia-Georgiana, married in 1826 to John, present and second Earl of Clare.

SIR GILBERT EAST, BART.

Dec. 11. At Hall-place, Maidenhead, aged 64, Sir Gilbert East, second Baronet of that place.

Sir Gilbert was the elder son of Sir William the first Baronet, by Hannah second daughter of Henry Cassamajor,

of Tokington in Gloucestershire, esq. On the death of his father when upwards of eighty, Oct. 12, 1819, the late Sir Gilbert succeeded to the Baronetcy.

Sir Gilbert married May 10, 1788, Eleanor-Mary, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, esq. and aunt to the present Sir William G. H. Jolliffe, Bart. By this lady, who survives him, he had no children; and the Baronetcy has become extinct.

Sir Gilbert's will has been proved in Doctors'-commons. It contains some very eccentric directions respecting his dogs, horses, and parrots, from which the following are abridged: "every dog belonging to me at my decease, be it where it may, shall be kept in every respect as well as during my life, shall be fed with milk, barley or oatmeal, or sea biscuit and tripes, &c., and I leave 7s. a week for each dog; and a trusty, honest person shall look after them and attend upon them, which, together with any kennel-furniture when wanting, shall be an extra payment over and above the weekly allowance, as shall also medicines. I do not allow of any one dog to be killed because old or infirm under a false notion of charity. And further any horse or mare belonging to me at my decease, shall have each a run for life, with every possible care and attention paid to them, but most particularly in winter, when I will, that chaff, bran, and hay, be daily and plentifully given to them, and a warm shed or sheds for them to shelter themselves in, be provided, and that they be allowed to run in my meadows at Fifield particularly; I bequeath 8s. per week for the maintenance of each horse, mare, or gelding. Further, any parrot that may to me belong shall, at the decease of Eleanor Mary East, be made over to Martha Hack, who I trust will in every respect take the greatest care of, on the same plan of keeping and feeding as practised whilst I was living, with the quarterly sum of 15*l.*, making 60*l.* per year; and at the death of said parrot only 30*l.* per year for life shall be paid unto Martha Hack or the successor actually appointed. A cage similar (being iron) to the present ones, shall be provided at the expiration of every two years for the parrot aforesaid.

"My remains shall be put into a cedar coffin, lined top, bottom, and sides with Russia leather, and shall be placed in a coffin made of best wrought iron, and painted three times inside and outside with black paint, and then em-

bellished with armorial and funeral devices richly. Camphor and spices shall be put into the cedar coffin as much as possible. The body to be placed in the family vault, Witham, Essex. I shall give no very particular directions as to the procession, &c.; but it ought to be performed in a dignified and solemn manner, with banners, &c."

Sir Gilbert's funeral was conducted in a style of grandeur seldom exceeded. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Witham in Essex, in which parish he was lessee of the tithe, held of the Bishop of London. In the chancel is the monument of Sir Gilbert's grandfather, "William East of the Middle Temple," who died in 1726. It has a Latin inscription, describing his family connections. The chief mourners on the recent occasion consisted of three nephews of the deceased,—Mr. East Clayton, Colonel Clayton, and Mr. Augustus Clayton, Sir Wm. Jolliffe, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Gilbert-East Jolliffe, Mr. Berners, and other more distant relations of the family, were present.

SIR H. V. DARELL, Bt.

...., 1828. In his 60th year, Sir Harry Verelst Darell, second Baronet of Richmond in Surry, a Senior Merchant on the Bengal establishment, and Commercial Resident at Etawah and Calpee.

Sir Harry was the only surviving son of Sir Lionel Darell, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and M.P. for Heydon, who was created a Baronet in 1795, by Isabella, daughter of Timothy Tullie, esq. another East India Director. On the death of Sir Lionel in 1803 (at which time there were some notices of him in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1090), his son now deceased, inherited the title. Sir Harry married, June 2, 1809, Amelia-Maria-Anne, only daughter of William Beecher, esq. and had issue, Sir Harry-Francis-Colville, born in 1814, who has become his successor; and other children.

CAPT. SIR WM. HOSTE, BART.

Dec. 6. In London, at the house of his father-in-law the Earl of Orford, aged 48, Sir William Hoste, Bart. Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, K.C.B. and K.M.T.

The naval service of England has sustained a great loss in the death of this distinguished officer; and although this loss would have been more felt a few years ago than now, when the country is enjoying a state of profound peace, yet our gratitude for past services, and

our admiration of high talents, unwearied zeal, and heroic bravery, should make us equally anxious to pay every tribute of respect to the memory of him who has served his country so well, as though he had been snatched from us, like Nelson, in the very act of achieving great and memorable deeds.

The family of Hoste was originally of Bruges in Flanders, where the name occurs in the list of the city magistrates as early as 1359. James Hoste, son of Jaques who had been governor of Bruges, was one of the Protestants driven from the Low Countries by the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, and settled in England in 1569. From him the officer now deceased was sixth in descent; being the second but eldest surviving son of the Rev. Dixon Hoste of Godwick in Norfolk, by Margaret daughter of Henry Stanforth, esq. of Salthouse in the same county.

The career of Sir William Hoste in the navy, was commenced as Midshipman under the protection of the immortal Nelson, at the commencement of the French revolutionary war; and he served with that great commander in the *Agamemnon* and other ships, till after the expedition against *Teneriffe*; when his patron transferred him to the care of Capt. Ralph W. Miller, commanding the *Theseus* of 74 guns. The following are extracts from Nelson's correspondence relative to his protégé, previous to the latter attaining his sixteenth year:

To the Rev. Dixon Hoste, Godwick, Norfolk, Feb. 14, 1794:—"You cannot, my dear Sir, receive more pleasure in reading this letter than I have in writing it, to say that your son is every thing which his dearest friend can wish him to be; and is a strong proof that the greatest gallantry may lie under the most gentle behaviour. Two days ago it was necessary to take a small vessel from a number of people who had got on shore to prevent us; she was carried in a high style, and your good son was by my side."

To the same, May 3d.—"The little brushes we have lately had with the enemy, only serve to convince me of the truth I have already said of him; and in his navigation you will find him equally forward. He highly deserves every thing I can do to make him happy."

To Mrs. Nelson.—"Hoste is indeed a most exceeding good boy, and will shine in our service."

In August 1798, Mr. Hoste succeeded the Hon. T. B. Capel in the command of *la Mutiné*, the only small vessel attached to Nelson's squadron in the battle of the

Nile. This appointment being confirmed by the Admiralty in December following, he continued to serve in her till the close of the war. His post commission bore date Jan. 7, 1802. He subsequently commanded the *Eurydice* of 24 guns, and *Amphion* frigate.

At the commencement of 1809, Capt. Hoste appears as senior officer in the *Adriatic*, where he cruised with unremitting vigilance against the enemy's vessels, and was employed in carrying supplies and reinforcements to the garrisons of Ancona, Corfu, and the Ionian islands. On the 8th Feb. the *Amphion*, in company with the *Redwing* sloop of war, captured a French brig, mounting six 12-pounders, and destroyed two store-houses of wine and oil collected at Melida, an island near the coast of Dalmatia. She subsequently assisted at the capture of thirteen deeply laden merchantmen in the mole of Pesaro, and had the command of the very gallant, well-conducted, and successful attack made on the enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste. The following is an extract from Lord Collingwood's official letter on the occasion:

"I have on many occasions had to represent the zeal, the bravery, and the nice concert of measures that are necessary to success, which have distinguished the services of Captain Hoste; and this late attack of the enemy is not inferior to those many instances which have before obtained for him praise and admiration. The manner in which he speaks of Lieut. Phillott, who commanded the party, and of the other officers and men, is highly honourable to them; but the *Amphion's* officers and men, following the example of their Captain, could not well be otherwise than they are.*** Within a month two divisions of the enemy's gun-boats have been taken, consisting of six each."

There are not many officers in the service under whose directions more boat-actions have been carried into effect, than under those of Capt. Hoste. He was the sworn foe to inactivity, and when he could effect nothing with his ships, he was constantly contriving expeditions with boats, not only to cut out vessels, but to destroy the batteries and to capture the towns of the enemy. In this way, in June 1810, the town of Grao, in the gulf of Trieste, and a convoy laden with naval stores for the arsenal at Venice, were captured in gallant style, by the boats of the *Amphion*, *Active*, and *Cerberus*.

We come now to the mention of the most conspicuous naval victory which had for some time been achieved in the

Mediterranean station, we mean the triumphant action maintained, March 18th, 1811, by Capt. Hoste against a squadron of the enemy of greatly superior force, off the island of Lissa. Connected with this, a little characteristic anecdote, which shows the coolness and courage of Capt. Hoste in battle, has recently been made public.* When the enemy were advancing to break the line in the action off Lissa, our hero bailed his old friend, Capt. Gordon, then commanding the *Active*, the ship immediately astern of the *Amphion*, in these familiar words,—“I say, Jemmy, pass the word to keep the flying-jib-boom over the taffel, for we must not let these rascals break the line. Half an hour on this tack is worth two on the other.” It is needless to say, that “Jemmy” was of all men the most likely to fulfil this injunction. The battle of Lissa is the only engagement of any extent on record, in which the lines on both sides were formed entirely of frigates and smaller vessels. The glorious results of the action, which lasted for six hours, were the complete defeat of the combined French and Italian squadrons, consisting of five frigates and several smaller vessels, and furnished in the whole with 284 guns and 2655 men, to which the British force (consisting of his Majesty's ships *Amphion*, *Active*, *Cerberus*, and *Volage*) could only oppose 156 guns, and 879 men; the capture of the *Corona* 44 and *Bellona* 36, and the destruction of the *Favourite* 44. Capt. Hoste's own account of this victory, in which every reader must be struck with the evident reluctance of the writer to speak of his own deeds, and the anxiety he manifests to bring forward in the best possible way, the merits and bravery of his companions, will be found printed intire in our vol. LXXI. i. 574. A gold medal in commemoration of the action, was presented to the four Captains; and it forms part of the augmentation of the arms of Hoste which will be noticed hereafter.

The captured frigates were escorted by the *Amphion* and *Volage* to Malta, and from thence to Portsmouth, where the *Amphion* was paid off Aug. 12, 1811. Capt. Hoste was now appointed to the *Bacchante*, a new 38 gun frigate, and soon after his return to the Mediterranean captured a French privateer and two valuable convoys on the coast of Istria and Apulia, not to mention several other successful enterprises of inferior mo-

* In the first number of “The United Service Journal,” from which this memoir has in other respects benefited.

ment; in one of which some dispatches from Corfu were intercepted, and a French General of artillery and his suit going to Otranto, were captured.

Information was brought to Capt. Hoste on the 11th of May, 1813, that a number of vessels were lying in the channel of Karlebago. He accordingly sailed without delay for the spot, but owing to adverse winds and a strong current, he did not arrive there till the morning of the 15th. Meanwhile the vessels in question had escaped. The visit of Capt. Hoste was, however, not ineffectual; for, as he found that "the port afforded excellent shelter to the enemy's convoys, he determined to destroy the works which defended it, and accordingly brought up within pistol shot of the batteries. After a good deal of firing a flag of truce was hung out, and the place surrendered at discretion. A detachment of seamen and marines then landed, under the direction of Lieut. Hood, blew up the castle, destroyed all the public works, and brought off two 12-pounders, 4 nines, and 2 brass sixes.

At the capture of Fiume, by the squadron under Rear-Adm. Freemantle, July 3, 1813, Capt. Hoste served on shore, and landing on the 5th with a party of marines at Porto Ré, he blew up the forts which had been deserted by the enemy, and destroyed the artillery. On the 2d of August in the same year, after assisting in silencing the batteries at Rovigno, he placed himself at the head of a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Bacchante* and *Eagle*, and, defeating the French troops which occupied the town, he disabled the guns and works, captured part of a large convoy in the harbour, and burnt the remainder, together with all the vessels on the stocks.

The year 1813 teemed with important naval events in the Adriatic; but none were productive of such great and permanent effects as the reduction of the fortresses of Cattaro and Ragusa, by which the allies became masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Gulf of Venice. In the operations against these places, Capt. Hoste commanded the naval force and a detachment of military, and his own accounts of the actions which led to their fall are preserved in our vol. LXXXIV. i. pp. 179, 496, 602.

On the capitulation of the French General at Cattaro, when his whole force grounded their arms to the crews of the *Bacchante* and *Saracen*, it was exceedingly interesting to view the manner in which these crews disposed their num-

bers to the best advantage, the marines and small-armed seamen being extended in single file along the beach to as long a line as possible, and the Midshipmen acting as Ensigns with the union jack attached to pikes. In this manner they received the submission of the French troops. The disinterestedness and magnanimity of Hoste were displayed on this occasion. On the termination of the conflict in the Bocca de Cattaro, he said to the Captain of the *Saracen*, "Come, Harper, you were the first to conceive the expedition. Let the *Saracen* take possession of Cattaro."

The last action of Capt. Hoste consisted of an expedition in March 1814 against a French garrison of 170 men, commanded by a Colonel, at Parga, on the coast of Albania, which attempt he was solicited to make by a deputation of the inhabitants, who wished to be freed from the Gallic yoke. The affair was a bloodless one; for on his appearance before the town, the tri-coloured flag was hauled down, and Capt. Hoste took possession of the fortifications. Soon after this, being in ill health, he quitted the *Bacchante*, and returned to England as a passenger in the *Cerberus* frigate.

On the 18th of May 1814, Capt. Hoste received the royal license to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Austrian military order of Maria Theresa, conferred "for his services in aid of the Austrian army on the coast of the Adriatic in 1813." He was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain on the 23d of July, 1814; and, in the course of the same year, he obtained the following heraldic honours. To his family's arms, which are Azure, a bull's head caboshed, couped at the neck, between two wings Or, was added as an augmentation, in chief a naval crown, and pendant therefrom by a ribbon, a gold medal subscribed LISSA; and, as an additional crest, out of a naval crown, the rim incircled with laurel, an arm embowed, grasping a flag inscribed CATTARO.

On the enlargement of the order of the Bath in January 1815, Sir William was nominated one of the first Knights Commanders.

Subsequently to this, he commanded the *Albion* 74, stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth. His last appointment, which he held till his death, was the command of his Majesty's yacht, the *Royal George*. When the Duke of Clarence made his last visit in this vessel to Plymouth, Sir William was so much shattered in health, that his Royal Highness would not consent to his taking upon himself the fatigue of the com-

mand, but prevailed on him to allow the Hon. Capt. Robert Spencer, the Duke's private secretary, to perform the duty.

In person Sir William Hoste was rather tall, and thin. He was high shouldered, and stooped much latterly, his chest being contracted, and his appearance in other respects denoting a consumptive constitution. This unfortunate tendency to disease was perceived with the deepest regret by his friend and companion in arms, Captain, now Sir James Gordon; and, much lamented as Hoste universally is, it is doubtful whether his loss has been so keenly felt by any one as by that highly esteemed and popular officer. Sir William Hoste, while the nation resounded with the fame of his exploits in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, was called the "Young Nelson," and in like manner the character of Sir James Gordon was similar to that of Lord Collingwood. The constant friendship of Hoste and Gordon also reminds naval men of the firm attachment existing between the two departed Admirals, and, like them, our Captains were never so well pleased as when eulogising each other. It has been seen that in physical organization, Hoste resembled the Hero of Trafalgar—the mind was too much for the body. Trifles sometimes would irritate his temper; but in battle, he was the coolest of the cool, another point of similitude to Nelson. Gordon, on the contrary, though equalling his friend in seamanship and bravery, is of the most equable temper, and his suavity of manner frequently carried him through difficulties with comparative ease which the other would probably have found more labour in surmounting.

Perhaps no officer in the service gave juniors so many opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of obtaining promotion, as Sir William Hoste. As we have before noticed, when he could not employ his ship against the enemy, his plan was to send his boats on cutting-out expeditions; and he has been often known to say to one and another of his officers, when cruising in the Adriatic, "There,—you have now an opportunity of making yourself a Captain;" pointing to some vessel of the enemy moored under the protection of a battery.

Sir William Hoste was one of the first disciplinarians in the service; his ship was a perfect "man-of-war." Sir William was beloved no less by his men than by his officers, as a proof of which, we have

been told that, after the action of Lissa, when a vacancy for a Boatswain occurred in the squadron, and Sir William offered the warrant to David Buchanan, chief boatswain's-mate of the *Amphion*, the honest fellow said, "No, thank you, Sir, if it's all the same to you, I'd rather serve as chief boatswain's-mate with Capt. Hoste, and spill my blood in the lee scuppers, as I've done before, than be Boatswain of the finest first-rate in the service."

The remains of this gallant hero was interred in St. John's Wood Chapel. The funeral was attended by many persons of distinction; particularly in the Naval Service, who had assembled on this melancholy occasion from remote parts; and it could not but have been highly gratifying to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to witness the lively and affecting sympathy displayed during the mournful ceremony by the old companions who had served under him as Lieutenants. Among these were particularly noticed Captains David Dunn, O'Brien, and Phillott.

Sir William married, April 15, 1817, Lady Harriet Walpole, sister to the present Earl of Orford; and has left three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir William-Legge-George, who was born at Rome in 1818, and has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 2. Theodore-Orford-Raphael, born at Lausanne in 1819; 3. Caroline-Harriet-Clementina; 4. Psyche-Rose-Elizabeth; 5. Priscilla-Anne; and 6. Wyndham-Horatio-Nelson, born in February 1825.

SIR J. H. COOPER, BART.

Dec. 24. At Brighton, aged 63, Sir John Hutton Cooper, of Walcot in Somersetshire, Bart., Groom of the Chamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, M.P. for Dartmouth, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d Somerset Militia, Sheriff of the city of Bath, and a member of the Body Corporate, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Sir John was born Dec. 7, 1765, the fifth son of Benjamin Cooper of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, esq. by his first marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Caudron, of Great Hale, esq. and granddaughter of Sir Charles Dymoke, of Scrivelsby. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Cooper, was a clergyman connected with the collegiate church of Southwell.

Colonel Cooper was first returned M.P. for Dartmouth in April 1825; and was re-chosen at the general election in

1826. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Feb. 19, 1828.

Sir John was thrice married; first, Dec. 16, 1790, to Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Edward Ellis of Anwick, esq. and by that lady, who died July 19, 1793, had an only son Edward-Moon, who died an infant in 1791; secondly, in October, 1797, Phillis, youngest daughter of William Neate, of London, esq. and widow of Charles Meniconi, of Sunbury, esq. She died without issue, Oct. 17, 1801; and thirdly, May 1821, to Maria-Charlotte, only daughter of the late Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and sister to the present Sir Frederick-Francis Baker, F.R.S. and F.S.A. Lady Cooper survives.

We believe that the Baronetcy conferred on Sir J. H. Cooper, has originated and expired within the year 1828. He has left two surviving brothers, Christopher Cooper, M.D. of Doncaster; and Benjamin Cooper, esq. surgeon at Stamford.

J. C. CURWEN, ESQ. M.P.

Dec. 11. At Workington Hall, Cumberland, aged 72, John Christian Curwen, esq. M.P. for the county of Cumberland.

This gentleman's paternal name was Christian. He was a member of the ancient and very respectable family of M^cChristen, of the Isle of Man, "who," says Lysons, "for several generations were Deemsters or Judges of that Island. They appear first to have written their name Christian about the year 1600. Ewan Christian, esq. the first of the family, who settled at Unerigg, (or Ewanrigg) died in 1719." At the age of about twenty, Mr. Curwen, then Mr. Christian, married Miss Taubman, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue the present John Christian, esq. now one of the Deemsters of that Island. On the death of his first wife, Mr. Curwen married his cousin, Miss Curwen, only daughter of the late Henry Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, and last of the family of that name; Mr. Curwen therefore added Curwen to his name of Christian in 1790, by the King's sign manual.

Mr. Curwen served the office of High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1784. He began his political career in 1786, in which year, on a vacancy for the city of Carlisle, he stood a warm and at first unsuccessful struggle, but was established in his seat after a petition. His fortune was similar at the general election in 1790; when, after a double return, he was declared duly elected. At the

general elections of 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807 he was again chosen; and he retained his seat till 1812. The tide of popular favour then began to flow against him; he was opposed by the late Henry Fawcett, esq., and very early quitted the field, in just anger, his friends alleged, at the fickleness of that many-headed master whose humours it had been his pride and pleasure to serve. On Mr. Fawcett's death in 1816, however, Mr. Curwen was prevailed upon again to offer himself; and he was elected after a sharp struggle with the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., who on that occasion made his first essay in public life—and, young as he was, fought a good fight against the political veteran. In June 1818, Mr. Curwen, in conjunction with the late Sir James Graham, Bart. of Edmond Castle, was re-elected for Carlisle, without any other impediment than that opposed by the trifling pretensions of Mr. Parkins. In the succeeding week, Mr. Curwen made a demonstration in favour of the county representation, much to the disrelish of his old friends in Carlisle; and even offered to contest the county, in union with Lord Morpeth, but his Lordship declined, and Mr. Curwen retired, satisfied with showing that he possessed an influence which he did not think it prudent then to exercise. This very naturally laid the foundation of a schism among the Whig or Blue party, which is still in existence. At the general election which shortly followed the King's death in 1820, Mr. Curwen, to the public surprise, once more presented himself to the freemen of Carlisle, and was at first very coolly received, but was eventually returned. At the Cumberland election, which shortly followed, Mr. Curwen declared himself a candidate for the county representation, and succeeded in ousting Lord Morpeth without a contest. In 1826, he was again returned for Cumberland, and met with no opposition. These choppings and changings did Mr. Curwen much injury in the popular estimation.

Mr. Curwen was in early life actuated by a just sense of the importance of rural improvement. This incessantly engaged his attention. By subduing the sterility of his own estate—fertilising the barren waste—stimulating the inert—meliorating the durid and tenacious—draining the swamp—and by giving depth and superior qualities to the staple of the land, he insured a luxuriance of crop, in spite of an ungrateful soil, and cold rainy climate. He also introduced every kind of improvement, which, under his superin-

tendancy, became still further improved—calling forth the capabilities of the land by every practical and judicious mode of cultivation, and by rearing and feeding in the most economical way, every kind and breed of animals which experience had approved, and which assiduity or money could procure. Mr. Curwen seems to have been particularly attentive to assist that general law of nature, by which animals and vegetables reciprocally interchange their substance or qualities with each other; on this circumstance he founded the necessity and propriety of his “Soiling System”—that is, by confining the animals to the spot where they are fed; by which means a more abundant quantity of dress is collected and prepared to be returned to the partly exhausted soil, whence the food has been produced. Hence Mr. Curwen was called “the Father of the Soiling System.” He also studied, and successfully practised, the means of rendering the food of cattle more nutritious, by preparing it for their use by steaming, in preference to simple boiling, thereby retaining the saccharine qualities of the roots, &c., which would, by boiling, be extracted and lost. The drill husbandry Mr. Curwen also adopted successfully; in short he neglected no expedient, or rational practice, which could in any way tend to the perfection of agricultural science. His skilful operations may be said to have given a new character to the business of farming. His excellent example has imparted an impulse to agricultural exertions all over the kingdom; many old prejudices and erroneous customs have been banished, and his improvements have amply compensated every farmer who had the spirit to adopt them.

Active and temperate from youth, and strongly attached to rural pursuits, he enjoyed an almost uninterrupted flow of robust health during his long life, till within about the two last years, when his constitution exhibited symptoms of decay. In the Session of Parliament, 1826-7, he began to experience the inconvenience of late hours and crowded houses. The freshness of the Cumberland breezes produced a beneficial effect upon him in the summer and autumn of 1827; but as winter approached his debility returned, and he found himself unable to encounter his senatorial duties during the whole of the last session.

By his second marriage he had three sons, Henry, William, and John; and two daughters, all living, except William. Mrs. Curwen died in 1830. The Unerigg property goes to the Deemster: the Workington-hall estate descends to

Henry Curwen, esq., who for many years past has lived in comparative retirement at Belle Isle, Windermere.

GEN. SIR BRENT SPENCER, G.C.B.

Dec. 29. At the Lee, near Great Missenden, Bucks, General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B. K.T.S. Colonel of the 40th foot, and Governor of Cork.

Few officers have seen more active service than this distinguished and lamented individual. He was appointed Ensign of the 15th foot, Jan. 18, 1778, and Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1779. He served with his regiment in the West Indies, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Brimston-hill, St. Kitts. In July 1783 he obtained a Captaincy in the 99th foot, which he exchanged for one in his former regiment in the following September; and he was promoted to a Majority in 1791. He served in Jamaica, and was in several actions at St. Domingo; in 1794, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was subsequently appointed to the 115th regiment. He returned to England to join the latter corps, and the 22nd of February, 1795, was removed to the 40th, which he joined at St. Vincent's, and commanded it in the Charib war, till that island was subdued; he was then sent to Jamaica with the 40th, and returned with it to St. Domingo. He afterwards served as Brigadier-General, which appointment he received July 3, 1791, and commanded a corps of 8000 men, (3000 British, and the remainder Colonial troops), and was successfully engaged two months in very active warfare with the enemy, and finally was left in command of the troops, and evacuated the island by order of Gen. Maitland.

He received the rank of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1798, and was appointed Aide-de-camp to the King. In the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, he commanded the 40th regiment, and was in all the actions of that campaign. At the landing in Egypt in 1801 he commanded a brigade of light troops. It was observed in Sir Ralph Abercromby's dispatch: “They made good their landing with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire. The troops that ascended the hill were the 23rd regiment, and the four flank companies of the 40th regiment, under the command of Col. Spencer, whose coolness and good conduct Major-Gen. Moore has mentioned to me in the highest terms of approbation.” Col. Spencer was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March; he commanded the attack, and succeeded, against Rosetta.

Colonel Spencer was honoured with

the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct in a brilliant affair on the 5th of September, in front of Alexandria, which Lord Hutchinson has thus recorded:—"The action afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer, had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the camp directly opposite our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot until they got very close to the 80th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men. He was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments in the greatest confusion, had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners."

Colonel Spencer served throughout the campaign in Egypt, and returned to England over land on the peace, when he was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff in the Sussex district. He obtained the rank of Major-General Jan. 1, 1805, and continued to serve on the Staff in Sussex till appointed to command a brigade at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1808 he commanded a corps of 7000 men on a particular service; joined the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley with that corps in Mondego Bay, in August of the same year; and was second in command in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera; he then returned to England on account of ill health; but on his return to the scene of war, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, was again second in command at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. For his services in the Peninsula Sir Brent Spencer was invested as a Grand Cross of the Bath, April 26, 1809; and allowed to accept the same dignity in the Order of the Tower and Sword April 29, 1812. In 1806, he received the Colonely of the 9th garrison battalion; in 1808 of the 2nd West India regiment; in 1809, the 2nd battalion of the 95th, now the rifle brigade; and in 1818 that of the 40th foot, which he retained to his death. He received the rank of Lt.-General in 1811; and that of General in 1825.

GENERAL DOWDESWELL.

Dec. 1. At his seat, Pull Court, Worcestershire, aged 67, William Dowdeswell, esq General in the army.

General Dowdeswell was the third of the six sons of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P. for the county of Worcester, and Chancellor of the Exchequer during the short period of the Rockingham administration in 1765; whom Burke in a long epitaph (which see in our vol. LI. p. 373) has described as "a senator for twenty years, a minister for one, and a virtuous citizen for his whole life." The General's mother was Bridget, youngest daughter of Sir William Codrington, first Baronet of Dodington in Gloucestershire, great aunt to Sir William Raimond Codrington, the present Baronet of that place, and aunt to Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. the Commander at Navarino.*

The deceased was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards in 1780; Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Portland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782; received a Lieutenancy with the rank of Captain, in his regiment, in 1785; and joined the army under the Duke of York at Tournay in 1793. In the action at Lincelles, Capt. Dowdeswell commanded a company, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. He succeeded to a company with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in 1794; and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in November, 1797. He returned thence to England, in July 1801.

In 1797, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in 1798, a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 60th foot; but in 1803, was removed to the 86th. In 1802, Col. Dowdeswell was appointed Private Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, then Governor of Madras; in 1803 he attained the rank of Major-General; and in 1804, was enrolled on the staff of the Bengal army, which he joined in that year, and was immediately given the command of a wing. In this situation he continued during the active operations then in progress against the Mahratta Chiefs beyond the frontiers of the British territories, and including the siege of the fortress of Bhurtpore. In October 1805, he was detached by Lord Lake in command of a separate division of the army, consisting of 8000 men, to co-operate with his Lordship in preventing the incursions of the enemy, and protecting that portion of the East India Company's territory called the *Dohy*; and remained in the field till hostilities

* We have been favoured with the sight of some interesting memoirs of the family of Dowdeswell, which are intended for a forthcoming "History of Tewkesbury," by Mr. Bennett of that town.

ceased. When the army returned into cantonments, the Major-General was appointed to the command of the station at Cawnpore and its dependencies.

On Lord Lake's departure for England in February 1807, General Dowdeswell succeeded, by the appointment of the supreme Governor of Bengal, to the chief command of the troops, in which he continued till compelled by ill health to return to England, where he arrived in November 1808. He received the thanks of the Government in India for his conduct. He was appointed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 60th foot in June that year; to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1810, and to that of General in 1821. Having in 1811 inherited the family estates on the death of his elder brother Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. he had recently retired from the army, among those officers who have been specially allowed to retain their rank, but without receiving pay.

We have thus, from his own account transmitted to the Royal Military Calendar, described General Dowdeswell's military career; we must next notice his parliamentary history, and afterwards relate the few particulars we have of his connection with literature and the arts.

The borough of Tewkesbury has been almost constantly represented by a member of the Dowdeswell family, since the election of Richard Dowdeswell, esq. (the great-grandfather of the General) in 1684. The death of his uncle Sir William Codrington, who had sat for Tewkesbury in six parliaments, formed an opening for the deceased, then Captain Dowdeswell, in 1792. He was re-chosen at the general election in 1796, and vacated his seat by accepting the appointment of Governor of the Bahamas, in Nov. 1797.

Gen. Dowdeswell was a great encourager of literature; and at one period his library of books and prints was exceeded in value by few private collections. His library was sold by Mr. Evans, in Pall-Mall, Jan. 10, 1820, and four following days. From among many scarce and curious articles, we must particularly mention a copy of Gough's "British Topography," the two volumes of which were increased to no less than twenty-four, by the addition of upwards of four thousand views and portraits. The General's prints were soon after sold at the same place, being described as "the choice selections of the works of the most eminent Engravers of all the Schools, containing fine and rare specimens of each master from the commencement of the art to nearly the present era." His collection of Hollars formed

a separate sale in 1821, and produced 505*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (Walpole's Catalogue of Engravings, by Dallaway, p. vii.)

The General's remains were interred in the family vault at Bushley in Worcestershire, on the 8th of December. As he was never married, his Lincolnshire property has devolved to his next brother, Edward-Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D. Canon of Christ-church, Oxford; and the Worcestershire and Gloucestershire estates to his youngest brother, John-Edward Dowdeswell, esq. a Master in Chancery, and the present Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Tewkesbury. The latter only is married: he has two sons and a daughter.

ADMIRAL SWINEY.

Jan. 1. At Sydney Place, near Exeter, aged 81, William Swiney, esq. Admiral of the Red.

Admiral Swiney had served for 70 years in the Royal Navy. He began this long period of service at a very early age, on board the *Hero*, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, a few weeks before Sir Edward Hawke's action with *Monsieur Confians*. He was made a Commander by Adm. Young, on the Leeward Island station; was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain in 1779, and appointed to the *Europe*, of 64 guns, then fitting for the flag of Adm. Arbuthnot, as Commander-in-Chief on the American station, with whom he continued till that Admiral was superseded by Adm. Digby. He then commanded the *Royal Oak*, of 74 guns, and finally, at the conclusion of the American war, returned to England in command of the *Assurance*, of 44 guns. He was actively employed on the American and West India station nearly the whole of the American war, and commanded the *Ville de Paris*, of 120 guns, at Spithead, when the flag promotion took place. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 1797, Vice-Admiral 1801, and Admiral in 1808.

CAPT. GEO. DIGBY, R.N.

Jan. 14. Suddenly, at the Verulam Arms, St. Alban's, aged 49, George Digby, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; brother to Rear-Adm. Henry Digby, uncle to Lady Ellenborough, and cousin to Earl Digby.

Captain Digby was the fourth and youngest son of the Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, by Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, esq. He was made a Commander R.N. in 1802, and obtained post rank, Jan. 2, 1806. He

was almost constantly employed during the whole of the war, commanding in succession the *Fleche* of 16 guns, *Beagle* 18, *Cossack* 24, and *Lavinia* frigate.

Capt. Digby married, Sept. 13, 1821, Elizabeth only daughter of the late Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart. and sister to the present Baronet of that name. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue: 1. Charlotte; 2. George, and 3. another son born in May 1826.

J. FREWEN TURNER, Esq.

Feb. 1. Aged 73, John Frewen Turner, of Cold Overton in the county of Leicesters, esq.

This gentleman was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Frewen, Rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire, the lineal descendant and representative of Stephen Frewen, Alderman of London, and brother of Dr. Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York. (see the pedigree of the family in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. ii. p. 142.) The Rev. Thomas Frewen, who took the name of Turner in 1777, pursuant to the will of his cousin John Turner, esq. of Cold Overton, and who had previously in 1766 inherited large estates from his relative Thomas Frewen, esq. of Brickwall, Northiam, Sussex, died in 1791, at the age of 83. His son, now deceased, who had been a member of Queen's college, Oxford, was in the same year Sheriff for Leicestershire. About 1807, he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Athlone, which he represented until the dissolution in 1812.

In Mr. Frewen Turner that admirable character, the *English gentleman*, was faithfully exhibited; his ample income was not appropriated to the unworthy purposes of ostentatious luxury; hospitality pervaded his establishment, and his dwelling was a temple of benevolence. His memory will be gratefully registered in the hearts of the unfortunate, the widow, and the fatherless; when the flimsy embellishments of fashion, and the boisterous usurpations of popularity, shall have faded into forgetfulness.

Mr. Turner married late in life; and has, we believe, left a family.

MAJOR ALEX. MACLEOD.

Oct. . . At Edgfield, near Forbes, Major Alexander Macleod, of the Bengal army.

He was son of Norman Macleod, esq. of Knock, in the Isle of Skye; arriving in India in March 1805, he was posted as Ensign to the 12th regiment of Native Infantry, which he joined, and was shortly after detached with a company,

in pursuit of a refractory zemindar of the Nabob of Oude. After chasing him some days, he traced him into a small mud-fort, which he immediately attacked and carried, with the loss of the subadar, jemadar, and 20 sepoys in killed and wounded. He next served at the taking of several mud-forts in Oude, with the corps under Col. (the late Major-Gen.) Gregory.

On the formation of light battalions, in the Bengal army, this officer was attached to the 12th, commanded by Major Kelly. He marched with it to join Gen. Martindell's force on service in Bundelcund, and was at the attack of Ruggoulee, and siege and capture of Adjeeghur.

When the 12th regiment came down the country to Barrackpore, this officer volunteered his service with the drafts for Java, where, on his arrival, he was posted to the Java light infantry battalion, commanded by Major Dalton.

On his way to join, he met, at Samarang, the force under the command of Col. Watson, of his Majesty's 14th foot, with which he served at the taking of Sambat, in Banca; this service being terminated, he joined the Java light battalion at Djojocata.

When Gen. Nightingall was preparing the expedition against the Island of Balli, and the Rajah of Boni, at Macassar, this officer volunteered his services, with an European light corps, formed of the rifle and light companies of his Majesty's 59th and 78th foot, and was in the advance at the landing of Balli Baleling; and at the attack on the Rajah of Boni, near Macassar; and also on an expedition against a refractory chief, near Balacomba, which was successful, after several marches into the interior, in seizing the chief.

He returned to Bengal, when Java was given up to the Dutch government; and was appointed second in command to the Cuttack legion, at the request of Capt. Simon Fraser, who was nominated commandant, and had the formation of that corps.

He was employed with the mounted squadron of the legion, and 120 men of the infantry, at the attack on the Lurkacoles in Singhboon, commanded by Col. W. Richards. He was ordered to enter the country at an opposite point to Col. Richards, and to join that officer on a certain day at Bendeah, in the centre of the country, attacking the enemy on his rout as opportunities occurred. After several skirmishes, and destroying many of the enemy's positions, he arrived at the appointed place. Circumstances prevented Col. Richards

from joining him, and two days after arriving at Bendeab, he received instructions to offer terms to the Lurkacoles in that direction, settle the country, and attack any that might be refractory; all which orders he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of Col. Richards, and the late Major Roughsedge, political agent, and received their thanks. In 1823, on Major Fraser going to England, Major Macleod succeeded to the command of the Cuttack legion.

When the Cuttack district was quiet, and no further danger was apprehended from Jugbundoo, the chief that headed the rebellion in that province, the legion was ordered to the eastern frontier, and the corps was organised as the Rungpore light infantry battalion, and cantoned at Jumalpoore, where it remained until the breaking out of the Burmese war. It was then ordered to Gowalpara, to join the force collecting there to invade Assam, and was actively engaged in that district.

MR. JOHNSTONE.

Dec. 26. At his house in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, aged 78, that justly celebrated theatrical veteran, Mr. John Henry Johnstone.

He was born at Tipperary, the son of a small but respectable farmer, having a large family. At the early age of 18, he enlisted into a regiment of Irish dragoons, then stationed at Clonmel, commanded by Colonel Brown. Being smitten with the charms of a neighbouring farmer's daughter, Johnstone used to scale the barrack-wall after his comrades had retired to their quarters, for the purpose of serenading his mistress, having a remarkably sweet and flexible voice. He always returned, however, and was ready at parade the following morning. He was much esteemed throughout the regiment for a native lively turn of mind, and peculiarly companionable qualities. Two of his comrades (who had found out the secret of his nocturnal visitations) scaled the wall after him, and discovered him on his knee singing a plaintive Irish ditty beneath the window of his *inamorata*. They returned to quarters *instantly*, and were quickly followed by Johnstone. The serjeant of the company to which he belonged eventually became acquainted with the circumstance; but never apprized the Colonel of the fact. Shortly after, Colonel Brown had a party of particular friends dining with him, whom he was most anxious to entertain: he inquired what soldier throughout the regiment had the best

voice, and the palm of merit was awarded by the serjeant-major to Johnstone. The Colonel sent for him, and he attended the summons, overwhelmed with apprehension that his absence from quarters had reached his commander's ears. He was soon relieved, however, on this point, and attended the party at the time appointed. The first song he sung was a hunting one, which obtained much applause, although he laboured under extreme trepidation. The Colonel said that he had heard he excelled in Irish melodies, and bid Johnstone sing one of his favourite *love* songs. His embarrassment increased at this order; but after taking some refreshment, he sang the identical ditty with which he had so often serenaded his mistress, in such a style of pathos, feeling, and taste, as perfectly enraptured his auditors. Having completely regained his self-possession, he delighted the company with several other songs, which all received unqualified approbation.

The next day Colonel Brown sent for him and sounded his inclination for the stage. Johnstone expressed his wishes favourably on the point, but hinted the extreme improbability of his success from want of experience and musical knowledge. The Colonel overcame his objections, and granted him his discharge, with a highly commendatory letter to his particular friend, Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged Johnstone at two guineas a week for three years, which after his first appearance in *Lionel*, was immediately raised to four (a high salary at that time in Dublin). His fame as a vocalist gathered like a snow-ball, and he performed the whole range of young singing lovers with pre-eminent eclat.

Our hero next formed a matrimonial alliance with a Miss Poitier, daughter of Colonel Poitier, who had then the command of the military depot at Kilmainsham gaol. This lady being highly accomplished, and possessing a profound knowledge of music, imparted to her husband the arcana of the science, and made him a finished singer.

Macklin, having the highest opinion of Johnstone's talent, advised him to try the metropolitan boards, wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas Harris, of Covent-garden, who, on the arrival of Johnstone and his wife, immediately engaged them for three years, at a weekly salary of 14*l.*, 16*l.*, and 18*l.* Johnstone made his first appearance in London the 3d of October, 1783, in his old character of *Lionel*, and made a complete hit—fully sustaining the 10 years reputation he had acquired on the Dublin stage.

After remaining several years at Covent-garden, and finding his voice not improving with time, he formed the admirable policy of taking to Irish parts, which were then but very inadequately filled. His success was beyond example—his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice for Irish ditties, carried all before him. In fact, he was the only actor who could personate with the utmost effect both the patrician and plebeian Irishman. He next performed at the Haymarket, being one of those who remonstrated with the proprietors of Covent-garden in 1801, against their new regulations. In 1803 he visited his friends in Dublin, where martial law being then in force, on account of Emmett's rebellion, the company performed in the day-time. On his return to London his wife died, and he afterwards married Miss Boulton, the daughter of a wine-merchant, by whom he had Mrs. Wallack, who with her children succeeded to the bulk of his large property. In the records of the stage no actor ever approached Johnstone in Irish characters. Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Major O'Flaherty, Teague, Tully (the Irish gardener), and Dennis Brulgruddery, were portrayed by him in the most exquisite colours. In fact, they stood alone for felicity of nature and original merit.

Mr. Johnstone's remains were interred in a vault under the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, near the eastern angle of the church. His will has been proved in Doctor's-Commons, and probate granted under 12,000*l.* personal property. Rumour gave Johnstone the credit of being worth 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* He has left a gold snuff-box and a ring to each of his executors, Mr. George Robins and Mr. O'Rielly: a ring to his friend Mr. Jobling, of the Adelphi; and a ring to Mr. Dunn, the treasurer of Drury-lane; and as the latter gentleman is one of the *angle*—a staunch disciple of Isaac Walton—Johnstone has left him all his fishing-tackle. To a female servant who nursed him during the last eight or ten years of his life, he has bequeathed an annuity of 50*l.* a year. The remainder, with the exception of a legacy of 500*l.* to Mrs. Vining, is left to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Wallack, closely tied up, so that the interest only during her life can be touched even by his daughter.

LT.-COL. EGAN.

Jan. 20. At Cheltenham, aged 49, Lieut.-Colonel Kingston Egan, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and late

Commandant at South Concan in the Presidency of Bombay.

He entered the military profession as Cornet in his Majesty's 21st light dragoons, Dec. 14, 1796; at the age of fifteen he was nominated a Cadet on the Bombay establishment, where he arrived Sept. 21 1798, and was promoted to an Ensigncy in the 2d battalion of 4th Native Infantry. In Feb. 1799 he proceeded on service with Col. Little's detachment to the Mahratta country, from thence to the Malabar coast, and accompanied the force which took possession of Mangalore. In the same year he was employed with a detachment under the late Major-Gen. Sir George Holmes, in the taking of Aukola and Sidathegur in Canara. He was promoted to a Lieutenantcy Jan. 16, 1799, and posted to the 1st battalion 3d Native Infantry, from which corps he was removed to the marine battalion on the augmentation of the army.

In May 1802, Lieut. Egan joined, with the force under the command of the late Col. Sir Wm. Clarke, and proceeded to the reduction of the forts of Kurree in Guzerat. In 1803 he joined the 1st battalion of 3d Native Infantry, then with the force at Bassien, for the protection of the Peishwa, from whence he proceeded with that chief to Poonah. In the same year he did duty with the 1st battalion of 3d reg. Madras Native Infantry in the army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, and continued with it until the termination of the war with Scindia. In 1804 he was appointed Fort-Adjutant at Surat, and in the same and early part of the following year, employed in escorting supplies of provisions and military stores from that port, for the army in the field in Candesh. He was promoted to a Captaincy March 18, 1808. In 1819, in command of a detachment from the 2d battalion 2d regiment and marine battalion, Capt. Egan proceeded with Lieut.-Col. (now Major-Gen.) Lionel Smith, to the Persian Gulph, to act against the Juassarnnee pirates. In 1817 he was appointed to the command of Anjur in Cutch. He was promoted to the rank of Major Nov. 1, that year; and obtained the command of the marine battalion. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel July 4, 1821; and in April 1822 transferred to the 2d battalion of 6th regiment of Native Infantry at Ahmedabad, Guzerat.

SIR EDWARD STRACEY, BART.

Jan. 16. Aged 87, Sir Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, co. Norfolk, Bart.

Sir Edward was the third and youngest son of Sir John Stracey, Knt. Recorder of London from 1746 to 1749, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Gideon Hardinge, Vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames. His elder brother, Hardinge Stracey, esq. who died in 1808, was for several years Clerk of the

Committee of Privileges and Elections in the House of Commons.

Sir Edward was created a Baronet Oct. 3, 1818. He was twice married, first, in 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lathom, esq. and widow of John Williamson, esq. By that lady, who died in 1775, he had five sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Edward-Hardinge-John, who succeeds to the title. He has been for some years Counsel to the Chairman of the House of Lords; and married in 1810, Anne, only daughter and heiress of William Brooksbank, of the Beech, in Lancashire, esq. but has no issue; 2. Hardinge-Charles, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died unmarried in 1816; 3. the Rev. George, Rector of Rackheath, who married in 1814, Sophia-Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Edmund Mapes, of Rollesby-hall, Norfolk, esq. and has two daughters; 4. Josias-Henry, who married in 1800 Diana, eldest daughter of David Scott, esq. formerly M.P. for Forfar, and has several sons and daughters; 5. John, of Sprouston-lodge, Norfolk, who has been twice married, but has no children; 6. Julia, married to the Rev. Benjamin-Ker Vaughan, Rector of Areston Gifford, Devon; and 7. Sophia, married in 1792 to Jonathan Micklethwait, of Burton in Norfolk, esq.

Sir Edward married secondly, Sept. 24, 1777; Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bull, esq. of Frome, and had issue: 8. Francis; 9. Henry, who was in the army, and died during the last twelvemonth; and 10. Harriet, who died unmarried in 1820.

GODFREY SYKES, ESQ.

Latclj. In Powis-place, Great Ormond-street, Godfrey Sykes, esq. Solicitor to the Stamp-office.

Mr. Sykes was educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1793, and A.M. 1796. He afterwards studied the law, and became a very eminent Special Pleader. Amongst other pupils he had the late Lord Gifford, who, when Attorney-general, was allowed to nominate to the appointment of Solicitor of the Stamp-office; and a more respectable appointment, in all respects, has seldom, we believe, been made in any department. It is due to the memory of Mr. Sykes to declare, that no man could combine a more useful degree of zeal and knowledge than he carried with him, and maintained in the public service; and his very amiable and friendly manners were universally acknowledged, and his death is as universally regretted.

A large portrait of this eminent lawyer has been published, engraved in mezzotinto by W. Ward, A.R.A. from a picture by T. Stewardson.

GEORGE WARD, ESQ.

Feb. 18. At his seat, Northwood Park, in the Isle of Wight, after a short illness, in *GENT. MAG. February, 1829.*

his 78th year, George Ward, esq. formerly a very eminent Spanish and Mediterranean Merchant in the City of London.

His life was one of usefulness and charity: his death was that of a real Christian. He married a daughter of the late Henry Samson Woodfall, esq. and has left six sons and several daughters, to follow his good example. His second son, Wm. Ward, esq. is one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 29. At the residence of his father, Archdeacon Churton, Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, aged 26, after a decline of a few months, the Rev. *William-Ralph Churton*, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dec. 3. At his seat, Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, aged 63, the Rev. *John Dymoke*, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Scrivelsby-cum-Dalderby, and hereditary King's Champion. This gentleman was son of Lewis Dymoke, esq. who in 1814 petitioned the King to declare him entitled to the Barony of Marmion of Scrivelsby, in virtue of the seizure of the manor of Scrivelsby; but died before the House of Lords had arrived at a decision. His claim to the title was derived from the same source as the Championship,—that is, from the ancient Lords Marmion; but there is reason to believe that, although the tenure of the manor of Scrivelsby by grand serjeanty gives a right to the office of Champion, the Barony would never be allowed on the same grounds,—the Earldom of Arundel being a solitary instance of the kind. The Rev. John Dymoke was the 17th of his name who inherited the singular office of Champion; and, on account of his being a clerk in holy orders, it was executed by his son Henry Dymoke, esq. (who has now succeeded to its honours) at the Coronation of George the Fourth in 1821. The deceased was of Lincoln coll. Oxford, M.A. 1781; was presented to the family living of Scrivelsby in 1795. and to the prebend Sanctæ Crucis in the Cathedral of Lincoln in 1806. His funeral was attended by the neighbouring gentry, by his numerous tenantry, and by a large concourse of the inhabitants of Horncastle and the adjacent villages. To the liberal patronage of the late Champion the town of Horncastle has been much indebted; the annual Pic-nic Ball for the benefit of the Public Dispensary was established there many years ago by Sir Joseph Banks, but for some time before his death the infirmities attendant on increasing age prevented his annual visit to his seat at Revesby, and the balls gradually declined, till, on the late Champion's taking posses-

sion of Scrivelsby-court, those charitable meetings were revived, and the Dispensary Ball may now fairly boast of being the second public assemblage of the aristocracy of the county.

Dec. 26. At High Ercall, Shropshire, the Rev. *James Marston*, Vicar of Stoke Say, and Rector of Longdon upon Tern, in the same county. To the former living he was instituted on the death of the Rev. Francis Marston in 1823.

In London, after a severe illness, aged 31, the Rev. *Edward Elton Chaundy*. He was the only son of the Rev. John Amyatt Chaundy, late of Charlinch, near Bridgewater; and was of Exeter college Oxford, M.A. 1809. His sister Mary Ann, died on the same day at Clifton.

Dec. 27. At the London residence of his father the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in Upper Seymour-street, the Rev. *Robert Bathurst*, Rector of Belaugh and Scottow, and Vicar of Neatishead, all in Norfolk, and Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury. He was the third son of the Bishop of Norwich, was of Christ-church, Oxford, M.A. 181-; was presented by his father to the Rectory of Topcroft in Norfolk, in 1819; to the Vicarage of Docking in 1820, to Neatishead in 1822, to Belaugh and Scottow in 182-, and was appointed to his Commissaryship in 1823. Mr. Bathurst had for some time laboured under an indifferent state of health; and an inquest held on his body found that he had destroyed himself with a razor, being at the time deranged. He has left a widow and nine young children.

Jan. ... The Rev. *Thomas Rickards Ireland*, M.A. Brazen-nose college, Oxford, late of Hampton Lodge, Herefordshire, and Rector of White Lackington and Queen's Charlton, co. Somerset. He was only son of the late Rev. Thomas Ireland, D.D. Prebendary of Bristol and of Wells, Patron and Rector of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, and Rector of Ch. Ch. and St. Ewen, Bristol; and in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester. M.A. Queen's coll. Oxon. June 19, 1767, B. and D.D. July 12, 1779. and nephew to the late John Ireland, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Herefordshire, in the Commission of the Peace for that county, who died s. p. 1822; and nephew also of the late Rev. William Ireland, (M.A. St. John's coll. Oxon. July 7, 1780) Vicar of Frome, Somerset, and in the Commission of the Peace for that county, who died April 8, 1813. The latter left issue by his wife Alicia, sister of the late Rev. William Everett, Vicar of Romford, Essex, M.A. New coll. Oxon. Dec. 17, 1801, B.D. June 28, 1810, Proctor of the University of Oxford in 1809, and formerly fellow of New college, one son and four daughters. The son is the present Rev. John Ireland, of Hampton

Lodge, Hereford, and of Nunney near Frome, Somerset, M.A. Queen's coll. Oxon. Of the daughters, the 1st and 4th, Harriet and Alicia, are unmarried; Frances, (third daughter) married Dec. 27, 1820, the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A. F.S.A. of Mere Vicarage, co. Wilts, only son of the late Stephen Cassan, esq. Barrister at Law, second son of Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield House, Queen's county, High Sheriff for that county 1763; and has issue 1. Algernon-William, born at Frome, July 18, 1822; 2. Gertrude-Ann-Caley, born at Mere, Oct. 7, 1824; 3. Frances-Alicia, and 4. Louisa-Ursula, (who died Jan. 26th, 1829). Lucy, the second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ireland, married the Rev. Mr. Gretton, son of the late Dean Gretton, of Hereford, and has issue.

Jan. 4. At Kirkby, Notts. aged 44, the Rev. *Henry Brooke Boothby*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Southwell; son-in-law to Lord Vernon, and brother to Sir William Boothby, of Broadlow Ash, in Derbyshire, Bart. He was the second son of Sir William, the seventh and late Baronet, by Rafaela, daughter of Miguel Delgado, of Mahon. He was of Christ-church, Oxford, M.A. 1808; and was presented to Kirkby in 1810 by the Duke of Portland. Mr. Boothby married, Nov. 4, 1816, the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Vernon, younger daughter of Henry 3d and present Lord Vernon, and niece to the Archbishop of York; by which lady he has left children. The Archbishop presented him to the prebend of Dunham in the collegiate church of Southwell in 1818.

Jan. 7. Aged 70, the Rev. *John Price*, Vicar of Worle, Rector of Rowbarrow, and a Magistrate for the county of Somerset. He was presented to Rowbarrow in 1795 by Dr. Courtenay then Bishop of Bristol, and to Worle in 1797 by the King. Mr. Price sustained the character of a sincere Christian, an affectionate husband and parent, and a firm friend.

Feb. 1. At Peterborough, aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Parsons*, Prebendary of that cathedral, Rector of Glington cum Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and of Holwell, Beds. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1785, was presented to Holwell in 1810 by Mr. Radcliff; to his prebendal stall in 1815, by Dr. Parsons, then Bishop of Peterborough (we believe his uncle), and to Glington by the same patron in 1816.

Feb. 15. In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. the Rev. *Abel Wainwright*. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1809.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 1. At Streatham-place, Brixton, aged 67, Mrs. *Eliz. Wicks*, late of Russell-court, Covent-garden.

Lately. At the house of his uncle, Jas.

Seaton, esq. Bridge-st. Westminster, in his 19th year, James Seaton, jun.

In Sidmouth-st. Mecklenburg-sq. Frances-Hughes, widow of John Duncan, esq. third member of the Medical Board, Madras.

Jan. 16. At his apartments, Charing-cross, aged 100, Joseph Cartwright, esq. late Paymaster-general of his Majesty's Forces in the Ionian Islands, a Member of the Society of British Artists, and Marine Painter in ordinary to the Duke of Clarence.

Jan. 21. In Park-place, St. James's, aged 46, Thos. Rose, esq.

Jan. 22. In Mornington-place, aged 80, Mrs. Bland.

Jan. 25. In Newington-place, Surrey, aged 78, John Bagwill, esq.

In Spring-st. Portman-sq. aged 91, Michael James Heber, esq. a native of Brussels.

Jan. 26. At Kensington, aged 87, the relict of Capt. Marter, E.I.C.

Jan. 27. In York-buildings, Baker-st. aged 54, James Shortt, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. 10th Foot.

Jan. 28. At Astey's-row, Islington, aged 36, Anne, wife of Mr. Bacon of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and dau. of the late Mr. H. D. Symonds of Paternoster-row.

Aged 66, Wm. Dixon, esq. of Bedford-place, Hackney.

Jan. 29. In Vauxhall-road, Pimlico, aged 42, Mr. Stephen Dykes, having been a King's Messenger 13 years.

Jan. 30. In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 43, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia-Sophia Boyce, sister to the Duke of Marlborough. She was the youngest dau. of George the late and third Duke, K.G. by Lady Caroline Russell, only dau. of John 4th Duke of Bedford, K.G. and was married Sept. 22, 1815, to Henry Pytches Boyce, esq.

Jan. 31. At her daughter's, Hollywood House, Little Chelsea, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Bradbury, formerly matron of Bethlehem Hospital.

In St. Paul's Churchyard, in her 82d year, Mary, widow of Francis Newbery, esq.

Feb. 1. Aged 84, Robert Kilbye Cox, esq. of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

In George-st. Portman-sq. Elizabeth, widow of Lt.-Col. Wilson, of the Tower Hamlets.

Feb. 3. Of a decline, aged 25, the Hon. Mrs. Langham. She was Margaret-Emma, eldest child of George 2d and present Lord Kenyon, by Margaret-Emma, only dau. of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. (by Margaret eldest dau. and coh. of Geo. Kenyon, esq.); and was married, only on the 18th of last June, to James-Hay Langham, esq. the eldest son of Sir James Langham, Bart.

Feb. 5. At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, aged 32, Sarah, wife of Dr. Henning.

Feb. 9. At Fulham, Thos. Lowe Hughes, esq. late of Green-street, Park-lane.

Suddenly, in Bishopsgate-street, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Sorel.

Feb. 15. Helena, wife of Samuel Denton, esq. of Gray's-inn-square and Somers'-town.

In Hertford-st. Eliz. relict of Rev. Thos. Coombe, D.D.

Feb. 16. In Bolton-row, aged 93, Mrs. Iremonger.

Feb. 19. Aged 92, Mr. W. Worrell, of Carlisle-place, Lambeth, upwards of forty years organist of St. Mary Je-Strand, and late organist of St. John the Baptist, Savoy, and St. Olive Jewry, Cheapside. He was never married.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Jan. 27. Chas. Wyndham Campbell, second son of John Campbell, esq. Blunham-House.

BERKS.—Jan. 26. Nath. Henry, youngest son of the late Dr. Winterbottom, of Newbury.

Jan. 30. At Sutton Courtney, aged 61, the relict of John Phillips, esq. of Hagbourn.

Aged 79, John Cooper, esq. of Souning.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Olivia Baldwin, sister to Sir Walter Barry, Bart. She was the only daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barry, M.D. the 2d Bart. by Catherine, dau. of Walter Jones, esq. of Headfort, co. Leitrim.

BUCKS.—Jan. 8. At Cold Brayfield, aged 72, Mr. Whitworth.

CAMR.—Jan. 9. Mr. Batson, librarian of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

CUMBERLAND.—At St. Bees, aged 19, Miss Eleanor Messenger. She was six feet four inches high.

At Penrith, aged 73, John Buchanan, esq.

DEVON.—Jan. 24. At Sidmouth, aged 29, Ellen, wife of W. Etty, esq. of Moor Critchill, Dorset.

Latelly. At Torquay, aged 28, Ann Maria, relict of John Lea, esq. of Blakebrook, Kidderminster, and second dau. of Geo. Simcox, esq. of Harborne, near Birmingham.

At Falmouth, of a decline, Gore W. youngest son of Maj.-Gen. R. Ouseley (P.S.)

DORSET.—Jan. 25. Aged 63, Mr. John Bristowe, merchant, of Poole.

Jan. 26. At Ensbury, aged 73, Thomas Byrdal Hugo, esq.

Feb. 2. At Dorchester, aged 93, Phillis, widow of James Frampton, esq. of Moreton. She was the sole daughter and heiress of Samuel Byam, of Antigua, esq. and was married first, in Feb. 1758, to Charlton Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S. and uncle to Dr. Wollaston, recently deceased. She was left a widow in 1764, with one son, Charlton Byam Wollaston, esq. afterwards a barrister in the Middle Temple, and a daughter, married to Evelyn Shirley, esq. She was married, secondly, to Mr. Frampton, and by that gentleman, who died in 1784, had a son, the present James Frampton, esq. of Moreton, and a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Monkton, D. W. Spear, esq. leaving a widow and eight children.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 29.* At Durham, Eliz. dau. of the late Thos. Wharton, esq. of Old Park; of whom further next month.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 6.* Aged 58, Dr. John English, F.R.S. of Wadley House.

Feb. 9. At Waltham Abbey, E. Burgess, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* Edw. 2d son of Edw. Poole, esq. of Homend.

J. Haines, esq. of Moorwood, near Cirencester.

Jan. 22. At Quidgley House, Eleanor, youngest dau. of late John Gough, esq. of Perry Hall, Staff (of whom a notice appeared in our Obituary for last March, p. 285.)

Jan. 24. At Clifton, aged 68, Sarah, relict of Wm. Gumba, esq. of the island of St. Martin.

Feb. 1. At Clifton, aged 24, Charles, third son of Rich. Tawney, esq. of Dimchurch, Warwickshire.

Feb. 6. At Bristol, the relict of Thomas Biddulph, esq. of Burton, Sussex.

At Cheltenham, in her 66th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Wm. Pickering Reid, of Lymington, Hants.

Feb. 9. Aged 75, Hannah, wife of Joseph Metford, esq. Berkeley-square.

Feb. 11. In Park-street, Bristol, Chas. Harvey, esq. son of the late Ald. Harvey.

HANTS.—*Jan. 23,* aged 84, Mr. Jonathan Wavell, senior Alderman of Newport.

Jan. 24. At Southampton, aged 71, Eliza dowager Lady Tichborne. She was a daughter of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden in Shropshire, esq., was married to Sir Henry Tichborne, the sixth and late Bart. of Tichborne in Hampshire, in 1777, and had issue Sir Joseph, the present Bart., six other sons, and three daughters. Sir Henry died in 1821.

Jan. 27. At Andover, aged 77, Kingston Fleet, esq.

Jan. 30. In her 37th year, Sophia, wife of John Sons Seward, esq. of Romsey.

Feb. 2. At Southampton, aged 59, the wife of Major Chudleigh.

Feb. 10. At Southampton, aged 17, Mary-Alicia, second dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Baird, eldest son of Sir James Baird, bart. of Slaughter Hall, Mid Lothian.

KENT.—*Lately.* At Beckenham, Richard Lea, esq. late of the Old Jewry, and formerly Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, to which he was elected in 1803, and resigned in 1808, without serving Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Feb. 1. At Sevenoaks, on his way to Hastings, aged 39, Robert Hogg, esq. of Cheapside.

Feb. 2. At Ramsgate, aged 74, the relict of Wm. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

At Hythe, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Deschamps, E.I.C.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 3.* In Lincoln, aged 80, Charlotte dowager Lady Nelthorpe. She was dau. of Andrew Willoughby, esq., was

married to Sir John the sixth and late Baronet, in 1772; and had issue Sir Henry, the present Bart.; two other sons and two daughters. Sir John died in 1799. Lady Nelthorpe's remains were removed for interment to *Lea*, the place of residence of her daughter, Lady Anderson.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 13.* At her apartments in the palace of Hampton Court, aged 98, Mrs. Amelia Brereton, widow.

Feb. 7. At Twickenham, aged 67, Rob. Scott, esq. M.D.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* Philip Meadows Martineau, esq. surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 25.* Aged 77, Christ. Blackett, esq. of Wylam.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 15.* At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 61, Wm. Hilton, esq. an Alderman of that borough.

OXON.—*Jan. 26.* At Henley-on-Thames, James Owthwaite, esq.

Jan. 27. At Oxford, the widow of John Oglander, D.D. Warden of New College, and uncle to Sir William Oglander, the present and sixth Bart. of Nunwell in the Isle of Wight. She was Mary Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Mr. Rayne of Netherburgh, Dorsetshire, was married in 1776, and left a widow in 1794. (See vol. LXIV. p. 180.)

Feb. 12. At Clifton, aged 24, Charles, third son of Rich. Tawney, esq. of the Lodge, near Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

SALOP.—Aged 102, Mrs. Eliz. Tooth, of Heath-hill, near Shiffnal.

Nov. 22. Aged 57, Robert Hill, gent. Coroner and senior member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

Jan. 18. In his 70th year, Thos. Lloyd, esq. of St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, and Glaugwnna, co. Carnarvon.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 6.* At the house of his niece, Mrs. Ricords, Bath, at an advanced age, Thos. Ridley, gent. of Croydon.

Jan. 27. In his 86th year, Capt. Murdoch Mackenzie, R.N. of Minehead. He was the last surviving officer who sailed round the world with Adm. Lord Byron.

Feb. 12. At Holcombe House, in the prime of life, Eliz. Mary, wife of I. Eyre Salmon, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Francis Edwards Whalley, esq. of Winscombe Court.

Jan. 28. At an advanced age, Tho. Welman, esq. of Poundesford Park.

Jan. 31. At Pyrland-hall, aged 71, the widow of Wm.-Walter Yea, esq. mother of Sir Walter-Walter Yea, the present and 2d Bart. of that place. She was Jane, daughter of Francis Newman, of Cadbury House, esq. and was married May 1, 1783. Her husband died, during the life of his father the first Sir William Yea, in 1804.

Lately. At Bath, aged 78, Katharine dowager Lady Waller. She was daughter of the Rev. Charles Moore; was married to

the Right Hon. Sir Robert Waller, Bart. first Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland, and M.P. for Dundalk, and had issue, the late Sir Robert Waller of Newport, co. Tipperary, the present Rev. Sir Charles Waller, of Writhlington-house, Somersetshire, two other sons and four daughters. Her Ladyship was left a widow in 1780.

At Cannington, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Maria, dau. of the late Mr. John Guy, of London.

Feb. 1. At Whatley, near Frome, aged 48, Mrs. Townsend, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Townsend, of West Pennard.

Feb. 4. At Bath, in his 87th year, very highly esteemed, John Parish, esq.

Feb. 17. At Kingsdon, in his 80th year, Aaron Moody, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Jan. 30. At Weybread, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Williams, M.A. Rector of Marlesford, and grand-niece of Nicholas Revett, esq. whose memory is perpetuated by those noble publications of "Palmyra, Balbeck, and the Ionian Antiquities." See vol. LXXIV. p. 690.

Jan. 31. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 87, James Oakes, esq. banker, senior member of the Corporation. During a long life devoted to commercial pursuits, he discharged with fidelity every civil, social, moral, and religious obligation.

SURREY. Jan. 29. At East Sheen, aged 74, Mrs. Barker.

At Carshalton Park, aged 19, John Estridge, esq. Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.

SUSSEX.—Jan. 29. At Petworth, where he had for many years resided, aged 74, Richard Willis, esq. Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy. He was appointed Post-Captain in 1790, and Rear-Admiral 1808; and was, it is believed, a brother of Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician for insane patients.

Lately. At Chichester, W. Gruggen, esq. M.D. one of the partners in the Sussex and Chichester Bank.

At Arundel, aged 62, Lady Caroline Sydney Kerr, aunt to the Marquess of Lothian. She was the second dau. of Wm.-John 5th Marquess, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Chichester Fortescue, esq. and the Hon. Elizabeth Wellesley, eldest dau. of Richard 1st Lord Mornington.

At Chichester, aged 92, Chas. Newland, esq. Elder Brother of the Hon. Trinity House.

Feb. 17. At Hastings, in his 25th year, Thos. Robt. Robson, esq. B.A. Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

WARWICK.—Jan. 18. At her brother's, Adm. Chambers, Rugby, aged 72, Maria, dau. of the late Thos. C. esq. of Studley, Warw.

Jan. 21. At Atherstone, aged 64, Mrs. Martha Waterman; and on the 22d, aged 63, Mrs. Eliz. Waterman.—These

highly-esteemed ladies were the daughters of the late Rev. W. Waterman, many years Rector of Burbach, co. Leicester, and the last descendants of a family long resident in Wiltshire.

WILTSHIRE.—Jan. 26. At Mere Vicarage, Louisa-Ursula, youngest dau. of the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan.

Feb. 3. At Newnton Priory, aged 80, the Hon. Jane, relict of Tho. Estcourt, esq. of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, and aunt to the Earl of Verulam. She was the eldest dau. of James, 2d Visc. Grimston, by Mary, dau. of John Askell Bucknall, esq., was married in 1774, and left a widow in 1822.

Feb. 6. At Warrens, aged 14, Harriet-Julia, 2d dau. of George Eyre, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Lately. At Ashgrove, Great Malvern, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester, and great-grandson of Edward Stillingfleet, D.D. Bishop of that See. The Prebendary died in 1817, and has a biographical notice in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 90. The lady now deceased was his second wife; she was the eldest daughter of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts., by Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Charles Farnaby, 1st Baronet of Wickham Court, Kent; and was consequently sister to the late Countess Onslow, and to Lady Dering. Mrs. Stillingfleet had two daughters, Anne and Charlotte. She has left the following sums to religious and charitable institutions; 300*l.* three per cents to the Worcester Infirmary; 100*l.* to the Worcester Dispensary; 50*l.* each to the Worcester Benevolent Institution and Lying-in Charity; 100*l.* each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

At Worcester, Wm. Ravenhill, esq. one of the Senior Members of the Corporation.

At Worcester, aged 103, Eliz. Griffiths.

At Evesham, aged 89, Mrs. Eliz. Horne: she has bequeathed 3,100*l.* to public charities.

YORK.—Lately. At Doncaster, aged 37, Rebecca, wife of Wm. Whitehead, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 11. At Leeds, aged 101, Mrs. Ellen Lievesley.

Jan. 17. At Scarborough, in her 97th year, Mrs. Williamson, of Lubberstone Hall, widow of the late Rich. Williamson, esq. of the Pavilion, near Scarborough.

At Richmond, aged 78, Thos. Biddle, esq. many years an officer in the North York Militia.

Jan. 23. At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Henry Soulbey, esq. late of Boston.

Jan. 24. Eliz. wife of Mr. H. Clapham, merchant, of Leeds, and eldest dau. of W. Frobisher, esq. of Aberford.

Jan. 27. Aged 58, Cha. Foster, esq. of North Cave.

Feb. 6. At *Whitby*, aged 61, Mr. John Bird, artist. He was one of those self-taught scholars who are more indebted to native genius than to early instructions. Without the advantages of a liberal education, he rose to eminence by the force of a strong original intellect, and habits of close application and persevering industry.

Feb. 7. In his 41st year, C. R. Alderson, M.D. Physician to the Hull General Infirmary, and Public Dispensary.

Feb. 13. Aged 68, Rich. Smithson, esq. of Malton, solicitor.

Feb. 15. Aged 50, H. Blaydes, esq. of High Paull, near Hedon. He was an acting magistrate for Nottinghamshire, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff during the alarming disturbances of the Luddites in the year 1812, and was formerly Major in the Third West York Militia.

WALES.—*Jan. 27* At Bangor, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Cotton, and eldest dau. of Dr. S. Fisher, of Bath.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Port-Glasgow, Lieut. John Carmichael, late Colonial Secretary at Prince Edward's Island.

Jan. 27. At Merksworth, Renfrewshire, aged 82, Jane, lady of Sir Paul Baghott, Knt. and only dau. of W. Maxwell, Esq. of Bredaland and Merksworth.

Near Dundee, James Craigie, a Chelsea pensioner. He was familiarly styled "Handy Craigie," from the circumstance of having lost both his hands in an engagement during the American war. He was an artilleryman, and came by the accident while sponging

his gun, which, having hung fire, suddenly went off, carrying away his hands and part of one of his arms. He was upwards of 80 years of age, and has been 50 years a pensioner at the least, during which time he has received from the country upwards of 1,800*l.* Mutilated as he was, he has had four wives in his time, to perpetuate whose memory he erected a stone in the Grey Friars' burying-ground, bearing the inscription,—“Erected by James Craigie, to the memory of his wives.”

Lately. Col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cupar Fife. His large estates are inherited by a relation, said to be a nephew, recently in poor circumstances, in a manufacturing town in the North of England.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 22.* At Malta, Margaret Lucy, wife of Lieut. H. N. Daniel, R. A. and only dau. of Sir Ludford Harvey.

Oct. 24. At St. Helena, Dr. Harman Cochrane, R. N.

Nov. 11. At Rosseau, Dominica, aged 69, Dr. John Greenway, one of the oldest inhabitants of that colony, in which he had been a resident for upwards of 40 years.

Nov. 22. At Port St. Mary's, Cadiz, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Nalder Hall, Esq. of Bowchurchyard.

Nov. 18. Aged 46, Mr. Anth. Strachan, of Manchioneal, Jamaica.

Nov. 25. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 22, the Hon. Geo. Joseph Stanhope, second son of Earl Stanhope, and grandson of Lord Carrington.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 20, to Feb. 17, 1829.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 1104	Males - 1131	} 2221	Between	2 and 5 204	50 and 60 191
Females - 1024	Females - 1090			5 and 10 89	60 and 70 220
Whereof have died under two years old		590		10 and 20 76	70 and 80 218
				20 and 30 147	80 and 90 91
				30 and 40 183	90 and 100 7
				40 and 50 195	

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
75 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	41 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 21.

Smithfield, Hay 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Straw 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Clover 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
St. James's, Hay 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Straw 1 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Clover 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Whitechapel, Hay 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Straw 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Clover 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef..... 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Lamb..... 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton..... 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 23 :
Veal..... 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2,595
Pork..... 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Calves 120
	Sheep..... 17,840
	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Feb. 23, 30*s.* 4*d.* to 34*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 76*s.* Mottled, 82*s.* Curd, 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, February 20, 1899,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	127 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	—	£ 2 1½
Barnsley	330 0	12 0	Manchester & Liverp. . .	£46 pm.	—
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.) . .	295 0	12 10	Stockton & Darlington . .	170 0	5 0
Brecknock & Abergav. . .	110 0	8 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Chelmer & Blackwater . .	102 0	5 0	East London	115 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Grand Junction	50 0	2 10
Cromford	400 0	18 0	Kent	31½	—
Croydon	2½	—	Manchester & Salford . .	36 0	—
Derby	170 0	6 0	South London	89 0	—
Dudley	59	3 0	West Middlesex	67½ 0	8 0
Ellesmere and Chester . .	111 0	3 15	INSURANCES.		
Forth and Clyde	600 0	25 0	Alliance	9½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 sd.	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	295 0	13 0	British Commercial . . .	4½	5½ p.ct
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grand Western	5½	—	Globe	151½	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	23½	—
Huddersfield	17 0	—	Hope Life	5½	0 6
Kennet and Avon	27½	1 5	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool . . .	460 0	18 0	Protector Fire	1 3 6	0 1 4
Leicester	—	18 0	Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Leic. and North'n	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Loughborough	3700 0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock) . .	260 0	8 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	850 0	35 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	235 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	76 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dillham . .	35 0	0 10	Bolanos	45 pm.	—
Neath	—	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) .	34 pm.	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & ls.	British Iron	6½	—
Peak Forest	97 0	2 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) . .	20 dis.	—
Regent's	25 0	—	General	6 pm.	—
Rochdale	103 0	4 0	Real Del Monte	100 0	—
Severn and Wye	25½	1 6	Tlalpujahua	25 0	—
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0	United Mexican	27 dis.	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	Welch Iron and Coal . . .	22½ dis.	—
Stourbridge	235 0	12 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stratford-on-Avon	42½	1 10	Westminster Chart'd. . .	51½	3 0
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
Swansea	270 0	15 0	City	185 0	10 0
Thames and Medway	4 0	—	Ditto, New	105 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red . . .	33 0	1 10	Imperial	36 0	—
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 1	Phoenix	par	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¾ sh.) . .	792½ 0	37 10	British	17 dis.	—
Warw. and Birming.	255 0	12 0	Bath	19½	0 16
Warwick and Napton	—	11 5	Birmingham	85 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford .	22 pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming.	61 0	2 10	Brighton	12 dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	28 0	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	83 0	—	Isle of Thanet	3½ dis.	5 p.ct.
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West India (Stock)	195 0	10 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock)	77 0	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock)	76 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Bristol	99½ 0	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agriculi) . .	7 par.	—
Do. New 7½ p. cent.	30 0	1 10	Auction Mart	32 0	—
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0	Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial . .	22½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 2½	24½	1 2 0	Canal Stock, 1st class . .	95 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7½	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class	86½	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Jan. 26, to Feb. 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
26	40	46	40	29, 08	fair	11	46	49	45	30, 30	cloudy
27	41	44	38	, 10	fair	12	45	47	48	, 24	cloudy
28	36	42	36	, 44	cloudy	13	48	49	43	, 16	cloudy
29	37	41	36	, 48	cloudy	14	45	48	44	, 16	cloudy
30	35	40	35	, 70	fair	15	49	51	47	, 08	cloudy
31	32	38	33	30, 10	cloudy	16	50	54	42	30, 00	fair
F.1	32	36	26	, 40	cloudy	17	45	50	36	29, 80	cloudy
2	30	28	24	, 50	fair	18	35	38	37	, 86	fair
3	29	30	30	, 50	fair	19	37	49	45	, 60	fair
4	37	39	42	, 30	rain	20	47	51	47	, 60	fair
5	45	45	38	, 16	cloudy	21	49	52	46	, 18	rain
6	39	42	44	, 29	rain	22	49	53	42	, 20	rain
7	48	48	44	, 15	cloudy	23	36	58	41	, 50	rain
8	34	38	35	, 35	cloudy	24	38	44	40	, 60	cloudy
9	40	45	38	, 30	cloudy	25	40	41	39	30, 10	cloudy
10	37	38	40	, 40	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to Feb. 24, 1829, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S. S. Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
28	211½	87½	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	20½	239	69 68 pm.		69 68 pm.
29	Hol.											
30	Hol.											
31	211½	88 7½	87½	7 96½	97	101½	105½	20½	238½	67 68 pm.		67 68 pm.
1	Sun.											
2	Hol.											
3	212	88½	88½	7 97½	97½	102½	106½	20½	239	66 67 pm.		66 67 pm.
4	212	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	102½	106½	20½		67 66 pm.		67 68 pm.
5	212½	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	102½	106½	20½	238	67 pm.		68 66 pm.
6	212½	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	102½	106½	20½	236	63 64 pm.		65 66 pm.
7	211½	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	101½	105½	20½		64 63 pm.		64 66 pm.
8	Sun.											
9	211½	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	102½	106½	20½	237	63 65 pm.		65 66 pm.
10	212	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	101½	105½	20½	236½	65 63 pm.	87½	65 66 pm.
11	212	88½	87½	7 97½	97½	101½	106½	20½	236	63 65 pm.	87	65 66 pm.
12	211	87½	87	7 97½	97½	101½	105½	20½	235	61 pm.		65 63 pm.
13	—	87½	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	20½		60 61 pm.	86½	63 61 pm.
14	210½	87½	86½	7 97½	97½	101½	105½	20½	230	58 57 pm.		60 61 pm.
16	210½	87	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	20½		48 50 pm.		58 56 pm.
17	211	87	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	19½		40 52 pm.		40 54 pm.
18	210½	87½	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	20½	230	47 50 pm.		47 52 pm.
19	210½	87½	87	7 97	97	101½	105½	20		50 52 pm.	87	51 52 pm.
20	—	87½	86½	7 96½	96½	101½	105½	20	231	50 pm.		52 53 pm.
21	211½	88½	87½	7 97	97	101½	105½	20½	232	55 pm.		53 58 pm.
23	—	88½	87½	7 97	97½	101½	105½	20	233	56 pm.		59 63 pm.
24	Hol.											

South Sea Stock, Feb. 8, 96½.—Feb. 4, 96½.—Feb. 9, 97½.—Feb. 10, 96½.—Feb. 14, 96½.

Old South Sea Annuitiess, Feb. 3, 88½.—Feb. 4, 88½.—Feb. 6, 88.—Feb. 10, 87½.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Norfolk..Norwich
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Nottingham 4..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2..Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4..Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2..Stockport
Southampton..Suffolk
Surrey 2...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield...Warw. 2
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Windsor
Wolverhampton
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MARCH, 1829.

[PUBLISHED APRIL 1, 1829.]

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

As a new and splendid edition of Walton's Angler is in the press, which will contain an *original* memoir of Izaak Walton, our readers are particularly solicited to favour the Editor with the loan of any letters or other MSS. relating to that person, or with a notice of any fact hitherto unpublished, concerning him, his family, or friends, which they may possess, directed to the care of Mr. Pickering, bookseller, Chancery-lane: such communications will be deemed a great favour, and will be properly acknowledged. Walton makes the hunter, in the second chapter, propose that they shall sing "*Old Rose*," which is presumed to refer to the ballad, "Sing, old Rose, and burn the bellows," of which every one has heard, but much trouble has been taken in vain to find a copy of it. Can any one of our readers refer to it?

We should be obliged to be informed whether the last report (between two and three months ago) of the death of that singular man, the Rev. C. C. Colton, was really correct. On receiving a confirmation of it, we shall publish in our Obituary such particulars as we can collect respecting him.

Our Correspondent W. H. will find his query (see Mag. for Feb. 124, 125) satisfactorily resolved in Dugdale's Warwickshire, pp. 615, 742, &c. ed. 1656, from authentic records.

A "RECLUSE" is informed, that the three Hundreds of Desborough, Stoke, and Burnham, in Bucks, are called the *Chiltern Hundreds*, and take their name from the Chalk Hills which run through Bucks and the neighbouring counties. The property of these Hundreds remaining in the Crown, a Steward is appointed at a salary of 20s. and all fees, which nominal office is accepted by any Member of Parliament who wishes to vacate his seat. See our General Index, vol. III. p. 83.—*Castor oil* is the product of the plant *Ricinus Americanus*, or *Palma Christi*; but *Oil of Castor* is from the *Castoreum* or bag of the Beaver.—*Copper* is considered a better conductor for preserving buildings from lightning than iron, and is not so liable to rust.

J. S. of Hull, observes, "The manner in which Ascension-day, commonly called Holy Thursday, is celebrated in this country, has often been a subject of my consideration. Scarcely any outward respect is paid to it: true, our Cathedrals have appropriate services and sermons on this day; but how do the great mass of the people celebrate it? The answer is obvious,—not at all. On Good Friday, and Christmas-day, the shops are closed, and business suspended; indeed, those days can scarcely be distinguished from Sundays, only the Society of Friends will not comply with the general custom. Now, in my opinion, the day on which the Ascension of our Redeemer is

celebrated, when he left this world of sin and misery to enter the eternal abodes of bliss, after accomplishing the salvation of mankind, ought to be observed with equal respect as those to which I have adverted."

J. S. B. remarks, "I see, by Graves's Cleveland, that in the first page of the Register of the Parish of Yarm, is the following extract from 'Ritual Rom. p. 409: Si infans non fuerit ex legitimo matrimonio natus, scribatur nomen, &c. (omnis tamen infamiae vitetur occasio.)' This is no doubt a part of the directions of the Church for the Baptism of Infants, and is to be found in some of the Rituals; if any of your readers can refer me to the particular edition I shall be obliged."

A SUBSCRIBER remarks, "In Walpole's Correspondence, he frequently alludes to '*Bootikins*.' What were they? I should have conjectured they were easy boots for gouty feet, but that Walpole speaks of the bootikins being applied to the breast as well as the feet."

A CORRESPONDENT says, "In a hamlet bearing the common name of *Ridgway*, and in the line of an ancient British trackway, which was afterwards adopted as a road by the Romans, there is a ford over a brook, which has uniformly borne the appellation of *Pis-Bridge*; and in the same neighbourhood is a road called *Hoo-Lane*. Can any of your readers tell the derivation and meaning of these terms?"

J. T. remarks, that the celebrated Locke is called the countryman of Professor Stewart, in pages 115 and 116. The fact is, Locke was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632, and died at the seat of Sir Francis Masham, at Oates, in Essex, 28th October, 1704, and his remains are interred in the church-yard of that village.

J. S. says, "in the official accounts of ceremonials observed at the Coronation of George the Fourth, and of others of our English Kings, the Prebendaries of Westminster Abbey are described as wearing '*rich copes*.' Now, I must plead ignorance respecting these '*rich copes*,' and shall be obliged by a description of their *make, colour*, &c. and if they in any way resemble those at present worn by the Roman Catholic Clergy?"

M. F. would feel obliged by any information relative to the family of Miss *Whitfield*, who married Archibald Earl of Islay (afterwards 8d Duke of Argyle), and died at Kensington, Sept. 1, 1728. She is said to have been the daughter of a Major W. formerly Paymaster of Marines. Her sister is supposed to have been mistress to John the great Duke of Argyle, and to have had by him a daughter named *Campbell*, who married — *Butler*, esq. Secretary to the Earl of Burlington.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Mr. URBAN, *Vicarage, Tavistock,*
March 17.

FROM the patriotic manner in which you have considered that important question now agitating the public mind, I venture to hope that you will readily admit a few observations on a point, that appears to me worthy of some attention at the present crisis.

I have remarked that, whenever any of the Protestant advocates for the Constitution have chanced to allude to the savage persecutions of the idolatrous Church of Rome, the Papist advocates invariably exclaim, "Oh, that was the spirit of the times; the Protestants persecuted the Papists just the same when they had the power." Now, this assertion I utterly deny, and I shall attempt to support my denial both by argument, and by facts drawn from historical record.

The assertions of our opponents rest on the fact, that, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, certain persons suffered for heresy or schism. I admit this to be true; but I will not, therefore, admit, that it was occasioned by the spirit of the reformed Church being as intolerant as that of Rome, even in its earliest period. In regard to Henry VIII. though he shook off the supremacy of the Pope, and suppressed monasteries, he was scarcely more deserving the name of Protestant of the reformed Church, than was his daughter, the cruel Mary. He had determined to repudiate Catherine, and, the Pope not granting an absolution for that purpose, he annulled the power of the Pope in England. He also determined to keep up his own assumed supremacy, by disarming the power of the Clergy: he destroyed, therefore, the monasteries, and, by distributing their revenues amongst his courtiers and nobles, took the best means in the world to prevent them from ever rising again.

Let any one read Henry the Eighth's Six Articles; and then say if he were other than a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding he shook off the power of the Pope. Can we then wonder if we see, in the latter part of his reign, some instances of burning for heresy? It was the lingering spirit of Popery that lighted the funeral fires. In the reign of Edward VI. I also admit that we find a few, though a very few, instances of persons suffering for what was termed heresy. But whence arose this? Not from any bigoted disposition in that virtuous young Prince; for it was not till after a strong and repeated denial, he could be brought to sign the warrant for the death of the only person who suffered for heresy by royal authority during his reign; and whilst he put his hand to the deed, he wept bitterly. These very acts may be traced to the leaven of the old religion of Rome, not even then completely extirpated.

The Reformation of the Church, like all other reformations, was gradual in its progress. It was night indeed when the Church of Rome prevailed. The light of the Reformation broke gently upon the world: there was a dawn before it spread into the full effulgence of its meridian, and the task undertaken by the Reformers was not to be suddenly or easily accomplished. Not only was the judgment of men to be called into play, the reason to be informed, but the most difficult of all tasks, that of eradicating rooted prejudices and violent passions, was to be effected. There was a high-minded intolerance, a non-enduring pride of opposition about the followers of the Roman Church, which was the very last thing conquered: and hence was it, that amongst many who confessed they were in error, when they believed the Pope to be as infallible as God upon earth, who admitted that transubstantiation was a corruption of the sacrament, that image worship was

abomination, that one Mediator was sufficient, even Christ,—I affirm, that very many persons who allowed all these things, still, for a time, adhered to their old leaven of intolerance, and that they derived it, not from the new light they received from the Reformation, but from the darkness of the old spirit of Rome, that still lingered about them. It was this spirit that made some, who called themselves Protestants and reformers, condemn the Anabaptists as heretics and schismatics. And can we wonder this should be the case? Can we feel surprised that so great, so total a change in the Church as that produced by the Reformation, should not be brought to perfection in a day?

As the doctrine of the reformed Church spread itself abroad, it became daily more studied and better understood, till at length all men who professed it, confessed, that the sword of the Spirit in religious matters, was very different from a sword of steel; and that the fire of the cloven tongues which descended from the Holy Ghost, was no fire to burn the bodies of men for the sake of that spirit. As these doctrines became better understood, I repeat it, all intolerance, as far as regarded bodily punishment, was entirely discountenanced and discontinued. When, I would ask, was this ever known to be the case in the Church of Rome? Let the history of the Inquisition speak the answer, Never.

In the reign of that bigot, commonly known by the name of bloody Queen Mary, 282 persons were burnt alive for heresy; twelve thousand clergy were turned adrift to starve as exiles abroad, or to perish at the stake if they remained at home; whilst imprisonments, tortures, fines, confiscations, and oppressions of all kinds and descriptions, were too numerous to be even accurately known: and yet, at this day, certain persons, advocating the cause of the Romish Church, have dared, either wilfully or ignorantly, to assert, that under Elizabeth the Papists suffered as severely as did the Protestants under Mary.

The manifold cruelties and oppressions which the unhappy Protestants endured in the reign of Mary, certainly did create (and how could it be otherwise?) bitter feelings against the Roman Catholics; and in some instances there might be traced a spirit

of retaliation; whilst here and there some person, calling himself a member of the reformed Church, but, in fact, still mingling with his principles the leaven of Popery, did persecute an enemy when he had the power to do so. But this was so far from emanating from the *spirit of the reformed Church*, that Bonner, the vilest wretch that ever lighted the fires of Smithfield, found no other punishment than that of being confined in the Marshalsea prison, where he lived for ten years, and died unmolested.

As to the hangings, drawings, and quarterings of the Roman Catholics, with which it has of late become common to charge Elizabeth, those very acts may with truth be referred to Rome itself as the cause, since almost all the persons so suffering (excepting such as were condemned for crimes to this day subject to the penal laws of England) were traitors, Jesuits, recusant priests, and conspirators of all kinds, purposely sent into this kingdom, or encouraged, by Rome itself, to destroy the Person and Government of the great heretical Protestant Queen. So notorious was this fact, that it was commonly said, Cardinal Allen's book (written at Louvain to prove the lawfulness of putting to death, by any means, a heretic Sovereign,) had alone nearly worn out the gallows at Tyburn, so many having undertaken plots for her destruction after reading that book. Nor must it be forgotten, that this precious composition of Cardinal Allen recommending murder was approved by the Pope, who, in order to make the recommendation more stirring, promised immediate admission into Heaven to any person who, having succeeded in the death of Elizabeth, should be taken, and suffer loss of life for the act. Indeed, so numerous and so daring were the plots, year by year, carried on against her life by the Roman Catholics, that it could only have been by the especial interference of Providence that she escaped them all. The plot of Ballard and Babington is the most known, because Mary Queen of Scots was concerned in it; but there were many others quite as desperate, that were happily frustrated.

I now come to mention what appears to me the most important of all points to be considered at this crisis, and yet it is that which has been repeatedly held in derision amid the

blindness of these times. I allude to the danger of forming any union with, or giving any political countenance to, the Church of Rome. Let any man in his senses calmly sit down and study the Revelation of St. John. Let him take as a guide, or as a help, the Commentators on it; and, if he can read but for half an hour without being convinced that the Church of Rome is the great Antichrist so fearfully cursed and denounced of God, he is blind past hope of recovery. But if, on the contrary, he is convinced that she is indeed "*Babylon the Great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth;*" that in her may be found "*the blood of prophets and of saints,*" what, I say, is the madness of that man, who would wish his country (hitherto by God's blessing having been numbered with "*the witnesses*" who rose up against her and cast her out,) now to invite her in, and, by giving her political power, afford her the very means to spread her fornications (the Scripture term for idolatry) abroad! Surely the individual or the country that does this, becomes as much a participator in her crimes, as that man becomes a participator in the crime of theft, who opens the door of his neighbour's house to admit the robber, even though he should not himself share in the spoil. Search, I say, the Scriptures from beginning to end, under the Law, under the Gospel, in the Prophecies, and you will find that no sin is altogether so abhorrent to God as that of idolatry. And most justly is it so; since every such religion, from that of the sacrifices to Moloch, to those offered by Rome, which substitutes a false worship for a true, (and what is this but idolatry?) encourages almost every other sin that is known to man.

When the kings and the merchants of the earth (who bewail the fall of the mystical Babylon, the Romish Church) rehearse the articles of her guilty trade, they close the catalogue with "*slaves, and the souls of men.*" Nor can we wonder that of all the idolatries on the face of the globe, that of Rome should be the most fearfully denounced, when we consider its abominations are founded on the sacred name and word of Jesus Christ. God has destined the full measure of his wrath to fall upon that guilty Church; and terrible, though merciful, is the warning given

to all men who are still of the number of "*the witnesses*" that have risen up against her, not to be partakers of her sin or of her fall: "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues, for her sins have reached unto Heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." Idolatrous and abominable as the Church of Rome is declared to be by the Revelation, yet far be it from the Protestant Church to persecute her as she persecuted us. But very different from a spirit of persecution is that of *discouragement*, and it is that we are bound to follow. Did the Jews, when they were the chosen people of God, take into their fellowship and into their councils the Heathen, by whom they were surrounded? and if they did so, in defiance of God's warning, did he not make their "pleasant sin" a bitter scourge to them? And even so, I fear, will He do to England, if she pollutes the pure and hitherto sanctified temple of her laws and of her faith, by mingling within its walls the worshippers of Christ and of the Antichrist. It is an act that cannot, that will not come to good; and, though it is a misfortune to be thus excluded, yet great is the guilt of that man or of that country, by whom the followers of idolatry shall be adopted.

To speak thus boldly I know, at the present time, will be offensive to many; but when the Prophet has thus openly denounced the Church of Rome, "as a woman sitting upon a scarlet-coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy," I know not why modern liberality should close our lips upon her real name and nature; and, though God has hitherto permitted her to have her reign, till the fulness of time fixed by Him for her punishment shall be arrived, yet we cannot for a moment imagine that the blessing of God has gone with her. Wanting that blessing, (which has enabled the true Church to rise again, notwithstanding all the persecutions she has undergone,) the Church of Rome has been compelled to uphold itself on fraud, worldly force, and consummate hypocrisy; and every one of these things being employed in her support is clearly pointed out in the Revelation of St. John. To that sacred book, and to those wise, learned, and good men, who have so ably commented upon it, I would refer all

persons desirous to be informed on this most serious subject, feeling that all remarks I could offer would be vain and presumptuous.

Yours, &c. ANNA E. BRAY.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a reader of philosophical history and travels, I beg to lay before you the following consequences of certain popular projects of the day.

1. *Slave Trade.* The violent abolition so furiously pressed, would take from the crown of Great Britain the West Indies.

2. *Missionary Societies* would, if urged in the same violent manner, detach the East Indies from our empire, and occasion the flight or massacre of all the Europeans.

3. The *Bible Society* would spread spurious versions of the Scriptures over the whole world, and expend enormous sums of money in throwing away bibles among those who will never read them, because they cannot read.

4. *Evangelical Preaching*, through utter neglect of impressing the duties of man and the conditions of salvation, makes people regardless of their actions, and teaches them to depend upon profession only, for future happiness.

5. *Religious enthusiasm* converts the ignorant into fanatics, who think that they do God service by committing the most atrocious acts; even murder, arson (as at York Minster), &c. &c.

The certain results of all these projects are very serious civil and political evils, namely, dismemberment of the empire in the two first; corruption of the Scriptures and knavish speculation in the third; and dangerous demoralization of the people in the fourth and fifth.

It matters not, that sophistry and cant are employed in propagating and advocating these mischievous bubbles; the facts are proved, and the consequences self-evident; not that it is desirable that good objects should not be patronised; but the truth is, that the measures for effecting these objects are designed in the most palpable folly, a folly which would defeat the success of them, and occasion an irreparable mischief to the whole country. Nevertheless, for the support of these impracticable and dangerous speculations, the people are factionised, and more than

a hundred thousand pounds per annum detracted from useful charities at home. Why do they exist? Because particular individuals get by them worldly repute and pecuniary advantage.

ANTI-QUACKERY.

Mr. URBAN, Kellington, Feb. 13.

IN order to investigate, and in consequence to furnish a more explicit and satisfactory answer to the enquiry of your correspondent Z. A. at p. 504 of your December Magazine, (who there asks the following question: "A religious house being seized of the advowson of A., a vicar was regularly endowed. On the dissolution; the advowson and rectorial tithes came to the crown, and were granted to a layman. After a considerable time had passed, the gentleman who was in possession conveyed them to the vicar for the time being, or in trust for him. They have been enjoyed so ever since. Is the church now a rectory or a vicarage?") it may be, perhaps, not be deemed irrelevant to take a short view of the origin and nature of ecclesiastical establishments in this kingdom.

For the first six or seven centuries after the first propagation of Christianity in England, and prior to its distribution into parishes, all tithes, oblations, and ecclesiastical profits whatsoever, seemed to have belonged exclusively to the *parochial* bishops, who invariably resided along with their clergy, presbyters, and deacons, in their cathedral church. At this period, therefore, in the nature of things, it was impossible that religious benefices could be invested in the hands of any layman, or be employed for any secular purposes whatever. Such was the practice of our British, as well as afterwards of our more recent Saxon ancestors. The rites of religion were performed alone in these united choirs: to them the whole population of the district, or *parochia*, or diocese, were under the necessity of resorting, more especially at the solemn times and seasons of devotion.

In progress of time, and in consequence of the increasing population, and the very great distance at which many parts of the same district were necessarily situated from this centre of unity, many inconveniencies were found to result. In order more fully to satisfy the craving wishes of those early converts for religious instruction,

and for the more ready administration of sacred rites, the bishops were induced to send out missionaries into the more remote parts, who, nevertheless, regularly returned to their stationary abodes, and as regularly gave a due account to their diocesans of their labours and successes in their several peregrinations.

At what period of time the division in England into rural parishes, and the foundation of churches adequate to them, was first instituted, seems to be uncertain. It is, perhaps, not attributable to any one act, or to any particular age. Sometimes the itinerant preachers found it advisable to settle; more permanently, amongst a liberal people, and by their assistance to found a church. Sometimes such establishments have owed their origin even to royal bounty, which was induced, through pious motives, to rear and endow a sacred fabric in their country villas, and seats of pleasure and retirement, for the more immediate convenience of their court and retinue. Hence proceeded the original of *free chapels*. The Thanes, or greater and more powerful lords, soon followed the same example: hence the patronage of laymen.

The right, however, of the bishop still continued unimpaired, both in respect of spirituals and temporals. To him still belonged the sole cure of souls. To him was still attached the same spiritual and temporal power over his officiating clergy, as belonged to the baron over his tenantry. As each tenant was, in some way or other, subservient to his temporal lord, for retaining peaceable possession of his estates, so the presbyter made a similar return of some part of the parochial profits to his bishop, for the security of enjoying the remainder. Various causes, however, at length conspired to divert many of these parochial emoluments from the immediate use of the bishop and his clergy. The more powerful and richer patrons were, by monastic arts, induced to bring all their offerings, and to communicate in some religious foundation, or in the cell of some particular recluse. This discretionary allotment of oblations, though in some instances injurious to particular parishes, did not in the least tend to violate the rights of the national church, or clergy. The donors invariably considered them as sa-

cred to the altar, and did not presume to alienate them to any ordinary-temporal uses.

Though the whole emolument of a diocese was thus, at the first, at the sole receipt and disposal of the bishop, yet that there might appear some show of justice in the expenditure and application of it, the ecclesiastical fund was generally divided into four parts; one was appropriated to sustain the fabric and ornaments of the church, another was allotted to the officiating priest, a third to the poor and necessitous travellers, and a fourth was reserved for the more immediate supply of the collegiate body. When, however, these collective societies began, through the increasing piety or superstition of the times, to be more magnificently endowed, they were also induced tacitly to recede from a scrupulous demand of their fourth part, and the parish priest thus became the receiver and distributor of the three remaining, as the bishop had been before; still, however, holding himself bound to expend them, as heretofore, in acts of benevolence and religion.

This tripartite division soon gave rise to many and considerable disorders. The lay-patrons and founders of ecclesiastical establishments were speedily induced to infer from it, that a third part of the revenues was amply sufficient for the maintainance of an acting minister, and, in consequence, undertook to appropriate the two remaining parts to themselves, still professing to apply this surplus entirely to the purposes of religion and hospitality. By degrees they proceeded so far as to retain them in their own hands, and at length, even to get themselves infeofed in them, and ultimately to devise them to their heirs. This was practised more especially within their own demesnes. Hence, perhaps, parishes became co-extensive with the manors of their respective lords, and may possibly account for the inconvenient situations of many churches at the present day, they having originally been placed near the residence or in the midst of the territory of their ancient original founders. These powerful Thanes at last seized upon the whole prædial tithes, and left the altarage, (which consisted merely of voluntary oblations,) and the smaller dues, as the portion of the secular or officiating clergy. Conscience,

however, at length becoming predominant, these powerful patrons were induced to make a laudable restitution of the perpetual advowson of many benefices so seized, to some particular individual, or to some collective ecclesiastical body. This restitution is supposed completely to have taken place prior to the reformation.

In the monasteries, for some time, was almost entirely invested the cure of souls. Distant and sequestered districts were supplied with officiating clergy from the parent society. These actually serving monks took the ecclesiastical duties upon themselves in turn, either by rotation, or to satisfy some penitential order which had been imposed upon them by their superiors. At length, however, such changes, intermissions, and scandalous abuses in the pastoral care had crept into the church, that they began to attract the serious attention of the respective diocesans to which they belonged. The bishops, in order to maintain their own respectability, were constrained by degrees to restrain the monks from the personal cure of souls, and compel them to retain sufficient and able men, (*capellans, vicars, or curates*, for all these are nearly the same office,) with a competent salary, and altogether independent of the monastery, to supply the vacant offices of parish priests in the distant churches and chapels belonging to them, and to confine the monks entirely to the cloister. Hence, perhaps, the first distinction and separate division of tithes originally appropriated to the rector and vicar. In the first instance, both rectors and vicars were necessarily ecclesiastics, or religious foundations. Prior to the time of Henry VIII. lay impropriations were altogether unacknowledged, either by law or reason. Such tenures, however, by various arts and machinations of sacred-traffic- ing individuals and corporate bodies, (for such existed even in those early times,) rapidly increased. In a short period of time, (such is generally the swift advance of evil,) we find favours of this kind procured by paying a certain compensation at Rome, for secular colleges, for chantries, for lay hospitals, for guilds and other aggregate bodies, for military orders, nay, for nunneries, thus constituting even women rectors of parishes. The example extended itself to *individuals*,

to parish priests, who in populous and rich districts procured a vicar to be endowed, upon whom they devolved the cure of souls, while they continued to have the more lucrative rectory settled upon themselves and their heirs, as a *sine-cure* for ever.

From this account of the first nature of ecclesiastical endowments, it may be observed in what manner rectorial and vicarial tithes have, in the present day, become so much perplexed and confounded. Whenever the small oblations, &c. were found inadequate to the support of the vicar, the patron or rector was held bound, from the rectorial revenue, to supply the deficiency: and if at any time the vicarial tithes were superabundant for this purpose, then a part of them again reverted into the hands of the patron for the uses of hospitality and benevolence. Hay, for instance, and agistment is occasionally a rectorial or vicarial right. The rectorial claim seems to apply to every production of nature; the vicarial merely to that part of them which was originally granted by their endowments, or afterwards paid by subsequent usage.

Hence the answer to the question of your correspondent, at first alluded to, seems to be clear. Every benefice is held by a rector, who may be a layman, a corporate body, or an ecclesiastic, to whom the great tithes of right belong; and an endowed vicar, to whom, by equal right, the smaller dues, whatever they may be, are appended. These may, through various contracts, civil and religious, be mutually interchanged. A vicarage may become a rectory by the adjunction of all the primitive rights of the original founder and patron, in whom alone they seem to be united, to the existing vicar; and a rectory may be changed into a vicarage by the same conveyance, by the patron retaining the prædial, and continuing only the smaller emoluments to his delegated substitute.

In the case mentioned by Z. A. all the rectorial as well vicarial rights being vested by will in the then incumbent, the vicarage becomes necessarily a rectory. It may, however, be suggested, that the same power which was able to unite, may be inherent in the present possessor or patron, if such should still exist, with the approbation of his diocesan, again to disjoin them.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

MR. URBAN, *March 1.*
THE accompanying view of a village church in Gloucestershire, will, I am persuaded, be allowed to possess a larger share of interest than is commonly the property of similar buildings. It has been for several generations in the patronage of the family of Jenkinson; was the burial-place of the first Earl of Liverpool, and has recently received the ashes of his son, the illustrious statesman of whom you gave so satisfactory a memoir, and so pleasing, and at the same time just, a character, in your Magazine for January.

The parish of Hawkesbury is situated in the Hundred of Grumbold's Ash, in part on the great ridge of the lower Cotswold hills, and about twenty-four miles south of Gloucester. It is of very considerable extent, having been computed to exceed a circumference of thirty miles. There are two ancient chapels in the hamlets of Little Badminton and Tresham.

The manor first came into the possession of the Jenkinson family about 1620. The purchase was made by Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot in Oxfordshire, knight, whose son, Sir Robert, also styled of Walcot, was created a baronet, by letters patent, dated May 18, 1661. The late Premier's father, on becoming a lord of the Treasury in 1780, was created by patent, dated August 21 that year, Baron Hawkesbury; but he was then lord in expectancy only of the estate, which devolved upon him, with the baronetcy, on the death of his first cousin, Sir Banks Jenkinson, in 1790. The manorial house at Hawkesbury, though once occupied by the family, was not well constructed or situated, and was, it is believed, even then a ruin. The village, generally called Hawkesbury Upton, is built upon a hill; but the church, as was the manor-house, is situated in a close valley, at the foot of a very picturesque knoll.

The Church (*Plate I.*) is the chief of a deanery, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is divided into a nave and two aisles; and the original structure is presumed to have been the work of the abbey of Pershore, to which the benefice was appropriated. The body, however, was rebuilt in the sixteenth century by the family of Butler of GENT. MAG. *March, 1829.*

Badminton, to one of whom the manor and great tithes were granted at the suppression of Pershore Abbey in 1546, and whose arms, three covered cups, remain carved in stone.

In the chancel are the memorials of the Jenkinson family. The earliest is on a handsome mural monument, representing a lofty pyramid, with a canopy of drapery, and of which a plate is given in Bigland's History of Gloucestershire:

"In memory of Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart., who departed this life August 8, in the year of our Lord 1766, in the 46th year of his age. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson, Bart. by Catherine his wife, third daughter of Sir Robert Dashwood, of Northbrook, in the County of Oxford, Bart. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., but left no issue; yet let his name be preserved to posterity for his filial piety, his conjugal love, and fraternal affection, and all those virtues which best adorn the honest English gentleman and sincere Christian. Fortified with these, he bore with patience a long and painful illness, till he resigned his soul with faith and confidence into the hands of his Creator. Disdain not, reader! what, from too high a veneration for more glaring and ostentatious characters, thou mayest be taught to think a very humble encomium; for, remember that purity of life and integrity of manners will receive the truest praise at the last day, from Him who is the supreme judge of all virtue and merit, and who alone can assign them their due reward."

On a tall mural tablet, handsomely formed by Westmacott, are the following inscriptions:

"Sacred to the memory of Charles Earl of Liverpool, who, during the long and eventful reign of George III., filled various and important offices of trust and responsibility in the State.

"Descended from an ancient and respectable family, long resident at Walcot near Chertbury, in the county of Oxford, he saw, when very young, its then representative obliged to alienate the family mansion, and a considerable portion of the estate.

"By his talents, industry, and exertions, during the course of a long and successful life, he raised himself to the dignity of the Peerage; first, as Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury in the county of Gloucester, and afterwards as Earl of Liverpool; and he had the happiness of transmitting those honors, (together with the Baronetage, and remainder of the family estate, to which he had succeeded in 1790,) to his posterity.

"As a statesman, he will be long remembered for the many important public measures which he originated, more especially for those which had for their object the improvement of the navigation and commerce of Great Britain.

"As an author, he acquired the greatest celebrity, from, 1st. his *Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England*, in 1756; 2dly. *A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations*, in 1758; 3dly. *A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm in a Letter to the King*, 1805. The two last of these treatises are universally considered as standard books on the important subjects to which they relate, and afford proofs of extensive reading, sound principles, and deep thinking, never surpassed in any works on political law or political economy. It was impossible for a public servant, so situated and so distinguished, not to feel a strong and sincere attachment to the gracious Sovereign in whose service he continued upwards of forty years; and in the last years of his life, he had an opportunity of expressing his feelings to that beloved Sovereign, in the dedication of his *Treatise on the Coin of the Realm*.

"He was twice married; first, to Amelia, daughter of William Watts, esq., formerly Governor of Fort William in Bengal: she died in 1770. By her he had one son, Robert Banks Jenkinson, born June 8th, 1770, who succeeded him in his title and estates. Secondly, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart., and widow of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., by whom he had one son and one daughter, Charles Cecil Cope, born May 29th, 1784; and Charlotte, married to the Hon. James Walter Grimston, now Earl of Verulam, born June 8th, 1783. Born May 16th, 1729. Died December 17th, 1808."

"Here reposeth all that was mortal of Amelia, wife of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool. She was eldest daughter of William Watts, Esq., first a Member, and then a President of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, during that memorable period when the British authority and influence first acquired the ascendancy in India. She died, alas! on the 19th July, 1770, at the age of nineteen, from having given birth to her only child, Robert Banks Jenkinson.

"Hence, Adulation! to proud Sculpture fly,
Nor wound this honest marble with a lie;
The truth she lov'd inscribes her gentle dust,
Which almost blushes yet at praise, though just.

Of symmetry, the coldest breast to charm,
Of modesty, to check a wish too warm;
Of manners soft, by elegance refin'd,
Nature's pure gift, with not an art combin'd;

O'er every gesture, all she look'd, or said,
Propriety its happy influence shed;
In her soft converse cheerfully sedate,
Joy assum'd wings, and Grief forgot its weight.

Superior to the world in life's gay stage,
She liv'd, a heaven-born pattern to the age!

The late Theodosia-Louisa, Countess of Liverpool, was interred at Hawkesbury in 1821. (see our vol. xci. i. 565.) A seated figure of her Ladyship by Chantrey, was exhibited at Somerset-house a few years ago, and is believed to be intended for a monumental memorial, though it remains at present in the mansion at Combe-Wood. There are other handsome monuments in Hawkesbury Church; one in particular erected since the publication of Bigland's "*History of Gloucestershire*," is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. Potter Cole, A. M., who died on the 24th of March, 1802, in the 97th year of his age. He was vicar of the parish for the very extraordinary period of seventy-three years. The present incumbent is the Rev. Henry J. Randolph, presented by the Earl of Liverpool in 1813, and to whom I must acknowledge my obligations in the composition of this brief account.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, 20, Cadogan-place,
28 Feb.

MY friend, Edward Evans, of Eytton-hall, co. Hereford, Esq. has in his possession a very curious and valuable manuscript of Welsh pedigrees, the title of which may be thus translated: "The pedigrees of three Counties of North Wales above Conwy, out of the book written by Lewis Dwnn, deputy herald, with his own hand, at this present time done by Lewis Owen, of Peniarth, in Merionethshire, Esq. In that is every gentleman, and his own attestation of his pedigree, by putting his name with his own hand, thus giving it authority and certainty; and this copy was made from the original in the archives of Thomas Mostyn, of Gloddaith, Esq. and collated by William Hughes and John Davies, who have attested it. It was written in the year 1685." At the foot of every page occurs the following, written in English: "This page agrees with y^e original, being compared by us, Will^m Hughes, John Davies."

Lewis Done's manuscript being no longer in the library at Gloddait, this copy is rendered additionally valuable. Lewys Dwn or Lewis Done was appointed Deputy Herald for all Wales, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, and William Flower, Norroy, Kings of Arms, in the year 1580; and the visitation contained in this manuscript comprises a period from the year 1588 to 1615. Any of your Correspondents who would point out where his commission is to be found, would do a real service to those who feel interested in these matters; for, at the College of Arms, where it might be expected that a register of such transactions would be kept, a great portion of the archives form a confused and undigested mass, heaped up in a closet, in a way calculated to deter any one from wading through their contents. The number of pedigrees in the Eytton manuscript is nearly four hundred; but it is not quite the truth that all of them are attested by the parties themselves. The dates are given to 175, and but 138 have to them the signatures. These, as they show who enjoyed the particular estates at the periods mentioned, I send you in the order they were collected by Lewis Done.

All dated 1588.

- Y Plas newydd* owenn Aber Conwy, co. Caernarvon; Robert Wynn; 8 June.
Trev Aber Conwy, do.; Hugh Hookes; 8 June.
Pen Maen Mawr, do.; Robert ab Richard; 9 June.
Gwaedir, do.; John Wynn, Knt.; 11 June.
—— do.; Griffith Wynn; 13 June.
Cae'r Milwr, do.; ——— 14 June.
—— do.; Owen Wynn; 14 June.
Y Pantglâs, do.; Thomas Vaughan; 16 June.
Trev Aber Conwy, do.; William Prichard; 19 June.
Bodsilin, co. Anglesey; Robert Owen; 4 July.
Y Llechwedd Uwchav, co. Caernarvon; Wm. Coetmor; 5 July.
Penrhyn, do.; Piers Griffith; 6 July.
Y Vaenol, do.; Thos. Williams; 7 July.
Aber, do.; George Mason; 15 July.
Peallyn, co. Mer.; John Cadwalader; 21 July.
Llanuwchllyn, do.; Robert Vaughan; 22 July.
Ynysmaengwyn, do.; ——— 22 July.
- Y Bryngwyn, do.; Gawn Vaughan; 23 July.
Trev Bryg, do.; John Edwardes; 23 July.
Llan Vachreth, do.; Hugh Nanney; 24 July.
Yr rhiw gôch, do.; Rob. Lloyd; 25 July.
Trawsnydd, do.; Rich. Nanney; 26th July.
Y Vaner Gymer, do.; John Powys; 28 July.
Caer Runwch, do.; Tudor Vachan; 28 July.
Dol Gellai, do.; John Owen; 28 July.
Maes y Pandi, do.; Rees Hughes; 29 July.
Penniarth, do.; Wm. ab Dd. Lloyd; 2 Aug.
Y Plas yn y rofft Towyn, do.; ——— 5 Aug.
Dol y Gelynen, do.; ——— 13 Sep.
Cors y Gedol, do.; Griffith Vaughan; 16 Sep.
Llwyn Griffri, do.; Hugh Gwyn; 16 Sep.
Llan Aber, do.; Griffith Williams; 17 Sep.
Ystum Cegid, co. Caernarvon; John Wynne Owen; 19 Sep.
Y Gwyn Vryn, do.; Rich. ab John; 19 Sep.
Pennarth, do.; Hugh Gwyn; 20 Sep.
Pwllheli, do.; Thos. ab. John Wynn; 22 Sep.
Bôdvel yn Lllyn, do.; Hugh Gwyn; 22 Sep.
—— do.; Griffith ab Sion; 22 Sep.
Llandudwen, do.; Thos. Madryn; 23 Sep.
Cevn Llanvair, do.; Hugh ab Richard ab Dd.; 23 Sep.
Y Plas yn y Wern Vawr, do.; John Wynn; 23 Sep.
Pencoed, co. Caernar.; Thos. Owen; 24 Sep.
Y Perkin, do.; John ab Howel Vychan; 24 Sep.
Llan Aber, co. Merioneth; ——— 8 Oct.
Harddlech, do.; Rich. Themelby; 11 Oct.
Llan Vair, do.; Rich. Owen; 11 Oct.
Bwlch Coed Dyfryn, do.; Jenk. ab. Robert; 11 Oct.
Pengwern, do.; Maurice Lewis; 14 Oct.
Bron y Voel, do.; Rich. Lewis; 14 Oct.
Dol y Dyryvyd, do.; John ab Rob. ab How.; 15 Oct.
Hendre'r Mur, do.; Jenn ab Rhys Wynn; 15 Oct.
Harddlech, do.; Rob. Morgan; 19 Oct.
Y Parke, do.; John Roberts; 20 Oct.
Talhenbont, co. Caer.; Rob. Vaughan; 23 Oct.
Y Celynennau, do.; Wm. Morys, Knt.; 24 Oct.
Bryn y Ceirw, do.; Rob. Wynn; 24 Oct.
Beumaris, co. Angl.; Rob. Vaughan; 26 Oct.
Llan Sadwrn, do.; Thos. Rowland.
Mynachlog Llan Vaes, do.; Rich. White; 30 Oct.
Yr Hên Llys, do.; Thos. Hampton; 30 Oct.
Hirdrev Aig, do.; Ellen Thomas; 30 Oct.
Llan Gristiolus, do.; ——— 1588 and 1608.
Caernarvon, co. Caer.; Wm. Boulde; 31 Oct.
Pen Mynydd, co. Anglesey; David Owen Theoder; 1 Nov.
Caer Vryn, do.; Owen ab Rob. Owen; 2 Nov.
Bôdaron, do.; John Wyllyam; 3 Nov.
Y Plas yn Ardderch, do.; Rhys Thomas; 3 Nov.
Trev y Bardd, do.; Grif. ab. Dav. ab. John; 3 Nov.
Amhlwch, do.; Harry ab John ab Rees; 4 Nov.
Ty mawr yn y Drysglwyn, do.; Wm. ab Rees ab. Jenn.; 4 Nov.
Bôdewryd, do.; Hugh Lewis; 5 Nov.

* This "new mansion," as it is called, still exists, though now inhabited by poor families. In one of the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, is an account of the discovery of an ancient bow and some articles of apparel in it.

Llan Vair Yngwaredog, do.; Pysers Lloyd : 5 Nov.

Y Cichley, do.; Wm. Griffith; 5 Nov.

Y Chwaen, do.; Wm. Lewis; 6 Nov.

Pyrssaddved, do.; Wm. Lewis; 6 Nov.

Trev Hwva, do.; John ab Morys Grif; 6 Nov.

Trev Ddavydd, do.; Row. Owen; 7 Nov.

Trev Draeth, do.; Dav. Mredyth; 7 Nov.

Treveilir, do.; John Owen; 8 Nov.

Tal y Llyn, do.; Hugh Woods; 7 Nov.

Llangadwaladr, do.; Rich. Williams; 7 Nov.

Manaw, do.; Elis Griffith; 8 Nov.

Bodeon, do.; Owen ab Hugh; 8 Nov.

Broudeg, do.; Lewis ab Owen ab Meirig; 11 Nov.

Mosoglen, do.; Hugh ab Rhys Wynn; 11 Nov.

Bodowyr, co. Anglesea; Rowland Mredydd; 12 Nov.

Y Plâs ym Erw, do.; Owen Holland; 12 Nov.

Caernarvon, co. Caernarvon; Rowl. Pulstone; 16 Nov.

Do., do.; John Griffyth; 16 Nov.

Glynllivon, do.; William Glyn; 19 Nov.

Y Plâs Newydd; do.; Wm. ab Richard; 20 Nov.

Clynog Vawr, do.; William Glyn; 20 Nov.

Maessog Bachwen, do.; Rob. ab John ab Mredith; 21 Nov.

Eleirion, do.; John ab Hugh; 21 Nov.

Y Plâs yn y dyfryn, do.; Mred. ab Thos. ab Rob.; 22 Nov.

Mylltyn, do.; Roland ab Roberts; 22 Nov.

Bodwrda, do.; ———— 23 Nov.

Dated 1592.

Y Plâs yn Rhiwadedg, co. Merioneth; Elis ab Wm. Lloyd; 1 Aug.

Bedd Celert, do.; John ab Cadwaladr; 8 Nov.

Dated 1594.

Pen Machno, do.; John ab Hugh; 7 Jan.

Y Bala ymheallyn, do.; Cad. ab Rhydderch; 13 Jan.

Y Plâs Ynghrogen, do.; David ab Morgan; 17 Jan.

Branas Uchav, do.; ———— 18 Jan.

Ucheldrev, do.

Y Pyngwyn, do.; Piers Lloyd; 19 Jan.

Betws, do.; John Griffyth; 21 Jan.

Llan Rwtst, co. Caer.; Rob. Owen; 30 Jan.

Y Plas yn chwilog, do.; Rob. Gruffydd Lloyd.

Bangor, do.; Thomas Flecher; 14 Feb.

Bach y Saint, do.

Cynhedlaeth Spicer, do.; Hen. Spicer; 17 Feb.

Nant Mynach, co. Merion.; Rich. Lloyd; 15 July.

Y Plas yn Esgryn, do.; Hugh ab Willison; 28 July.

Glan Alawrydd, co. Anglesey; John Williams; 8 Aug.

Llan Vechell, do.; Rich. Griffith; 8 Aug.

Trev y Gôv, do.; John Graye; 8 Aug.

Beaumaris, do.; Morgan Lloyd; 9 Aug.

Llanbedr, do.; Thos. Bulkley; 14 Aug.

Llwydiarth, do.; Dav. Lloyd; 16 Aug.

Tre'er Datarn, do.; Hurw ab Dav. ab John; 21 Aug.

Llandyvydog, do.; Wm. Griffith; 25 Aug.

Tre Vodaon, do.; ———— 26 Aug.

Tre'r Bardd, do.; ———— 30 Aug.

Y Chwaen, do.; John Griffyth; 31 Aug.

Y ty Marian Heilin, do.; Wm. ab David Lloyd; 2 Sep.

Castell Bylchwynn, do.; Thos. Vaughan; 8 Sep.

Y ty'n y glyn, do.; Owen Thomas; 8 Sep.

Y ty'n wern, do.; Lewes ab Jenn Vaughan; 6 Sep.

Pengwyn in Llan Gowrda, do.; Thomas Hughes; 6 Sep.

Trev Porthaml, do.; Hugh Hughes; 11 Sep.

Beaumaris, co. Angl.; Rich. Bulkley; 12 Sep.

Y Plâs newydd, do.; ———— 13 Sep.

Myvyrian, do.; Ryddarch ab Richart; 18 Sep.

Bôdorgan, do.; Richard Meurick; 22 Sep.

Gorklyn, co. Merion.; Humphrey Hughes; 7 Oct.

Dated 1596.

Gwinnod, do.; Robert ab John; 15 July.

Llanberis, co. Caernar.

Maes y neuadd, co. Merioneth; Edward Humphrey; 19 July.

Castell march yn Llleyn, co. Caernarvon; Wm. Jones; 4 Aug.

Dated 1597.

Llanvrothen, co. Merion.

Abercouwy, co. Caern.; Rob. Holland.

Dated 1601.

Ysbyty Jenkin, co. Denb.; Evan Lloyd.

Bôd Ilan, co. Caernar.

Bôdwine, co. Anglesey.

Dated 1602.

Bron y Voel ystumlyn, do.

Llanystumdwy, co. Caer.

Raianog, do.; Rob. ab Rhys Wynne.

Dôl y Penrhyn, do.

Llanarmon, do.

Llanystumdwy, do.

Trevann, do.

Dated 1608.

Caernarvon, do.; Rich. Foxwist.

Glan Gwynw, do.; Thos. Williams.

Cornwy wrth y Garn; do.

Llandyvydog, co. Anglesey.

Y Twr Celyn, do.

Tre Vodvel, do.

Tre Aber Conwy, co. Caer.

Penhegryn, co. Anglesey.

Llan Gadwaladr, do.

Yr Hen Eglwys, do.

Bôd Edeyrn, do.

Caer Cynogydd, do.

Beaumaris, do.

Caernarvon, co. Caer.; Hugh Davies.

Dated 1611.

Sylvaern ar y glyn, co. Merioneth; Wm. Wynne.

Llanaber, do.

Caernarvon, co. Caer.; Hen. Robins.

Do., do.; Thos. Ashley.

Y Ty'a y Wern, do.

Y Parke yn Llan frothen, co. Merioneth;
Wm. Lewys Annwill.

Trawynydd Celli Jerwerth, do.; Morgan
Vychan. —

Tre Crickiaith, co. Caer.

Dated 1615.

Beaumaris, Angl.; Gabriel Roberts.

Y Chwaen ddô, do.; Rich. Hughes.

Three folio volumes of pedigrees, taken during this visitation in Wales, in the hand-writing of Lewys Dwn, and severally signed by the individuals to whom the pedigrees refer, are in the possession of John Madocks, Esq. of Vron-yw and Glanywern, in the county of Denbigh. In the first of these, containing the genealogies of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Caermarthenshire, is a laudatory address in the Welsh language to Queen Elizabeth; and the author, who writes his name "L. Dwnn," styles himself "Deputy Herald at arms over all Wales, under a patent" from the kings at arms before mentioned, and tells us that he is *prydydd o Sir Trevalduyn o'r Betws yng kydhewain* (a poet of the parish of Betws, in the comot of Kydowain, in the county of Montgomery). As his collections are regarded as of high authority by all succeeding heraldic writers of the Principality, probably some of your correspondents will communicate such biographical notices, as may render us better acquainted with his history.

S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

"Illic NORTHORUM sequitur celeberrimus
heros,

Qui de GUILDFORDO nobile nomen habet;
Christas tanto effert populus Buriensis
alumno;

Cujus nostra decus musa refert nequit."

Nomina quorundam &c. a Randall, p. 2.

THE following particulars respecting that branch of the noble family of NORTH, which has been long seated at Glemham, in the county of Suffolk, may not, perhaps, be deemed unworthy of insertion in your pages, or of the notice and attention of some future historian of the county.

I. Sir Dudley North, Knt., the first possessor of the Lordship of Glemham Parva, was the third son of Dudley the fourth Lord North, of Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Montague, Knt. (an ancestor of the Dukes

of Manchester,) and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, in the county of Rutland, Knt.

He was born in London, on the 16th of May, 1641, and being initiated at an early age into commercial affairs, pursued for many years the highly-honourable occupation of an English merchant. He resided for a long time in Turkey, where he amassed a considerable fortune, and was Treasurer to the Levant Company there; and on his return from thence to his native country became memorable for his city contests on the side of Toryism.

In 1682 he was elected one of the sheriffs of London. "At Midsummer, the election of new sheriffs was attended with many circumstances, in direct violation of the rights of the city; but the court party being determined to effect their object in despite of the privileges of the livery, Dudley North, Esq. brother to the Lord Chief Justice North, and Mr. Peter Rich, two persons entirely devoted to the king's pleasure, were finally appointed, though their opponents, Papillon and Dubois, had a most decided majority on the poll."

In 16.., he was appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, and in 16.. of the Treasury. He deceased on the 21st of Dec. 1691, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Glemham Parva, where, on a mural tablet, is the following inscription to his memory:

"M. S. Near here lye the mortal remains of the Honourable S^r. DUDLEY NORTH, K^{nt}. and Dame ANNE his wife, (as in life desired,) nearly interred together, expecting the resurrection of the just. He was a younger son of the Right Honourable S^r. Dudley North, Lord North, Baron of Kirtling; born at London, 16 May, 1641; bred a Turkey merchant, sailed to Archangel, thence to Smirna, settled at Constantinople, whence (having served as Treasurer to the Levant Company divers years) returned, and in 1682 made Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and then (under his Majesty King Charles II.) a Commissioner of the Customs, afterward a Commissioner of the Treasury: after his said Majesty's demise, having lived divers years, retired, and the 31 Dec. 1691, at London, departed this life.

"She was the eldest daughter of S^r. Rob. Cann, of Bristol, first married to S^r. Rob. Gunning, whose children being all dead, married to S^r. Dudley North, and surviving him lived divers years a widow,

untill the 27 Aug. 1716, at London, she departed this life.¹

He married Anne, the daughter of Sir Robert Cann, of the city of Bristol, Bart. and the widow of Sir Robert Gunning, of Cold Ashton, near that city, by whom he had issue two sons; viz. Dudley and Roger.

II. Dudley, the eldest son, was born in 1684. He represented the borough of Orford in 1722, and dying on the 4th of Feb. 1729, was interred in the chancel of the church of Glemham, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to his memory:

"M. S. Near here lyeth interred the body of DUDLEY NORTH, Esq. who was the eldest son and heir of Sir Dudley North, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and Commissioner of the Customes and Treasury under his Majestie King Charles the II. At London he departed this life the 4 Feb. 1729, *Æ*. 45. He married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Elihu Yale, Esq. late Governor of Fort St. Georges. He had divers children, whereof some dyed infants, and only son, Dudley North, of Glemham, Esq. and two daughters, Ann and Mary, are yet surviving. CATHERINE, the mother of these children, dyed in the life of her

husband, and both lye interred heer near together: to whose memory Dudley, their son and heir, hath the mournful office of placing this monument 30 Nov. "

By his wife Catherine, the daughter and co-heir of Elihu Yale, Esq.* he had issue several children who died in their infancy, and one son, Dudley, and two daughters, Ann and Mary, who survived him.

III. The son, Dudley, was born in 1706; and Oct. 3, 1730, married Lady Barbara, the only daughter of Thomas Herbert, the eighth Earl of Pembroke and fifth Earl of Montgomery, by his second wife Barbara, the daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, in Yorkshire, Bart. and the widow of John, Lord Arundel, of Trevis, and before of Sir Richard Mauleverer, of Allerton Mauleverer, in the same county, Bart.

She died without issue on the 31st of Dec. 1755, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Glemham. Her husband deceased on the 6th of June, 1764, and was buried in the same place, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to their memory:

* This gentleman was a native of America, who went out as an adventurer to the East Indies, and found his speculation, if not answer his most sanguine wishes, far exceed the probabilities of advancement in his favour. He obtained the Presidency of Madras, and appears to have ruled the colony with most oppressive authority. An anecdote, illustrative of his arbitrary disposition, is recorded in a way arising from that authenticity which gives it irrefragable proof. His groom, having rode out a favourite horse two or three days for the purposes of airing and exercise, without first obtaining leave to authorise his so doing, the Governor caused him peremptorily to be hanged up, for daring to use such a supposed discretionary power. For this murder he was ordered to return to England; and, having been tried for the crime, by some undetected ocillet of the law he escaped the punishment of death, and only suffered a heavy pecuniary fine.¹ He was also remarkable for his auctions. The first of these was about the year 1700. He had brought such quantities of goods from India, that, finding no one house large enough to stow them in, he had a public sale of the overplus; and that was the first auction of the kind in England. He lies buried in the churchyard of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, and on his tomb is the following inscription, which, while it describes an uncommon diversity of fortune attending an individual, contains a modest confession, and breathes the proper moral sentiment of a *memento mori*.

"Under this tomb lyes interred ELIHU YALE, of Place Gronow, Esq. born 5th April, 1648, and dyed the 8th of July, 1721, aged 75 years.

Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Affric travell'd, and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd, at London dead. }
Much good, some ill he did, so hopes all's even,
And that his soul, through mercy's gone to Heav'n.
You that survive and read this tale, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just,
Shall sweet and blossom in the silent dust."

The altar-piece of Wrexham was brought from Rome and given to the church by Mr. Yale. It is a fine painting, representing the Institution of the Sacrament. There is a portrait of this gentleman at Glemham-hall.

¹ Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

"In the family vault near this place lieth the body of DUDLEY NORTH, Esq. as doth the body of Barbara his wife, daughter of Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by his second wife. She died the 31st Dec. 1765, aged 44. He died the 6th June, 1764, aged 58; but having no children, he bequeathed, by his last will, after his legacies and donations to charitable uses (which were very considerable) the remainder of his fortune, real and personal, to his two sisters, Anne and Mary; Anne, married to Nicholas Herbert, Esq. youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke; Mary, married to Charles Long, Esq. of Saxmundham, in this county. To perpetuate a grateful remembrance of their beloved brother they caused to be erected this monument."

By his last will and testament he bequeathed to the "Charity for the relief of the poor widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen in Suffolk," the sum of 500*l*. He likewise erected, and gave for the use of the poor of Glemham, a brick house, situated near the Woodbridge Road, together with a piece of ground of about an acre and a half.

IV. Anne, the eldest sister, married on the 19th of July, 1737, the Honourable Nicholas Herbert, the seventh son of Thomas, the eighth Earl of Pembroke and fifth Earl of Montgomery, by his first wife Margaret, the sole daughter and heir of Sir Robert Sawyer, of High Clere, in the county of Southampton, Bart. and Attorney General in the reign of King Charles the Second.

Mr. Herbert was born in 1708, and elected a Burgess in Parliament for the borough of Newport in 1739, and again in 1747. In 17 he was chosen for Wilton, which borough he continued to represent to his death, which took place on the 1st of Feb. 1775. He was also Secretary of the Island of Jamaica. His remains were interred in the church of Glemham, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to his memory:

"Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, Esq. youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who departed this life the 1st day of February, 1775, aged 67 years. He represented Newport and Wilton in many Parliaments, and was a Member for the last at the time of his death. He was Secretary of the Island of Jamaica. He was possessed of many amiable qualities, and married Ann, eldest sister and co-heiress of Dudley North, of Glemham-hall, in this county, Esq. by

whom he left one only surviving child, Barbara, married to Edward, Earl of Aldborough. This monument was erected by the Hon. Ann Herbert, his relict, anno Domini 1779."

His wife deceased on the 22d of January, 1779, and was buried in the same place, with this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of ANN, relict of the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, who departed this life the 22d of January, 1789, aged 80 years. She bequeathed this estate to her nephew, Dudley Long, requesting him to take and use the surname and arms of North. This tablet further serves to record his gratitude to so worthy and affectionate a relation."

Mrs. Ann Herbert had issue one son, Elihu, who died in his infancy, and two daughters; viz. Ann, who was born in 1738, and who died on the 25th of Dec. 1751; and Barbara, who was born in 1739, and who, in 1765, married Edward Stratford, the second Earl of Aldborough, by whom she left no issue. The Countess deceased before her mother on the 11th of April, 1785, and was interred in the church of Glemham, where this inscription records her memory:

"Sacred to the memory of BARBARA, Countess of ALDBOROUGH, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas and Ann Herbert, who departed this life the 11 of April, 1785, aged 46 years, leaving no issue."

V. Mary North, the second daughter and co-heiress of Dudley North, Esq. was born in 1715, and married Charles Long, of Hurts Hall, in Saxmundham, Esq.

The family of LONG was seated by purchase at Hurts Hall, in Saxmundham, about the commencement of the last century.

I. The first of whom I have any notice is Samuel Long, Esq. who, having accompanied the expedition under Penn and Venables, which conquered Jamaica in 1665, as secretary to Cromwell's commissioners, settled there; became colonel of horse, Chief Justice, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and one of the Council of the Island. He died in 1683, and was succeeded by his only son,

II. Charles Long, of Longville, a member of the Council and a colonel of horse in the Island. This gentleman, coming to England, settled at Saxmundham, and was chosen a Burgess in Parliament for Dunwich in 1714. He married, firstly, in 1699,

Amy, the eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt. Governor of Jamaica, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter; and, secondly, Jane, the only daughter and heiress of Sir William Beeston, Knt. the Governor of Jamaica, and relict of Sir James Molyford, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters. Colonel Long deceased in 1723, and was succeeded by the eldest son of his second marriage. Of two of the daughters: Susanna was born on the 22d of July, 1717, and dying unmarried on the 16th of April, 1820, at the advanced age of 102 years, was interred in the church of Tunstall; and on the north side of the chancel of the church of Sternfield is a very elegant mural tablet erected to her memory, with the following inscription on a sarcophagus, supported by cockleshells:

“To the memory of SUSANNA LONG, daughter of Charles Long, Esq. of Hurts Hall. She lived to the age of 102 years, blessed by the Almighty with the full possession of her faculties until the day of her death; born July 22d, 1717; died April 16th, 1820. This tablet is inscribed by her affectionate nephew, the Rev. William Long, M.A. Rector of this parish.”

There is an engraved portrait of this venerable lady when in her 102d year; it is a Private Plate, and considered a very striking likeness.

And Ann Long, who married the Rev. Philip Carter.

III. Charles, the eldest son by the second marriage, of Colonel Long, and Jane his wife, was born in 1705, and married Mary, the second daughter and co-heiress of Dudley North, of Glemham, Esq. by Catherine, his wife. She deceased on the 10th of May, 1770, and her husband on the 16th of Oct. 1778, and were both interred in the south aisle of the church of Saxmundham, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to their memories:

“CHARLES LONG, Esq. husband of Mary Long, departed this life the 16th of Oct. 1778, aged 78. MARY LONG, sister and co-heiress of Dudley North, Esq. of Little Glemham, wife of Charles Long, Esq. departed this life the 10th of May, 1770, aged 55.”

By his wife Mr. Long had issue two sons, Charles and Dudley.

IV. Charles, the eldest, was born

in 1747, and married on the 26th of Dec. 1786, his first cousin, Jane, the daughter of Beeston Long, of London, Esq. and by her had issue two sons, Charles and Dudley, who both died in their infancy. Mr. Long deceased on the 25th of Dec. 1812, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Saxmundham, where, on a mural tablet against the north side, is an inscription to his memory. This beautiful monument is from the chisel of Nollekins, and consists of a sarcophagus, over which is the figure of an angel seated on a rock, his right hand covering his eye, and his left hand holding an inverted torch; at the bottom of the sarcophagus are two escallops shells. The inscription is as follows:

“In memory of CHARLES LONG, Esq. who died the 25th of December, 1812, aged 64 years. He married Jane, daughter of Beeston Long, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Charles and Dudley, who died in their infancy, and are also buried here.”

V. The second son, Dudley North, was baptized on the 14th of March, 1748. He was educated at the school of Bury St. Edmund, from whence he was removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1771, and to that of A. M. in 1774. He represented the borough of Banbury in 1796, 1802, and 1806. In 1812 he was returned for Richmond, in Yorkshire. On the decease of his aunt in 1789, and in pursuance of her last will and testament, he assumed the name and arms of North; and, in 1812, on the death of his elder brother, Charles Long, of Hurts Hall, Esq. he took the name and arms of Long, in addition to those of North. He married on the 5th of Nov. 1802, Sophia, the eldest daughter of Charles Anderson Pelham, the first Lord Yarborough, by Sophia, the only daughter of George Aufreze, of Chelsea, Esq.

Mr. Dudley Long North died without issue, at Brompton, near London, at the age of 80, February 21, 1829. He was a gentleman of distinguished and accomplished manners, and a consistent Whig of the old school: he associated, likewise, with literary and political men of a different character, among whom was Dr. Samuel Johnson.

(To be concluded next Month.)

Mr. URBAN,

*Wilford, Notts,
Feb. 12.*

NEVER having met with a ground-plan of the remains of Crowland Abbey, and thinking that such would not be unacceptable for publication in your invaluable Periodical, I am induced to send you the inclosed plan (*Plate II.*) from my own measurements, which, though taken in the year 1816, will strictly apply to the building in its present state. It is unnecessary to compile any historical account of the Abbey in this place, because your readers will find every interesting particular satisfactorily elucidated, and highly-finished engravings given, in the 4th vol. of Mr. Britton's beautiful and valuable work, the "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain;" also in Holditch's "History of Crowland Abbey," a very ingenious production. I will, therefore, merely give such references to the ground-plan as will make it intelligible: viz. 1. west entrance to the nave; 2. west porch leading under the tower; 3. north entrance; 4. 4. 4. supporters of the tower; 5. nave, now in ruins and roofless; 6. south aisle of the nave, also in ruins; 7. ancient door-way (walled up) which formerly led to the cloisters; 8. stone screen, which anciently separated the nave from the choir; 9. north aisle of the nave, now used as the parish church, being separated from the nave by having the arches between the pillars filled up to the top,—this was done after the Reformation, when the nave was no longer serviceable; 10. the present chancel; 11. ancient and beautiful screen; 12. door-way under the window, now walled up; 13. altar; 14. vestry; 15. font; 16. ancient baptistery, in an arched recess, the roof of which is groined similarly to that represented by the minutely-dotted lines; 17. steps leading to a modern school-room, over the vestry; 18. 18. the only remaining supporters of the great central tower. Of the other pillars, and of the transept, choir, cloisters, and Abbey buildings, no traces now remain.

Yours, &c.

C. B.

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SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY
PLEASURES,—No. XII.

(Resumed from p. 119.)

A SERIES of dry details upon a Metaphysical speculation was
GENT. MAG. March, 1829.

upon the point, Mr. Urban, some of your readers may almost say, of enveloping our last communication, and of deranging that small degree of luminousness which may, perchance, occasionally shine forth to animate our subjects. But, as we never willingly neglect the hints of a judicious though silent monitor, we trust we have not altogether done so in the present instance.

A speculator upon happiness and its sources, of nearly a century ago, promises, "It may probably be feared that the same should befall me which has many monkish writers, who, having much retired from the world, having much leisure and few books, did spin out every subject into wandering mazes and airy speculations, which, destitute of a well-manured soil, ran into all the exuberancy of leaves and fruitless sprigs."

We trust that similar symptoms of the kind here spoken of, have not often oppressed the reader in these our vagrant attempts to illustrate some of the pleasures which lurk amid the recesses of Parnassus.

But we promised in our last to exchange Metaphysics for Physics, and the transition from the one to the other will by no means, it is probable, incur the regret of many of your readers.

And on the other hand, when we look around, Mr. Urban, upon the complex variety of those communications which form a sort of staple in the works of many of your periodical brethren, we are tempted to think that, were the tone often somewhat more serious, and the matter more intrinsically in unison with that style of thought and of taste in which a well-cultivated mind likes to indulge, a better feeling, both of mind and moral temperament, might sometimes be engendered. At once the guides and the mirror of the sentiments of the age, of public and prevailing opinion, the periodical press have it in their power alike to reform, or to implant, a vitiated taste.

Lord Byron, Sir, is once reported to have uttered the heterodox and certainly most ungallant sentiment, (for which the fair sex are becomingly obliged to him,) that, "give a woman a few baubles and trinkets, and she is contented." Really, Sir, the bill of fare served up by some of our contemporary

caterers, would almost argue them to be converts to this doctrine as it regards their MALE readers. The hot spicery and stimulants often employed in concocting trifles which can feed the mind with no solid ideas, may sometimes engender an over-excitement, like the soups manufactured at a far-famed shop in Cornhill stimulate the palate, which rejects the more substantial garniture of the shambles. But this excitement is apt to pall quickly on the imagination, and the traces left on the mind are assuredly neither those of moral expansion, or of intellectual growth, or, it may be said, of pleasure. A beautiful apologue, or a well-drawn satire of point and character, often calls into play our most powerfully excited feelings, while the writer frequently attains an ulterior object; but it would be difficult to elicit either much fine writing, much wit, or much character, save that of buffoonery, from the published pieces of some of your periodical contemporaries.

It will be admitted, however, that Experimental Philosophy in our age has, throughout its varied departments, abundantly its patrons and its talented professors. Chemistry, Mechanics, Geometry, and its sister sciences, which all have analogy to Physics, were scarcely ever, perhaps, at any former period, prosecuted with more ardour or with more success. Geography and Navigation may especially be said to be favourite pursuits in the scientific learning of the age, and to have engaged a considerable share of the thoughts and energies of the public talent. Astronomical science, so far as the true figure and motion of the earth is concerned, together with the magnetic inclination of the needle, has been a subject of revived debate and curiosity, and has again created an interest among practical men, of high and national importance.

Captain Parry, however, Sir, has returned from his third voyage of discovery, and still we are left to speculate in all the conjectures of original uncertainty, on the true position of the poles of the earth, and the mysterious cause of their attractive influence on the needle.

And here, Sir, while on this subject, it must be said, that the thanks of science and its votaries are abundantly due to the enterprise and perseverance of this intrepid officer, whose

zeal in the cause of scientific discovery has, beyond a doubt, been the occasion of making many important accessions to the existing state of Natural History. Voyages to those regions of desolation and perpetual snows, can hardly, indeed, be performed by intelligence and enterprise, without elucidating some phenomenon in philosophy before undiscovered. But the grand question concerning the polarity of the needle, and the so long agitated point of the existence of a North-east and North-west passage by sea, is still as much among the *incognita* as at the period of a century ago. The non-existence, however, of any such passage, or rather, perhaps, the impracticability of discovering it, is rendered more and more apparent from every successive failure, inasmuch as, if the skill, enterprise, and perseverance of Captain Parry and the able scientific men who assisted him in the expedition, profiting from the misadventures of those who had essayed before them, were unable to add any very important facts to former knowledge, the probabilities of success are almost too faint to encourage the still lingering anticipations of warm theorists.

The present writer was always among the number of those, (and there were numbers who by no means augured that success from these expeditions which others predicted,) who thought, that Captain Parry was to accomplish much more than all his predecessors for the last two centuries had done.

The difficulties of forcing a passage (for the process of sailing, or rather of making progress in these latitudes, is conducted pretty much in the same manner as our winter inland navigation by an ice-boat,) from the North-west extremity of Baffin's Bay to Beering's Straits, from repeated failures, where almost every thing joined to promote success, may reasonably be pronounced almost insurmountable. Every circumstance almost combined to stimulate the ardour of Captain Parry and his crew: the united eyes of their countrymen, and, indeed, of scientific Europe, fixed upon this expedition; the glory of being the first to *plant the British flag on the Earth's axis*; the consciousness of bequeathing an imperishable name to posterity as ranking among the first of discoverers; these, and other considerations, may be sup-

posed to have perpetuated an ardour, even amidst the snows and ice with which they were constantly surrounded.

The three voyages of Captain Parry, however, Mr. Urban, have left the great question concerning a North-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, and the causes of the polarity of the magnetic needle, almost as mysterious as ever.

For the last two centuries and upwards the curious regards at once of our own country and of Europe have been directed, at long intervals it is true, to the accomplishment of the great objects which the expeditions of Captain Parry had in view. From the days of Willoughby, Hudson, and Baffin, in the reign of Elizabeth, to those of Cook and Phipps in the eighteenth century, little of moment was achieved. Commodore Phipps was assailed by the same insuperable obstacles which had baffled all former voyagers; that is, his ships, in certain latitudes, were hemmed in by fields of impenetrable ice.

Barrington, eminent among others, has written popularly, and doubtless convincingly, to many who are fond of bold theoretic views, "Upon the possibility of approaching the North Pole." But his theories, however finely imagined, have been contradicted by facts, which must eternally take precedence of theory,—facts substantiated by the individual testimony of every navigator who has adventured into those regions.

The public mind, however, at the period when the ships under Captain Ross were put in commission at the Admiralty, was flushed with the hope of ultimate success. Ross, however, effected nothing, and the observations which he made, connected with the phenomena of Physics in the Arctic regions, were nothing beyond those of every day occurrence among the Greenland whalers, scientific some of whom may almost be pronounced to be, since they number among them a Scoresby. Discovery, so far as any important question of science is involved connected with the pole's axis, remained, however, in the same state as in the days of Cook and Phipps. From the known talents and enterprise of Parry much was expected, and curiosity was again, for a considerable time, kept on the tip-toe of expectation. But thinking men have, at length, begun to

consider the matter, so far as the North-east and North-west passages are concerned, as finally set at rest.

Much, Sir, has at various times been built upon the fact of currents setting in through Beering's Straits; and the deposits of drift wood, the produce of tropical climates and a southern ocean, stranded upon the shores of Kamtschatka, have, together with another fact of European harpoons being found sticking in whales, (as seen by Hendrick Hamel on the coast of Corea, and again by Henry Busch on that of Kamtschatka,) been thought to prove that an egress exists either to the Westward through Baffin's Bay, or to the North-eastward of the Asiatic continent. But so many unknown phenomena connected with physiology and the theory of the tides may concur in producing these effects, that it would perhaps be unsafe to assume this as the single basis of an hypothesis.

That the unwearied efforts of Captain Parry and his gallant crew should have succeeded so far in sailing to the North-westward of the American continent as to explore the Copper-Mine River of Hearne, was certainly an event encouraging to the little band of intrepid adventurers by whose exertions it was achieved. But although, at the termination of his first voyage, he expresses himself perfectly convinced of the existence of a North-west passage, yet successive and uniform failures tended to show him the absolute impracticability of accomplishing its discovery. On his first voyage, which was unquestionably his most successful one, after exploring the seas in vain in the neighbourhood of Melville Island, and, in his own words, having "traced the ice the whole way from the longitude of 114° to that of 90° , without discovering any opening to encourage a hope of penetrating it," he may be said almost to have proved its futility.

"We cannot," says the intelligent naturalist who attended the expedition performed under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander by Captain Kotzebue, "attach any belief to an open North polar sea." That field-ice is not formed in the ocean, or, in other words, that the existence of those close, compact, impenetrable wedges, which have obstructed the further progress of all our navigators in certain latitudes, indicates the existence of

land in no very remote vicinity, is one of those points for the support of which the evidence is something equivocal. It has been the opinion of experienced navigators, that field ice is not readily formed in a deep sea. Those amazing floating masses or icebergs, which uniformly are found about the 65th or 66th degree of the latitudes of both hemispheres, are probably detached from the rocky and projecting headlands of islands in the vicinity of the poles; but yet, the firm floorings of ice, which have been uniformly found by the ships of our discoverers, to extend in every direction for many a league as far as the eye could reach, would, in truth, appear to be formed from the sole effects of atmospheric cold upon the surface of the great ocean basin, irrespective of any other local accelerating circumstance. Reasoning from a variety of circumstances, this would appear to be the case; but it must be owned that there are, on the other hand, circumstances which appear to militate against the hypothesis, although certainly not in the Northern Hemisphere.—It is ascertained upon the suffrage of all navigators who have explored those latitudes, that the Antarctic seas of the same degree South, are much colder, than those in a corresponding latitude of the Northern Hemisphere; yet, upon the same suffrage, these seas are certainly much freer from ice. Burney, Phipps, Scoresby, Ross, Parry, and others, have uniformly found their vessels hemmed in with ice after advancing beyond the 74th or 75th degree of North latitude, whereas it has been ascertained that, in the same degrees South, a comparatively open sea prevails, studded with the occasional appearance of an ice-island or an iceberg.

Captain Cook penetrated to 71°, a point of southern latitude much further than any former navigator had succeeded in accomplishing, and these seas, at the period of his visiting them, were certainly blocked up with the ice, insomuch that his ships were sometimes in an extremely perilous state; it even occurred in vast quantities in latitudes so low as 55° and 56°.

But the enterprise of more recent times has elicited some further facts connected with the Antarctic ocean. Weddell, a trader only in furs, but a navigator with whose name enter-

prise must long be associated, has actually sailed to 74° 15' of south latitude, an approach to the Antarctic pole which before had scarcely entered into the calculations even of modern discoverers. So far were his ships from being arrested by the ice in this high Southern latitude—so far from having to grapple, in latitudes far within the Antarctic circle, with the formidable obstacles which have invariably impeded the ships of our Northern adventurers, that the reverse, indeed, was the fact. "In the latitude of 74° 15' south," says Weddell, ("which according to the received opinion of former navigators, that the Southern hemisphere is proportionably colder by 10 degrees of latitude than the Northern, would be equal to 84° 15' north,) I found a sea PERFECTLY CLEAR OF ICE." Weddell reasons from this fact to support a corollary, that field or packed ice is not generated in the ocean, remote from land. But it will be remembered, on the other hand, that in this high latitude Weddell found also a comparatively *mild* atmosphere, so that this circumstance alone, (extraordinary as it appears, and dependant upon physical causes utterly unknown,) might account for the absence of ice. "In the latitude of 61° 30', about 100 miles from land," he says, "I was beset in heavy packed ice;" and the very extraordinary circumstance that Weddell and his fellow-voyagers sailed through a track of the Antarctic ocean of a thousand miles in extent, thickly strewn with icebergs and ice islands, and afterwards emerged into Antarctic seas, where navigation was almost as uninterrupted as in the temperate zones, is a problem yet to be accounted for by some future hypothesis. The fact, indeed, might be almost doubted, were it not authenticated on the testimony of two respectable navigators, (Weddell and Brisbane,) whose veracity there seems no reason to question.

The hypothesis, then, by which Weddell endeavours to account for it, by assuming that this ice was formed from neighbouring islands, will scarcely be admitted by those who examine this subject. He supposes that the immense accumulation of ice, in the shape of field ice, packed ice, ice islands, and icebergs, through an extent of a thousand miles and upwards, which beset them in their pro-

gress soon after attaining the latitude of 60°, proceeded entirely from the vicinity of land; but this may appear, to some, only assuming, on the supposititious basis of probability, one fact to account for another. All the land seen either by Weddell or Cook, (the two navigators who have penetrated furthest towards the south pole,) beyond 58°, is that of the Sandwich islands, the South Shetlands, and South Orkneys,—inconsiderable islands, scarcely, it is to be presumed*, competent to form and detach from their shores, the immense aggregation of ice for many hundreds of leagues met with in those seas, even supposing that all these lands resemble those seen by Weddell, which he describes as “without soil, reared in columns of impenetrable rock, inclosing and producing large masses of ice, even in the low latitude of 60° 45”

Weddell, like Cook, speaks of “a range of land extending southerly, to the 73d degree.” As he did not see this land, however, but merely conjectures its existence, his opinion, though demanding respect, of land being generative of all the ice which he saw, is still but hypothesis, and nothing more; which endeavours to solve the phenomenon of an open south sea beyond the latitude of 74°. But the demonstration of the fact of there being an OPEN SEA in these high southerly latitudes, is a most material point ascertained.

With the ardour of discovery, which this fact is well calculated to produce, Weddell proceeds to add, “if there be no more land to the southward, the Antarctic polar sea may be found less icy than is imagined, and a clear field of discovery, *even to the south pole*, may therefore be anticipated.” Assuming that this is much more than possible, why may not the experiment be tried? The scheme is, surely, not Utopian, even if it prove, in the result, as impracticable as men have already begun to consider any further attempts to reach the north pole; since, in latitude 74° 15”, Weddell has proved the existence of an open polar sea,

* It is more than to be presumed; since Cook, who penetrated these latitudes in 1775, beyond the 71st degree, says, that all the land that he saw in his progress, was not sufficient to have formed one hundredth part of the ice which he encountered in his passage.

from the circumstance of being as little incumbered with ice in sailing, as though navigating in the Mediterranean.

Captain Parry, than whom no man has ever deserved better of his countrymen, performed all that could be expected from an intrepid officer of enterprise and talent, combined with an ardour for the promotion of science: he explored Lancaster Sound, and, having at length discovered an inlet where none was previously supposed to exist, arrived at Winter Harbour on Melville Island; here, however, all his exertions terminate, and, upon his own report, seem likely to terminate. But here is a man, Mr. Urban, who with two frail barks, the smallest scarcely in burden superior to a Thames lighter, has actually performed a voyage, more bold and enterprising, if not more perilous, than any which has distinguished the annals of navigation since the days of Columbus*.

It would be a circumstance much to be regretted, if the extraordinary fact of the existence of an open sea to the south, (for upon this point, Sir, there seems no more reason for questioning Weddell's authority, than in questioning that of Captain Parry as to the fact of the North-West Magnetic Pole, a point in geography, which seems to run directly counter to all the pre-established principles of this science,) should not be made the basis of further discovery.

In the voyages of Captain Parry, several of those phenomena connected with science were observed, which, on his known character, and that of the eminent scientific men who were associated with him, we receive as established facts. The existence of a North-west magnetic pole, remote from the position of the earth's axis, is a phenomenon connected with our globe, however, which academicians never dreamed of; and St. Pierre or Buffon would have felt puzzled had this enigmatical truth been opposed to their calculations.

Upon other phenomena connected

* Cook remarks, on the navigation of these latitudes: “The risque in exploring these icy and unknown seas is very great; so much so, that I do not think any man will sail to more southern latitudes than I have done. Consequently, the lands which lie about the Antarctic Pole,” (for he still favoured this theory,) “must remain undiscovered.”

with this subject which have been evolved, Professor Hanstein has gone further, and imagined that there also existed a North-east magnetic pole. But the variation between the attraction of these two magnetic poles, does not appear to legitimize the hypothesis which has been thrown out. The *dip of the magnetic needle* likewise has been thought to favour the hypothesis of the existence of some moving point of attraction within the earth; but these phenomena in the infant state of science, as connected with these points, hang so much on local circumstances which are yet to be more thoroughly ascertained, as to render it unsafe to hypothesize much on their basis.

For the ascertainment, Sir, of these and other points, the Antarctic seas seem to present a more propitious field of discovery than the Arctic. Every thinking man, having long contemplated the North, must, therefore, turn his eyes to these Southern regions, since, unless some fortunate synchronism in physiology occur, those of the North appear to be chained up by the immutable laws of Nature to the advances of further discovery.

"We have," says the intelligent Naturalist attached to the expedition of Kotzebue, "cast a look over the waters of the great ocean and its shores, and viewed its islands situated between the tropics; we now turn from these gardens of pleasure, to the dreary north, in the same ocean basin. We penetrate," he proceeds, "through the gloomy veil which eternally hovers over these seas, and shores, not shaded by a tree, inhospitably frown upon us with their snow-crowned summits."

Having, in like manner, it may be said, for many years fixed our auspices on the Northern Pole, why should we not, Mr. Urban, as a nation, turn some portion of our attention to the South, where a new arena, interesting from its phenomena, and unexplored, seems to unfold itself? "We have," says the Naturalist, (*ubi supra*), in opposition to the theory of Weddell, "we have to oppose one fact against the notion, that ice is only formed from the vicinity of land, which has been too little regarded: it is the state of the sea round the south pole; unless by a very arbitrary supposition, to which nothing entitles us, we should represent the southern fields of ice as attached to an undiscovered, inaccessible

continent." If, therefore, in the language of the same writer, "the mass of evidence collected by Barrington and Beaufoy, appears incontestably to prove, that in favourable years the sea, to the north of Spitzbergen, may be found entirely free from ice, and open for navigation to very high latitudes, as it really was found in 1754, 1773, and other years;" it equally proves, "that in by far the greater majority of years, the ice has hindered, and will hinder, the advance to the north, even under the 80th degree of latitude."

If these hitherto insuperable difficulties have, on the other hand, been proved not to exist in a high Southern latitude, what obstacle, Sir, should prevent a maritime expedition from penetrating to the vicinity at least of the South Pole, undertaken on the same scale of magnitude as Captain Parry's to the North? St. Pierre, as is well known, uniformly, while speculating on these subjects, maintains the theory of cupolas of ice surrounding the poles, whose periodical effusions occasion the currents in the middle regions of our globe; but here we have a fact, as seen by Weddell, almost, it may be said, directly militating against the theory. The experiment, (and it is by no means one of visionary calculation,) would be regarded with deep interest by the scientific, not only of Europe, but of the other parts of the world; and the same sums which, in the shape of a national equipment, have been directed, fruitlessly, to the North, might, at least, carry a solitary expedition or two across the equator to the South.

The allegation that no great commercial purposes are involved, since the south-east and south-west passage forms not here a desideratum, avails little. If the purposes of commerce are not subserved, those of science may be most materially; and if the merchant is not benefited, the theory of the earth's axis and the polarity of the needle, are still dark subjects of speculation, which need the continued and ardent research, and further illuminations, of discovery.

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

Mr. URBAN,

Fonthill Gifford,
Wilts, Feb. 21.

ENTERTAINING a great veneration and respect for the memory of my much lamented friend, and

teacher, Dr. Geo. Pearson, from whom, I may truly say, I imbibed the first principles of the practice of physic and chemistry, I should consider myself ungrateful, were I not to express the high sense I feel of his great worth, in furtherance of a just biographical tribute to those exertions, which have so highly contributed to the progress of science; of chemistry in particular, as well as the practice of medicine on sound principles.

As a lecturer, he was plain, distinct, comprehensive, and impressively energetic; and on many subjects he was argumentative, often witty, and even eloquent, when a favourite subject was the object of display.

To his pupils, he was kind and communicative, and even in his common conversation there was such a degree of deference and friendly attention, (fatherly I might say,) to those who were attentive to him, that his pupils were generally much attached to him.

His lectures on Therapeutics and Materia Medica, were the most instructive at that period given in London; and he took great pains to point out, as far as was then ascertained, the principles of action of medicine, and their peculiar properties and doses. Thus far he went, preferring general principles to that cramped method of instruction, of giving prescriptions for supposed cases, since no two cases of diseases occur, corresponding in every distinctive symptom and particular.

In some respects he may have been deemed eccentric; but, to make a long lecture on a dry subject appear short, as well as with the view of impressing it on the mind of his hearers, he frequently introduced anecdotes, which were often droll, yet generally possessed of some pithy meaning connected with the subject of lecture.

The great and inestimable value of his lectures on the Practice of Physic, was, that it rendered his pupils independent of the shackles of nosological forms, by teaching principles, or giving the outline of diseases, to be filled up by future experience in practice.

In his lectures on the principles of Medicine, and on the Practice of Physic, although he dwelt a greater length of time than the generality of students like to devote to an abstruse and difficultly acquired subject, yet there was much future practical good to be derived from his then supposed

tiresomely lengthy subject, "*Excitability*;" as every one must, from their experience, now allow, from their having found the value of those intuitive principles upon which to ground their practice, as being productive of far more real benefit at the bedside of sickness than was ever anticipated.

As regards Chemistry, I confess I am still attached to his grammar-like mode of teaching this science, by first instructing the pupil in the properties of simple substances; and, as the mind expands, then the more complex union of simple substances, hinting at their affinities; and ultimately, when the student was in a state capable of comprehending them, to point out the laws which govern chemical attraction.

His favourite subjects were Excitability; Cow-pox as a substitute for Small-pox; Fever; Diseases of the Lungs; Tubercles. In Chemistry, the decomposition and recombination of Water; the decomposition of Carbonic Acid in Carbonates, and the separation of their Carbon; Steel, and its Carbon; Antimonial Powder of James; the proof that Alcohol exists in Wine, as a product of fermentation, and not of the process of distillation, by which it is separated.

Dr. Pearson had a habit, when much absorbed and very intent on his subject, or whenever he was more particularly desirous of recollecting a particular object or remarkable circumstance, of pushing up his spectacles, or of taking them off and on, holding them in one hand, and in this way he would repeat the same word or sentence many times, till at length his stores of "mental lore" were regularly assorted and found ready for delivery; he would then amply make up to us for our lost time and patience, by going on in a powerful strain of energetic language, when he would, on a sudden recollection of the time, abruptly terminate his lecture by a favourite annunciation of "But more of this subject to-morrow, Gentlemen."

JOSEPH FROWD SPENCER,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 24.

TO dispute the usefulness of Anatomy would be truly absurd; but I cannot help thinking that much misapprehension respecting it at present exists, and that there has been an

endeavour to alarm the public, in order to obtain a Law for furnishing the number of bodies which the lecturers wish to have. It should be borne in mind, that evidence given by interested persons should be very cautiously attended to. Those who read the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, will plainly perceive that some of the witnesses are anxious for an Act of Parliament, fearful, if there is not one, that they shall not gain by their pupils what they heretofore have done, by their lectures, demonstrations, &c.

It by no means appears to me to have been proved, that it is *necessary* there should be in London one thousand medical pupils instructed annually. It has not been proved that no one can be a good surgeon, who has not himself dissected *two* bodies to learn the *structure*, and perform operations on *one* body. Much useful knowledge may, no doubt, be obtained from anatomical preparations, models, casts, and prints, with accurate descriptions. Many cases there are in surgery which do not render it *necessary* that the surgeon should have dissected a dead body.

That the very numerous dissections which have taken place since the late Dr. Hunter first gave lectures in London have been of use, is not doubted; but that great evil has been the consequence also is to me very clear. Causing distress to people who, after they have followed the bodies of their relations or friends to the grave, discover that they have been stolen for dissection, is a very great evil. The encouragement given to men to commit the offence of stealing dead bodies is another; to which may be added, amongst the demoralizing effects of this practice, corrupting the minds of watchmen by bribing them to betray their trust, bribing grave-diggers and feeing undertakers' men for giving information when funerals take place; also the encouraging people to commit murder!!

An extraordinary letter to Mr. Peel is inserted in the Morning Herald of Saturday the 7th instant, hoping and expecting that some measure will be adopted by Parliament to protect society against "*exhumation*," as well as against acts similar to those most nefarious and unparalleled ones which have lately occurred in Edinburgh."

This amounts, if I understand it right, to a supposition at least, that, if Parliament does not adopt some measure for supplying bodies to teachers of anatomy, they will go on in the way they have been used to, and give encouragement to *theft* and *murder*. The increase of the mischief which of late years has taken place, may probably be traced to a Bye-law of the College of Surgeons requiring a certificate that candidates for their *diploma* have attended two courses or more of dissections. To prevent theft and murder let this Bye-law be repealed.

For a method of obtaining much useful information without robbing burial-grounds, see your Magazine, January, 1796.

We do not find that the surgeons who wish for the bodies of the poor (under certain restrictions) have either requested their own bodies should be given up for dissection, or that they have given the bodies of their relations or friends for that purpose. The surgeons (some at least) appear to be endeavouring to bring the English hospitals on a level with those in France, the practices in which, there is reason to think, are very abominable. I particularly allude to one of the Lying-in hospitals, where the treatment of the women who are in it is said to be such as a writer in the *Lancet* (Oct. 4, 1828, p. 32,) is of opinion *no women in this country, not even the most depraved class of females, would submit to*.

It appears to me that the hospital surgeons are by degrees gaining an *ascendancy* over the governors of hospitals, which it behoves them to be aware of, and check. The very improper practice lately adopted of printing the *names* and *diseases* of the patients, surely cannot be willingly countenanced by benevolent governors. It should be recollected, that hospitals ought to be established for the express purpose of curing people who, from poverty or other misfortune, cannot have proper attendance at home. An hospital, such as that proposed to be attached to the London University, should it ever be established, will, there is reason to fear, be very injurious to many of the patients. A Parliamentary inquiry into the management of, and practice in medical hospitals, is very desirable.

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.



DR. YOUNG'S BIRTH-PLACE AT UPHAM, HANTS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bishop's Waltham,*
Jan. 10.

FEW of those who have taste to relish the works of genius, and a soul to cherish the memory of departed worth, will be disposed to controvert the assertion of the great Roman Orator, that we view with fond recollection and vivid pleasure the memorials of those who have distinguished themselves by worth of character, or superiority of intellect*. Under this conviction, I offer for insertion in your pages the accompanying view of the birth-place of Dr. Young, whose works have placed him in the first rank of genius among our English poets; whose character (bating a few weaknesses incident to our frail nature) was such as to command our respect; and whose memory is the more entitled to our veneration, as his literary labours were directed to the support both of the doctrines and precepts of our holy faith. The sketch of the old parsonage where this eminent writer first drew his breath, may also be the more interesting, as the house no longer exists;

* "Movemur nescio quo pacto locis ipsis in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem, illæ nostræ Athenæ non tam operibus magnificis, exquisitisque antiquorum actibus delectant, quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, ubi disputare, sit solitus; studiosæque eorum etiam sepulchra contemplor." Cicero, *De Legibus*, li. 4.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1839.

since having become ruinous, it was, a few years ago, taken down and rebuilt on the same spot, by the present estimable rector, the Rev. J. Haygarth. The window in the gable (in the front of the drawing) was that of the room in which the Poet was born. The late elegant scholar and critic, Dr. Joseph Warton, was formerly Rector of Upham; and during his incumbency he caused the event to be commemorated by a tablet, suspended in the apartment, and bearing this inscription, "In hoc cubiculo natus erat eximius ille Poeta Edvardus Young, 1681." This tablet, a two-fold relic of departed genius, is still preserved in the new house.

I take this opportunity of making some additions to a very brief and imperfect account of Upham Church, furnished by me, and inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1808.

Two or three years ago a series of ancient paintings was discovered on the north wall of the Church. I was informed that these paintings were of the rudest description, and very imperfect. What they were, or what they represented, I cannot say, as the merciless whitewash brush obliterated them before I was informed of the discovery. Similar figures, but I suspect much more perfect and curious, were, not long before, brought to light in the ancient and curious Church of East-Meon (engraved in *Gent. Mag.* 1819); these, too, shared the same fate, and

are irretrievably lost to the eye of the Antiquary. An inscription on the north side of the chancel records the death of a former Rector, of distinguished worth of character, a genuine 'country parson' of the Herbert school. It is as follows:

"Near this place lye the remains of the Reverend John White, M.A. Rector of this Church, who being endued with every grace requisite to adorn his sacred office, and having apply'd himself constantly to the good of his people, dy'd universally lamented by them, and by all persons who knew him, June 22, 1738, aged fifty-five."

I have mentioned, in my former account, the burial of the wife of Father Schmidt in this Church. Her epitaph runs thus:

"Here lyes Anne, wife of Mr. Bernard Smith, of London, one of His Majesty's servants, and chief of all that this nation has known in the art of making organs*. She died Sept 9th, 1689, aged 63 years."

I flatter myself that these particulars relating to times which are past, and names which still live, will not be altogether uninteresting to your numerous readers.

C. W.

MR. URBAN, *Northampton, Feb. 7.*
IN the whole range of authorship, the County Historian is perhaps the most open to animadversion, and the most entitled to indulgence. Though his readers collectively feel little interested in the entire district comprised in his undertaking, yet individually there are scarcely any who do not turn with eager and fastidious curiosity to the history of some specific place, endeared to them by the associations of birth, residence, or connection. To this favourite spot their attention is concentrated, whilst the researches of the historian are necessarily directed to, and often distracted by, a very extended surface. From this circum-

* A specimen of the skill of this admirable artist exists in the organ of the neighbouring Church of Waltham. The instrument is a small one, having been originally a chamber organ; but the tone, particularly of the diapasons and principal, is equal to any thing I have ever heard, and much resembles that of the corresponding stops in the fine organs of Father Schmidt's building, in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. The pipes are all of wood, and the instrument is in good preservation and condition.

scribed view of their object, they are apt to distort its relative proportion to the whole, and expect from the author more minuteness of detail than is consistent with his general plan, and a nearer approach to perfection than is compatible with human fallibility. After he has had recourse to every available source of information, their personal local knowledge, or access to private documents, which were unknown to, or inaccessible to him, may enable them to supply an omission or detect an inaccuracy: for in the deduction of a manor, or the correct appropriation of an individual, or of a match in an apocryphal genealogical descent, he has sometimes to contend not merely with defective proof, but conflicting authorities, and can only decide on a careful comparison of probabilities; whilst the individual who, stimulated by family considerations or interest, may have devoted months, and in some instances years, to the exclusive illustration of a few particular manors or favourite pedigrees, in unravelling the complicated web, or supplying the apparently unconquerable hiatus, by dint of lengthened research, or access to private evidences, is sometimes tempted—it may be unconsciously—to undervalue or overlook the patient and laborious, but unsuccessful efforts of the author. For myself, I can truly say

"My endeavours
 Have ever come too short of my desires,
 Yet fill'd with my abilities."

And though the preceding observations originated in the appeal made to me by your correspondent Mr. Lyon*, I am so far from intending to cast any personal reflection on him, that I feel much indebted for the candid and liberal tone of his remarks; and whenever I may be betrayed into a misstatement, or an erroneous conclusion, I shall always consider myself fortunate if corrected in such a spirit.

The anecdote of Dr. Nicholas Onley was inserted on the authority of a MS. note in an interleaved copy of Welch's List of Westminster Scholars, with numerous and valuable MS. additions, in possession of the Rev. Dr. Harrison. My predecessor expressly states, that the manor of Catesby was sold to the Parkhursts by Edward Onley, esq.

nephew of Sir Edward (Bridges, vol. i. p. 35); and having seen the settlement before marriage of John Parkhurst of *Catesby*, esq. dated 24 April, 1667, two years only after the death of Onley, in which he covenants to settle lands in *Catesby*, on Catherine Dormer his intended wife, I could not entertain any reasonable doubt of the fact; but I confess I am now at a loss to reconcile it with the indenture of 11 Dec. 22 Car. II. (1670,) cited by Mr. Lyon, whereby George Vernon, of Sudbury, co. Derby, Esq. conveys to Nicholas Onley, Esq. and others, for 1,800*l.* the manor of *Catesby*, the rectory or parsonage impropriate of Staverton, alias Starton, messuage and lands in Staverton, and the manor of Hellidon. Nor can the sum of 1,800*l.* be considered an adequate compensation for the estates comprised in the conveyance—being little more than two years' purchase; for in a Chancery suit between Edward Onley, Esq. the nephew, and Lady Catherine Goldsmith, the only surviving sister of Sir Edward Onley, for administration to Sir Edward's personal effects, it is recited that he died seised of the manor of *Catesby*, and certain other lands, worth 800*l.* *per ann.* I am inclined to suspect what is called the *manor* of *Catesby* in this deed, included only those lands in *Catesby* which remained in the family after the alienation of the manor, and which now form the Downes, Hickman, and Rose estates.

I have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain when the manor of Hellidon was sold by the Onleys; but by deed 1 March 12 Will. III. (1699) John Parkhurst of *Catesby*, Esq. in consideration of an intended marriage between her son and heir apparent, Nathaniel Parkhurst, and Althamea daughter of Altham Smith, Esq. made a settlement (*inter alia*) of the manor of Hellidon, and capital messuage there, late in the tenure of Margaret Onley, widow.

The Edward Onley, of *Catesby*, Esq. who purchased Hellidon of Martin Hardrett, esq. in 1649, may, I think, be safely identified with Edward Onley, Esq. father of Margaret Vernon. The Edward Onley, of *Catesby*, Esq. party to the Plumpton deed of 29 Sept. 22 Car. II. (1670), is not so easily appropriated. He may be presumed to have resided on one of the unalienated portions of the family estate at *Catesby*,

and he was doubtless a relative, and not improbably younger brother of Nicholas Onley, Esq. who, if I understand Mr. Lyon aright, was the vendor of the manor, advowson, and rectory, or rather advowson of the rectory of Plumpton in Northamptonshire, in the deed now referred to. The parish of Plumpton is in Norton hundred, a part at least, if not the whole of which will be introduced in the 3d Part of my work *now in the press*. If, therefore, Mr. Lyon will do me the favour to transmit an abstract of that deed, or of any others, tending to elucidate the descent of any Northamptonshire manors, either addressed to me at Northampton, or to the care of Messrs. Nichols and Son, he will confer on me a great obligation. But, to resume: that Nicholas Onley, *Esquire*, and the Reverend Dr. Nicholas Onley, were two individuals, I am most decidedly of opinion. The *prima facie* presumption against the contrary hypothesis is very strong. The difficulty I have no doubt would be solved "by a continuation of the Onley pedigree from Thomas Onley, uncle of Sir Edward and Richard, and devisee in remainder;" but unfortunately the connecting link is wanting; though there is the highest probability for supposing Nicholas Onley, *Esquire*, to be the lineal representative of that branch, and probably grandson of Edward Onley (of Tottenham), whom Edward Onley, father of Sir Edward, mentions in his will as his godson Edward, son of his brother Thomas Onley, on whose issue male he entailed the rectory impropriate of Staverton, on failure of his own male line. The porter's son, being of the same *Christian* as well as surname, would naturally, to a mind influenced by such fortuitous associations, be an additional inducement for "the adoption of this fortunate divine."

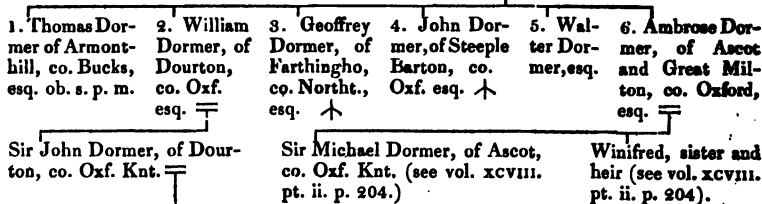
The long interval of publication between the successive portions of *County Histories*, is a frequent subject of complaint; but, when an author is anxious to render his work as accurate and satisfactory as possible, and reluctant to verify the homage of "making more haste than good speed," few are aware of the time necessarily and almost insensibly consumed in collecting local information, selecting and compressing from a crude and continually increasing mass of documentary materials, collating doubtful authorities, balancing

conflicting probabilities, and making reiterated attempts to fill up genealogical or manorial chasms. Sometimes chance or accident furnishes a clue when too late for insertion, as in the case of Braunston. Prior to printing that parish, the deed, communicated by Mr. Lyon, would have been very acceptable. I had then gained no information "respecting the intermediate possessors of that manor between the Isham family and the Webbs;" but I have subsequently obtained access to some private evidences, by which it appears that John Isham, Esq. by deed Aug. 19 Jac. I. (1621) in consideration of 4000*l.*, conveyed the reversion of the manor, or rather manors of Braunston, reserving an estate for life, to Robert

Johnson, Esq. in fee. Isaac Johnson, Esq. grandson of Robert, settled this manor Feb. 5 Car. I. (1629-30) on himself, in fee tail, remainder to his brother of the half-blood, Samuel Johnson, esq. who, in Nov. 1641, sold it for 8000*l.* to Philip Holman, Esq. whose son George Holman, Esq. according to the deed referred to by Mr. Lyon, conveyed (*inter alia*) the manors of Braunston and Warkworth to Ambrose Holbech, Esq. and another. This conveyance, however, so far as it related to Warkworth, could only have been made for purposes of trust, for that manor descended by marriage from the Holmans to the Eyres, as will be shewn in the portion of my work now printing.

The true solution of the discrepancies in the Dormer pedigree, pointed out by your correspondent T. E. R. (vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 203) will, I believe, be found in the following table of descent from

Sir Michael Dormer, Lord Mayor. =.....



Sir Robert Dormer, of Dourton, co. Oxf. Sheriff of co. Oxford, 1628, erroneously supposed by E. E. (vol. xc. pt. i. p. 10) to be son and heir of Sir Michael Dormer, *jun.* and in the "Minor Correspondence" (vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 290) to be his illegitimate son. He was heir male of Sir Michael Dormer, Lord Mayor, and most probably succeeded to Milton on failure of the male line of Ambrose Dormer. As I intend introducing two branches of the Dormers in my forthcoming Part, I should be much gratified by the loan of T. E. R.'s pedigree of that family, if he could conveniently transmit it.

In corroboration of the hypothesis of your correspondent C. C. "on the division of Counties into Hundreds" (Aug. Mag. p. 99), I take the liberty of referring him to No. 60 of the MSS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, which contains a curious Saxon certificate of the Northamptonshire

Hundreds, compiled between the death of Edward the Confessor and the Norman Conquest, giving the general contents, and distinguishing the specific state of their component parts, in which he will find that nearly every Hundred is made to consist of an hundred hides.

Yours, &c. GEORGE BAKER.

Mr. URBAN,

THE communications of your Correspondent E. I. C. on the various new Churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by engravings, have formed very interesting parts of your late volumes. He has described the particulars of each structure with clearness, and his observations on their respective merits or defects are such as must approve themselves to the archi-

tectural amateur in general. Having visited most of these buildings, it has been a source of pleasure to find how exactly his remarks have accorded with my own views. It is hoped that he will favour your readers with similar details of Churches lately erected in our provincial towns. In preferring the Gothic to the Grecian temples, for ecclesiastical purposes, and Gothic of the *earlier* style, he will find the gene-

ality of those who have any pretensions to taste agreed; because it possesses the contemplative mind with certain suitable associations which the other never can. If it be a feeling awful or mysterious, it is not altogether traceable to majestic dimensions, for St. Paul's Cathedral, more spacious than Westminster Abbey, is confessedly inferior in this charm; nor to mere antiquity, for the Parthenon itself, though older by ages than our oldest Cathedrals, if fitted up for a Christian Church, would not possess their influence.

It is chiefly to the result of a form illustrative of Christian mysteries, as well as to size, and long appropriation for divine worship, that there is a general prejudice in favour of Gothic fabrics. In their most perfect plan, the cross, or in their simplest, the nave and elevated chancel, they typify the glorious truth of our redemption, or a militant and triumphant Church.

There is also an independent beauty in such buildings, arising from the fitness of all their parts to an end, and ornament made subservient to utility. The weight of the vaulted roof (it might be stone) descends to the pillars within, or is in part transferred by flying arches to the buttresses of the outer aisles; while these again are surmounted by pinnacles, which render them the steadier under a lateral thrust. The inner roof, which would otherwise be a simple continued arch, assumes, on this account, its groined or intersected form; and this again affords a due space, in every compartment, for the upper line of windows. The side aisles, formed between the pillars and the outer walls, have a lower roof, which, if vaulted, as the nave, occasion, in their openings above the arches of the same, the clerestory gallery. This running passage, or miniature cloister, with its slender tier of columns, is a beautiful feature in this style of building, and might in many Churches serve for additional accommodation. Thus, pillars within, and answering buttresses without, afford spaces for the several windows above and below, which, in opposite pairs, transmit an uninterrupted light. Such a fabric pleases the eye (of course allusion is made to the early English architecture), because, both within and without, it shews strength and simplicity combined, and affords that beautiful va-

riety of light and shade of which the Grecian building, apart from its portico, is not susceptible. It is moreover better calculated to accommodate a congregation, without crowding the interior with unsightly projections. Galleries, deep as the aisles, find a support and limit, and need not injure the height of perspective of the centre. Again, as regards the parish Church, the pointed style, besides the necessary addition of tower at the western end, allows of division or recess at the eastern, for a chancel; which, as it is the spot where Christians commemorate the death of their divine Saviour, ought always to be regarded as peculiarly sacred, and therefore divided from the main building by a lofty arch. E. I. C. is quite right in insisting that the altar should be a prominent feature, and that, to render it the more conspicuous, the chancel, where it is situate, should be raised a few steps, have a decorated window above it, and that no pulpit or desk be suffered to intercept the view of it from any part of the Church. Catholics manage this arrangement well, and why may not we? Canopied niches, on either side, add much to its decoration, and afford suitable seats for the officiating ministers. The communion-table, instead of presenting the appearance of a splendid cushion on a larger scale, as it does when completely covered with crimson velvet, ought rather to have its carved supporters seen, and the velvet hanging behind them. Besides its usual furniture, it should have the two massive candlesticks, which the canon prescribes.

In some churches a part of the Communion plate is exposed; in others, a large open Bible in an inclined position on the altar, has a good effect. E. I. C. who complains that the Decalogue is an useless appendage, because its characters are too small to be read from hence by the congregation in general, should recollect that its inscription *here* may have in view the counteraction of idolatry. He and many others prefer an altar painting, with which this need not interfere, as a Gothic screen affords compartments enough for all purposes.

It is to be regretted that many clergymen still persevere, against the directions of the Rubric, in reading the Communion service from the desk, where it loses much of its impressive

character, and ceases to appear that distinct service from the Morning Prayer, which it really is. Now as the only pretext these persons bring for this neglect is, that they cannot be so well heard or seen at the altar, the pulpit and desk should be so situated as not to create the inconvenience, that is, neither central, nor, what is worse, (by creating a second screen) as two pulpits on each side the middle aisle. The best place is, where it appears in old churches, against a pillar at the upper part of the nave, with the reading-pew below it. Whether necessary to the voice or not, the sounding board should be retained for ornament, and to divest it of the tub-like appearance modern pulpits have assumed.

In addition to the advantages above noticed, some of your Correspondents, better versed in architectural details than myself, have satisfactorily shown that a Gothic church of the kind alluded to, is cheaper than a Grecian one, and, with less cost of materials, will afford greater accommodation. It has, therefore, the strongest claim for preference, and it is some satisfaction to know that the Commissioners for building New Churches, who at one time determined against it altogether, on its alleged expensive character, have, as it would seem, come to a different persuasion, if we may judge by these last erected. They must see by the *soi-disant* Grecian structures which environ the Metropolis, what a dreary monotony of square-headed dwelling-house windows they present, how little variety they can have, and how ill the tower, with its pepper-box or pigeon-house summit, agrees with the noble portico! Even Sir Christopher Wren, of whose labours we may well be chary, the more so, as his mantle never dropped from above, is said to have confessed that he was never thoroughly pleased with any steeple that he had built; and it might be, because he saw that its ornaments were arbitrary, and had not that inseparable connection with utility which those of a Gothic one may be resolved into.

Having insisted on apparent utility as the latent source of beauty in architecture, this paper cannot be better concluded, than by those beautiful lines on Melrose Abbey, in which Sir Walter Scott assumes the clustered column to be derived from the juncture

of the various ribs which support the roof and arches, and which united as by bands where they meet, form the capital and base.

"By a steel-clenched postern door

They entered now the chancel tall,

The arched roof rose high aloof

On pillars lofty, light, and small,
The key-stone that lock'd each ribbed aisle,
Was a fleur-de-lis, and a quatre-feuille.

The corbells were carv'd grotesque and grim,
And the pillars with clustered shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands
had bound."

And thus he describes the foliated window :

"Thou would'st have thought some Fairy's
hand

"Twixt poplars straight the osier band

In many a freakish knot had twind,

Then fram'd a spell when the work was
done,

And chang'd the willow wreaths to stone."

HIEROPHIEUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I DID not imagine I should have been called on to address you a second time on the subject of the "Siege of Carlaverock;" but to remain silent, after the publication of the two letters in your Jan. Number, elicited by the few remarks I ventured previously to submit to your notice, might probably occasion a misconception I am anxious to avoid. And in the first place, let me avow my concern, that Dr. Meyrick's name should have been by any mistake of mine made responsible for even "*a misconception*;" for assuredly nothing more was ever imagined. But the error was occasioned, not by "*inexcusable carelessness*," (for I read and re-read Mr. Nicolas's Preface with the greatest attention,) but by the ambiguous manner in which that gentleman refers from his Preface to the notes. He tells us in the former that, his own translation being so unsatisfactory to himself, he was induced to apply to "*a gentleman of the highest reputation for his acquaintance with the French of the period*," to favour him with his remarks. These, he adds, "*will be found in the notes*;" and on turning to the notes, and perceiving the name of Dr. Meyrick attached to the greater part, and even prefixed to the first, *without any indication whatever that a particular number only of these notes would be so dis-*

tinguished, I confess I was led to conclude the whole had proceeded from that "learned individual."

"The head and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more."

As to my critical sagacity being at fault, by supposing Mr. Nicolas should so speak of Dr. Meyrick, I readily admit my inability to draw that subtle distinction between the period when such terms might be safely bestowed, and when they became no longer requisite. It reminds me of a letter addressed by Sir Thomas More to Martinus Dorpius, as "*Viro undecunque Doctissimo*," and in the very same letter advising him to commence the study of the Greek alphabet. For the above enormities I have only to urge the well-known line of "*Veniam petimus*," &c. to adhere to the character (drawn by the inimitable Chaucer) of my prototype:

"A Clerk ther was of Oxenforde also
That unto logike hadde long ygo, &c.—
Souning in moral vertue was his speche,
And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."
Cant. Tales, v. 287.

But with regard to the very serious manner in which Dr. Meyrick has treated the mere supposition of his having been guilty of "a misconception," he may be assured that the "Clerk of Oxenforde" has too great a respect both for the Commandments, and for the author of the "Essay on Ancient Armour," to wilfully violate the sanctity of the one, or injure the literary fame of the other. The reputation of Dr. Meyrick both as an antiquary and scholar are founded on too solid a basis, to be, in the least degree affected by the "Clerk's" mistake, even supposing it had been correct. It could have been wished, however, that Dr. M. in vindicating himself from this grievous accusation, and in referring to Holy Writ as his *pavise*, had made use of more courteous terms than those he has employed, particularly as he believed himself addressing "a divine." The "Clerk" must be allowed here to say, that Dr. Meyrick in this instance shews he is far better read in the canon than the civil law.

Having thus, I hope, sufficiently expressed my regret at Dr. Meyrick's name having been at all mentioned, I return to the Editor of "the Siege," who has done me the honour to write four pages in explanation of the trans-

lation adopted by him, in deference to the opinion of another "learned individual" (not Dr. Meyrick). He states, that the suggestion relative to the "Siege of Carlaverock" being written by Walter of Exeter, was advanced "hypothetically, leaving it to the reader, who is put in possession of the whole data, to form his own opinions;" and if he had not done this, he would have failed in the duty of an editor. But I appeal to any of your Correspondents, Mr. Urban, whether the whole data, or even one third, were submitted to the reader in Mr. Nicolas's Preface, and whether I have not shown there is very great reason to doubt the hypothesis of that gentleman? To pursue the argument further, I have neither time nor inclination, and am content to leave it to the decision of those who compare the interpretation of Mr. Nicolas, accompanied by its gloss (for without that it is scarcely intelligible, and even with it, to me perfectly unsatisfactory,) with the version proposed by myself. Had I the honour to know the individual alluded to by Mr. Nicolas, in his somewhat uncourteous assertion, that the said learned person, "he BELIEVES, has translated and published more Norman French than ever the 'Clerk' read," I should possibly be quite willing to grant the assumption; but at present, in reply to this remark, I may perhaps be permitted to use the words of Dr. Parr on a different occasion, "that, if all the Norman-French I have read, and all that Mr. Nicolas has not read, were bound up together, it would make a very large volume indeed."

Before I conclude, I must express my complete acquiescence in Mr. Nicolas's suggestion, that we have been too long occupied on a subject in which but few will feel interested, and shall therefore here take a final leave of the "Siege of Carlaverock."

The "Romance of Guy" may, perhaps, hereafter be considered, with other views than those I have attempted to express.

A CLERK OF OXENFORDE.

Mr. URBAN, March 6.
A PARAGRAPH has recently appeared in the newspapers concerning the Bishop of London's interference with the incumbent of Christ Church, Newgate-st. in regard to a Tract

Society Sermon, proposed to be preached there, because the said society was, in business language, made "one concern" of Churchmen and Dissenters. As integrity is apt to be misnamed bigotry, though it implies both duty and honour, I beg to lay before you the two following facts, which illustrate the consequences of such "one concerns."

1. The present Bishop of Peterborough says, in his letter to the Rev. P. Gundolph :

"From the beginning of 1804, when the Bible Society was established, the number of Prayer Books printed at our University Press was *twenty thousand less*, than during an equal period immediately preceding the formation of that Society. In his "Inquiry into the consequences of neglecting to give the Prayer Book with the Bible," he says, "the Dissenters remain Dissenters, because they use not the Liturgy; and Churchmen *will become* Dissenters if they likewise neglect the use of it with the Bible." p. 11.

2. The following paragraph is taken from the Lincoln Mercury of February 6, 1829 :

"A correspondent says, 'It is a singular fact that the tithes of a parish near Alford are rented and taken in kind by a local preacher in the Methodist connexion; and that the house of the parish-clerk is licensed as a meeting-house, where worship is performed at the same time as the church service!'"

I conceive that, if a man belongs to a particular order, he is bound in conscience not to patronize or advocate opposing institutions; and that the charge of bigotry or intolerance is, under such circumstances, as absurd as the reproach of a smuggler or poacher against an exciseman or game-keeper. I do not oppose toleration or union in all neighbourly or philanthropic objects, whatever may be the religious opinions of the several parties. But I seriously deprecate the "one concern," where religion is the basis.

A CLERGYMAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

YOU will, I am confident, agree with me that, in passing judgment on a relic of antiquity, regard should be had to its date and *æra*. The absence of this desideratum renders it difficult to appreciate the Inscription inserted in your Magazine for January, p. 31. It cannot serve the purpose to which Mr. Bowles applies it,

without supposing that the abbreviation *Merc* means *Mercury*. I rather think that it is a substitute of *Meyric*; and that the inscription may be Englished thus: "Dorothy Magny, a nurse-child of Meyric Magny, lived," &c. I think Mr. Bowles was not serious, when he bestowed so high-flown an eulogium on so insignificant an inscription; but that being in a cheerful mood, he purposed to increase his mirth by putting a puzzle before nibbling critics.

On reading his letter, p. 31, I at first suspected that the word *Tanarus*, which Mr. Bowles applies to the *Zevs*; *Βροτταιος* of the Celts, was a typographical error; but on referring to a preceding number, I found the word there also contained the same letters. Hence, taking it for granted that Mr. Bowles used the word *Tanarus*, I beg to put in my *caveat* against the application of it, denying that there is any such word as *Tanarus*, and denying that the *Zevs*; *Βροτταιος* was ever named *Tanarus*. His name was *Taranis*, which comes from the Cimbric or British word *Taran*, Anglice, thunder, "*et Taranis Scythica non mitior ara Diana*." (Luc. l. 441.) What a ruinous effect will the necessary rejection of the word *Tanarus* have on Mr. Bowles's hypothesis? The boasted etymology of Tan-hill, and the appropriation of Abury to the Pagan god Mercury, having no foundation to rest upon, must fall to the ground. For, as Mr. Bowles justly observes, the first link of the chain of arguments must be a *datum*, or the subsequent links must fall to the ground of their own accord. To attempt to derive the word *Tan* from *Taranis* would be ridiculous; for the omission or erasure of the letter *r* would destroy the entire meaning of the word.

When the Cimmerian Druids migrated from Asia into Europe, they carried with them patriarchal traditions*, their Chaldean lore, and their Cadmæan alphabet, together with that grand and characteristic badge of distinction, the name Theu-tate. And, if chronologists are to be believed, the complete establishment of their system and discipline in Gaul preceded by many centuries the Phocæan colony in Marseilles. They therefore had no

* Orig. lib. 5. Alex. Strom. lib. 3.

occasion to borrow from that colony, or from any other colony then existing, any part of their peculiar institutions or scientific attainments. Neither Mr. Bowles, nor the reviewer of "*Hermes Britannicus*," has offered any explanation of the name Theu-tate, so often repeated, but not once attempted to be elucidated. The latter writer, apparently anxious to gain information, and perhaps equally anxious to apologize for his too general and indiscriminate censure of all Welsh history collectively, proposes that, if Welsh antiquaries who, according to his statement, had made a hasty and ill-judged attempt of this kind, are able to give a satisfactory explanation of this obscure name, it shall be ranked among *British nomenclature and ancestry*. The writer of this letter embraces the offer, and pledges his word to give the desired satisfaction. He trusts he shall be allowed by all impartial judges to have redeemed this pledge, by stating that there is no language, ancient or modern, into which this name is so easily and naturally resolvable, as the Cimbric or British, and that Theu-Taut is nothing more nor less than Dhiu-Tâd*, *God the Father**. This revered offspring of patriarchal tradition the Druids long cherished and preserved in its original purity, till compelled by the iron yoke of Rome to abandon their favourite, and substitute in its place the gods of their conquerors.

Nor was the reception which this name obtained from the other nations of the earth more to be justified. Universally sinking into heliolatry and ignicolism, and adoring the creature more than the Creator, they blasphemously affixed this name to their deified heroes and legislators, viz. *Hermes, Hercules, Mercury, &c.* all which names are allusive to the objects of the national worship, in order that the reverential awe with which its use was still in some degree accompanied, might shed additional lustre and reputation upon these personages. Even as Sanchoniatho's history, which has furnished to the authors whom the reviewer quotes their materials, was written for the purpose of giving a colourable gloss to idolatry, and conferring upon false religion that respect which is due only to the true.

* The universal Parent.

From this statement, if admitted, important observations are deducible: 1. The Druids were not mythologists, nor borrowers, but lenders. 2. The Cimbric or British language the best guide to British antiquities. 3. The future respect which sound and legitimate etymology is entitled to from the reviewer, who indeed, to do him justice, doth not scruple to use it, whenever it serves his purpose.

MERLIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moorlands, March 2.*

WHILE turning over the leaves of your last year's volumes, a few remarks upon some of the articles occurred to me, which I here submit to you.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

Shakspeare's Poems.

Vol. xcvi. part i. p. 36. I coincide in opinion with Mr. Hood, as to the compact edition of these Poems published by Lintot; not that it is devoid of errors, but they are errors caused by too strict an adherence to the old copies, rather than by carelessness. It is certainly very singular that, while splendid editions of Shakspeare's Plays are constantly appearing, not one correctly printed separate edition of his Poems, that I am aware of, has hitherto been published. Malone subjoined them to his edition of Shakspeare, 1790; for which reason, Steevens, in the edit. 1793, stigmatised them as unworthy of republication, though he had himself previously printed the Sonnets in his edition of the Twenty Quartos, 1766. With the strictest truth has it been said that his chief delight was "to tease Malone," (*Gent. Mag.* June 1828, p. 516;) and well did D'Israeli characterise him, when he styled him the *Puck* of commentators.

An elegant edition of Shakspeare's Poems was announced a few years ago by Baldwyn of Newgate-street, but was prevented by the death of that enterprising publisher. The latest I have met with is in 2 vols. foolscap 8vo, 1804, which in external appearance is respectable enough, but corrupt in the text to a degree which, if I should describe it, would scarcely be credited. The memorable errata in Lord Lyttelton's "*History of Henry II.*" described by Johnson in his "*Lives of the Poets*,"

could scarcely equal those of the work in question. To show how the thoughts of our "dear son of memory" have been disfigured, I will transcribe, *literatim et punctuatim*, the first poem which presents itself, viz. the 118th Sonnet:

"Like as you make your appetites more keen,

With eager compounds we our palate urge;
As to prevent our maladies unseen,
We sicken, to shun sickness, when we purge:

Even so being full of your near cloying
To bitter sauces did I frame my feeding;
And sick of welfare, found a kind of meek-
ness,

To be diseas'd ere that there was true
Thus policy in love, t'anticipate
The ill that were not, grew to faults as-
sured,

And brought to medicine a hateful state,
Which rank of goodness would by ill be
cured:

But thence I learn, and the fond lesson true,
Drugs poison him that so fell sick of you."

Now, Mr. Urban, can you or your readers possibly comprehend this jumble of nonsense? Does it not seem to justify Steevens's splenetic assertion, that "the strongest Act of Parliament which could be framed, would fail to compel people to read the Poems of Shakspeare"? But restore the true text, and the meaning becomes obvious enough:

"Like as, to make our appetites more keen,
With eager compounds we our palate urge,—

As, to prevent our maladies unseen,
We sicken, to shun sickness, when we purge,—

Even so, being full of your ne'er-cloying
To bitter sauces did I frame my feeding,
And, sick of welfare, found a kind of meet-
ness

To be diseas'd ere that there was true
Thus, policy in love, t'anticipate
The ill that were not, grew to faults as-
sured,

And brought to medicine a healthful state,
Which, rank of goodness, would by ill be
cured:

But thence I learn, and find the lesson true,
Drugs poison him that so fell sick of you."

This Sonnet is not selected as being a singular instance of blundering, for most of the others are given in a style equally absurd. Can we then wonder that the Poems of Shakspeare are little read, and less understood, while they are known to the public only in so disfigured a state? It is most singular, I

repeat, that, while so many pens are constantly employed in illustrating the beauties and explaining the obscurities of his Plays, no one seems to consider his Poems worthy of similar attention, although they contain some of his sweetest ideas, and afford the only insight he has left us into his personal history.

Peg Tankards.

Vol. xcvi. part i. p. 2. Memoranda respecting peg tankards are requested. The following scrap of information, which seems to have some connexion with the subject, may therefore be acceptable.—At Braintree and Bocking in Essex, when toppers partake of a pot of ale, it is divided into three parts or draughts, the first of which is called *neckum*, the second *sinkum*, and the third *swankum*. In Bailey's Dictionary, *swank* is said to be "that remainder of liquor at the bottom of a tankard, pot, or cup, which is just sufficient for one draught, which it is not accounted good manners to divide with the left-hand man, and according to the quantity is called either a large or little swank."

The mention of Braintree leads me to say a word upon another old phrase. From your review of the Northumberland Household Book (Aug. 1828, p. 131), it appears that the portions of bread and beer allotted to the lower servants were denominated *drynkings*. This term was in common use at Braintree Grammar School, kept by the Rev. C. Lawson, when I was there twenty years since, and may perchance be so still. At five in the afternoon, each boy received a slice of bread and butter, the distribution of which was announced by the cry of "Drinkings!" Often have I puzzled my brains to discover the origin of this apparently contradictory expression, this *lucus a non lucendo*, drinkings without drink; and till I read your review above mentioned, had come to the conclusion that it was merely a nonsensical local term.

Lilly, the Astrologer.

Vol. xcvi. part i. p. 28. While this impudent cheat, as your correspondent Mr. Bruce styles him, is ridiculed for his absurdities, let him have credit for as lucky a guess as ever blessed the pages even of "Francis Moore, physician." In his "Astrological Predictions for 1648," there occurs the following passage, in which we must

needs show that he attained to "something like prophetic strain," when we call to mind that the great Plague of London occurred in 1665, and the great Fire in the year following:

"In the year 1656 the aphelium of Mars, who is the general signifier of England, will be in Virgo, which is assuredly the ascendant of the English Monarchy, but Aries of the kingdom. When this abais, therefore, of Mars shall appear in Virgo, who shall expect less than a strange catastrophe of human affairs in the commonwealth, monarchy, and kingdom of England? There will then, either in or about these times, or neer that year, or within ten years, more or less, of that time, appear in this kingdom so strange a revolution of fate, so grand a catastrophe, and great mutation unto this monarchy and government, as never yet appeared; of which, as the times now stand, I have no liberty or encouragement to deliver any opinion. Only, it will be ominous to London, unto her merchants at sea, to her traffique at land, to her poor, to her rich, to all sorts of people inhabiting in her or her liberties, BY REASON OF SUNDRY FIRES AND A CONSUMING PLAGUE."

This is the prediction which, in 1666, led to his being examined by a Committee of the House of Commons; not, as your correspondent asserts, that he might "discover by the stars who were the authors of the Fire of London," but because the precision with which he was thought to have foretold the event, gave birth to a suspicion that he was already acquainted with them, and privy to the (supposed) machinations which had brought about the catastrophe. Curran says, there are two kinds of prophets, those who are really inspired, and those who prophesy events which they intend themselves to bring about. Upon this occasion, poor Lilly had the ill-luck to be deemed one of the latter class.

Hewson Clarke.

Vol. xcvi. part i. p. 98. The Mr. Clarke, about whom SCRUTATOR inquires, was Hewson Clarke, a north-countryman, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, author of "The Saunterer," a periodical paper, and "The Art of Pleasing," a poem. He was engaged in "The Satirist," at the outset of that publication, and in 1811 commenced a monthly work of a similar nature, entitled "The Scourge." His connexion with the former Magazine, in which Lord Byron was coarsely attacked, drew forth the following

caustic retort in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:"

"Clarke, still striving piteously 'to please,'
Forgetting doggerel leads not to degrees,
A would-be satirist, a hir'd buffoon,
The monthly scribbler of some low lampoon,
Condemn'd to drudge the meanest of the mean,
And furbish falsehoods for a magazine,
Devotes to scandal his congenial mind,
Himself a living libel on mankind."

See also the Postscript to the second edition of that poem. Clarke's articles in Cumberland's "London Review," in praise of which SCRUTATOR writes, were, if my memory does not deceive me, honourably mentioned by Parr, in his "Philopatris Varvicensis." Clarke latterly lived by writing for the booksellers, and (as I have heard), in the year 1817, having realised a handsome sum by compiling a History of England, he was led to indulge in dissipations which speedily led to his dissolution.

Mr. Capon.

Vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 106. In the memoir of Mr. Capon, there is an enumeration of scenes painted by him for the old Drury-lane Theatre, which concludes thus: "The scenery of 'The Peasant-boy' was indebted to him for its attractions. These are all unfortunately destroyed; but for the new theatre he painted numerous stock-scenes."

Any one, from this, would infer that "the Peasant-boy" was produced at Old Drury, whereas it was not performed till after the conflagration of that house, viz. at the Lyceum, 31 Jan. 1811. Its scenery, therefore, so far as the fire in question is concerned, may still be in existence. The opera of "Woman's Will," mentioned a few lines lower down, was produced at the same theatre, 20 July, 1820.

I should be glad of some further information respecting the theatre said to have been erected by Mr. Capon in 1780. Was it ever licensed? or was it merely intended for private performances?

John Marston.

Vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 317. It is to be hoped that the appeal for patronage towards a collected edition of this author's productions, will not be made in vain; for, laying aside all consideration of their merits as compositions, I question whether the works of any con-

temporary writer contain so many curious illustrations of ancient customs. As to Marston's personal history, little or nothing has hitherto been discovered, and little more, I fear, is to be looked for.

"The sole memorial of his lot
Is this—he was, and he is not."

I fancy, however, that I can furnish his editor with a clue, which may perchance enable him to acquire some information upon the subject; at any rate, it may suffice to settle the hitherto doubtful question, when and where he died. At the close of his "*Scovrge of Villanie*," 1598, he has a dedication of his writings TO EVERLASTING OBLIVION (a destiny which poets in general are extremely anxious to guard against), and Ant. Wood, to whose "*Athenæ*" we owe almost all we know of this writer, after mentioning two John Marstons, tells us that one of them, "dying on the 24th June, 1634, was buried by his father (sometime a Councillor of the Middle Temple), in the Church belonging to the Temple, in the suburbs of London, under a stone which hath written on it OBLIVIONI SACRUM."

Coupling this curious coincidence with the facts that Marston, the dramatist, was Lecturer of the Middle Temple, and that he was certainly living in 1633, when a small volume of his Plays appeared (see the Preface), no reasonable doubt can remain that these persons were one and the same. Mr. Collier's conjecture ("*Poetical Decameron*," vol. i.) that Marston became a clergyman, and preached so late as 1642, must therefore fall to the ground.

Wood, in his account of Marston, commits a curious blunder, by asserting that "most of his works were published by Will. Shakspeare in 1633," i. e. seventeen years after Shakspeare's death. The truth is, that honest Antony (who deemed the history of Plays and Poems of little moment,) was misled by the initials of the person who actually published the said volume, *Wm. Sh.* viz. William Sheares. This book has become somewhat rare. In the title-page of most frequent occurrence, it is styled "*The Workes of Mr. John Marston*;" but I have seen a copy (I think, in the British Museum) entitled "*The Playes of Mr. John Marston*." This expression, however,

as the Dedication informs us, offended some "precise Sects," whom, I suppose, the appearance of Prynne's "*Histriomastix*," in the same year, had rendered peculiarly alive to the enormities of Plays, and the Publisher, therefore, endeavoured to propitiate them by a subterfuge.

The "interpolated play" mentioned by the editor, is "*The Insatiate Countess*." Of this poor production I was induced to print an edition in 1821, and then expressed a suspicion that it was not Marston's, an opinion which has subsequently received strong confirmation. It was assuredly written, or rather compiled, by an obscure scribbler named Barksted.

Nancy Dawson.

Vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 386. J. D. who enquires respecting this once-celebrated fair-one, is requested to accept the following modicum of intelligence. She was a dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, previous to the accession of his late Majesty; and in 1760 transferred her services to the other house. On the 23d September in that year, the "*Beggar's Opera*" was performed at Drury Lane, when the play-bill thus announced her: "In Act 3, a Hornpipe by Miss Dawson, her first appearance here."

It seems she was engaged to oppose Mrs. Vernon in the same exhibition at the rival house. That her performance of it was somewhat celebrated, may be inferred from the circumstance of there being a full-length print of her in it. I know nothing further of her, beyond the disreputable fact recorded in that popular diitty, which has immortalised her name, if not her history.

Whigs and Tories.

Vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 483. Whenever these terms were first introduced, and whatever might be their original meaning, it is certain that in the reign of Charles the Second they carried the political signification which they still retain. Take, as a proof, the following nervous passage from Dryden's Epilogue to "*The Duke of Guise*," 1683:

"Damn'd Neuters, in their middle way of
steering, [herring:
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-
Nor Whigs, nor Tories they; nor this, nor
that; [Bat:
Not Birds, nor Beasts, but just a kind of

will find the title-page state that it was "written in imitation of Shakspeare." In Nichols's "Correspondence of Steele," 2d edit. ii. 360, there are some severe comments upon this play, by Dennis, in a letter to Steele, dated 17th Jan. 1710. If we may credit him, it was then by no means an attractive piece.

Chimneys.

Vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 425. Has the precise period been ascertained when chimneys upon the present mode were first constructed in England? It was apparently not sooner than Henry the Eighth's time; for Leland, when he visited Bolton Castle, in Yorkshire, seems to have been greatly surprised by the novelty and ingenuity of the contrivance. "One thing (says he) I much noty'd in the haull of Bolton, how chimneys was conveyed by tunnills made in the sydds of the wauls, betwixt the lights; and by this meanes is the smoke of the harthe wouder-strangely conveyed."

The front of St. John's Hospital at Lichfield, presents one of the most curious ancient specimens extant of this part of our early domestic architecture. The building was erected 1495, but it is possible that the remarkable chimneys may have been subsequently added.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

THE accompanying Epitaphs have been copied from two mural monuments on the south side of the altar in Felbrigg church, near Cromer, in Norfolk. The former is from the chisel of Nollekens, accompanied by an admirable bust of Mr. Windham; the latter by Theeves.

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon^{ble}. William Windham; born the 14th of May, O. S. 1750; died the 4th of June, 1810, N. S. He was the only son of W. Windham, Esq. by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq. He married, in 1798, Cecilia, third daughter of the late Commodore Forrest, who erects this monument in grateful and tender remembrance of him. During a period of 36 years he distinguished himself in Parliament by his eloquence and talents, and was repeatedly called to the highest offices of the state. His views and councils were directed more to raising the glory than increasing the wealth of his country. He was above all things anxious to preserve untainted the national character, and even those national manners which long habit had associated with that character. As a statesman, he laboured to exalt the cou-

rage, to improve the comforts, and enable the profession of a Soldier. As an individual he exhibited a model of those qualities, which denote the most accomplished and enlightened mind. Frank, generous, unassuming, intrepid, compassionate, and pious, he was so highly respected, even by those from whom he most differed in opinion, that, though much of his life had passed in political contention, he was accompanied to the grave by the sincere and unqualified regret of his Sovereign and his Country."

"Sacred to the memory of Cecilia Frederica Marina Windham; who was born 7th October, 1750, and died 5th May, 1824. She was the daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest, and married 14th July, 1798, to the Right Hon^{ble}. W. Windham, of Felbrigg, whom she survived during fourteen years, cherishing, in that widowhood of her affections, all the grief and all the consolation which the memory of such a man was fitted to renew. In her conscience was an ever watchful principle, informed and regulated by the revealed Word of God in Christ, through whom she derived that wisdom which 'is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits.' The affections of her heart shone forth in her manners and conversation, cheerful, 'courteous,' kind, unassuming, liberal, 'denying herself,' and living unto God, she cared for others, who deplore in her death their own immeasurable loss."

T. L.

Mr. WM. HORTON LLOYD, of Bedford-place, says, "Your correspondent Q. in last Supplement, p. 590, conjectures that the quarterings assigned by your correspondent P. to the arms described by Mr. Habington, from a window in Hampton Lovet Church (Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 317), are mistakenly so assigned; and I beg leave to confirm his supposition by sending you a notice of the arms given to John Smith, alias Harris, grandfather of Dorothy Barnham, afterwards Lady Packington, Harl. MS. No. 1080, fol. 37 b. and 38. They are, Gules, on a chevron between 3 besants Or 3 croselets patée schée Sable. Crest: issuing out of a ducal coronet, a goat's head; and in another place the same coat is given, quartered with 3 piles meeting near the base, between 12 martlets Sable. I should be glad to be informed whose bearing is the last mentioned, no heiress being described as such in the pedigree where it occurs. The arms of Kitson of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, as given by Guillim, are Sable, 3 Lucies hauriant Argent, a chief Or, granted in 1568, 'being an alteration from the coat born by his ancestors, which (saith the patent) was confused, and greatly needed correction.' So that your correspondent Q. is probably right in supposing the first quarter described, p. 317. to belong to the Kitson family."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters from the Ægean. By James Emerson, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo.

TRAVELS may be ingeniously constructed in the interesting form of Novels; and, when so written, they have the superior benefit of conferring real instead of fictitious knowledge, of enlarging and strengthening reason and common sense, instead of misleading by imagination and sanguine opinion. In short, one deals in fact, the other in dreams—one is what actually exists, the other only what may exist. In thus speaking, we limit our remarks to the connection of the two kinds of writing with History, for most certainly the latter has a considerable influence in giving to the heart a benevolent, very often a virtuous impulse.

Mr. Emerson has written his book in a manner calculated to bestow both instruction and entertainment. It is not a mere rosary of Notes (though many such are composed of valuable gems), but a wreath of roses—not the grave prayer-book toy of an aged matron, but the juvenile bandeau of a sprightly nymph. We must not, however, be misunderstood. The work is not deficient in valuable matter; and, if there are flowers as well as gems, why should not they be intermixed? why should not Botany be entitled to regard, as well as Mineralogy?

The work opens with some anecdotes of Turkish savageness (i. 24), worthy only that class of de-humanized men, entitled Resurrectionists; and so speedy is the demoralizing operation of barbarism, that, “although only four years have elapsed since the female Sciotes could boast of the inviolation of what is asserted by Plutarch, ‘that in seven centuries no instance of female infidelity had occurred in Scio,’ its wandering and destitute daughters are now the only class that have disgraced the name of their country.” i. 27.

In p. 43, we have the following extraordinary anecdote:

“A young medical student at Dublin attended a hospital adjacent to a private mad-house. One day he was struck with the plaintive notes of a voice in the mad-house garden, singing a melancholy Irish air. From curiosity, he clambered up the wall, and saw below him a beautiful girl, sitting in mournful abstraction, like Sterne’s Maria,

and plucking the leaves of a rose-bud, as she sung her plaintive ditty.

“As she raised her head, and observed the stranger before her, she smiled and beckoned him to come to her; after a moment’s hesitation and reflection on the consequence, he threw himself over the wall, and seated himself beside her. Her mind seemed in a state of perfect simplicity; her disorder appeared to have given her all the playful gentleness of childhood, and, as she fixed her dark expressive eyes on his, she would smile and caress him, and sing over and over the song she was trilling when he first heard her.”

She solicited him to repeat his visits; and while there, caused him to fall mutually in love. Her recovery of sanity was so rapid, as to excite the notice of the superior of the establishment. He detected and prohibited the interviews, and a relapse into her former disorder, with increased force, was the result. Upon a report being made to her parents, it was resolved that W. should be invited to renew his visits; and that matters should take their course. Again her recovery so rapidly progressed, that she was restored to her home. Some further intercourse followed. He was then obliged to leave Ireland, and after a long illness from exhaustion, occasioned by her former unhealthy excitement, and a tedious recovery from a series of relapses, her faculties were perfectly restored.

“In the mean time W. returned, and eagerly flew to embrace, after so long a separation, her who had never passed from his thoughts and remembrance. Her family felt for him the warmest gratitude and affection, from the consciousness that he had been the main instrument in the restoration of their daughter; but the issue of this interview they awaited with the most painful suspense. She had long ceased to mention his name, or betray any symptom of recollecting him. He seemed to have passed from her remembrance with other less important items of her situation, and this moment was now to prove to them, whether any circumstance could make the stream of memory roll back to this distracted period of her intellect.

“From the shock of that interview, W. never recovered. She received him, as her family had anticipated; she saw him as a mere uninteresting stranger; she met him with calm and cold politeness, and could ill conceal her astonishment at the agitation

and despair of his manner, when he found, too truly, that he was no longer remembered with the fond affection which he had anticipated. He could not repress his anxiety to remind her of their late attachment, but she only heard his distant hints with astonishment and haughty surprise. He now found that the only step which remained for him was to endeavour to make a second impression on her renovated heart; but he failed." i. p. 48.

The end was, that through her aversion he was obliged to forego his suit. She soon after was married to another. Her lover became thoroughly miserable, went abroad and joined the Greeks, is often and honourably mentioned among the companions of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and was wounded in the action at Sphacteria in 1825. The unskilful management of a native surgeon, while he was in garrison at Navarino, and a fever produced by the malaria of Pylos, combined with scanty diet and bad attendance, brought on a rapid consumption, of which he died at Smyrna, desiring in his last moments that a ring which he still wore on his finger, and inscribed "to the memory of my dear mother," might be buried with him, together with a locket, which was suspended from his neck, and contained a lock of raven hair, —he did not mention whose. i. 55.

We have read of an insane jockey in Bedlam, who mistook a woman for a mare, and after his recovery declared that he really took her for one. We are inclined to think that the poor girl had lost her senses from love for some person, and during her phrenzy mistook the student for him; but upon recovery totally forgot both. We have not an opportunity of consulting Pinel on Mental Alienation, &c. &c. for a better explanation. As dreams are forgotten, so we suppose may be impressions made under aberrations of intellect.

The tyrannical treatment of women in the East has its origin in the presumed inferiority of the sex. The Greek is worse than the Turk. The former inflicts present degradation, to inculcate perfect submission; and so little regard does he pay to wife or daughters, that British naval officers have on more than one occasion been solicited to receive the sons of chiefs on board, while daughters and wives have been left to await their fate amongst the lumber of the houses. i. 83.

Our author makes the following remark upon this subject:

"I have invariably observed that the further we progress towards the south in any country, the situation of females becomes more deplorable and unhappy. In northern latitudes alone woman is the better half of creation; as we draw towards more genial climes, she gradually merges into equality, inferiority, a deprivation of her rights and dignity, and at last, in the vicinity of the line, a total denial of a reasoning principle or an immortal essence, which might enjoy in another world those privileges of which she is tyrannically debarred in this."

Our author is well supported in these remarks; but it appears from Millar's *Origin of Ranks*, and other works, that human institutions have much to do with this; nevertheless, where severity of climate compels men to indoor living for their comforts, the women and children acquire of course a more equal and companionable character. In the East, the subordinate situation of women, and the superiority of male children above females, is unquestionably a principle derived from the most remote antiquity; for it occurs in Gen. iii. 16, Jer. i. 37, Levit. xii. 4, 5, John xvi. 21, 1 Cor. xi. 8, 9, xiv. 34, 1 Tim. ii. 11, &c. &c.

Grecian beauty has, it seems, disappeared. Our author says, that he never saw a striking figure, and scarce a lovely face, throughout the country. i. 172.

Oriental moonlight is excessively splendid. The sky "is not, as with us, an ebon concave, gemmed with brilliants, but one calm expanse of saddened blue, so soft that it seems to blend with the outline of the silvery Moon, and so bright, as to form a scarcely distinguished contrast with the twinkling stars. Every object was as distinct as in a northern twilight; the snowy summit of the mountain, the long sweep of the valley, and the flashing current of the river." i. p. 205.

We think that the favourite pattern of ceilings, of a blue sky with stars, mentioned by Herodotus, seen in Egyptian temples, and copied in our country churches, might have been originally suggested by this splendid moonlight scenery.

The use of wheeled carriages has the effect of producing good roads, and cleanliness in towns; for to the disuse of such vehicles our author ascribes the dirtiness of such places in Turkey. i. 220.

It is well known that the palace of Ulysses in Homer was entered through stables, near adjacent dunghills, &c.

and it appears that in the houses of the Smyrniots, both Greek and Moslem; "the tottering staircase, which leads to the most gorgeous apartments, is often approached through a stable, into which the ground-floor of the mansion has been converted; and mud-walled houses, supported by transverse beams of timber, not unfrequently inclose chambers whose gilded cornices, carved ceilings, tinted windows, and splendid furniture, realize all we have read of oriental grandeur." i. 229.

Sidonian women are commemorated by Homer (Il. vi.) for excellence in embroidery; and it appears that a gentleman's servant, a native of Saide (olim Sidon) wore a sort of tunic covered, especially at the back and arms, with the closest embroidery, and patches of variegated cloth. (ii. 31.) This occurrence reminded Mr. Emerson of Joseph's many-coloured coat, and the "prey of divers colours of needle-work." (Judges, ch. v. ver. 30.)

At Paros Mr. Emerson saw in use a pair of bellows answering to Virgil's description (Georg. iv. l. 170). It consisted of two sheep-skins, united by an iron pipe, introduced into the fire, which were alternately dilated with air, and compressed by an Arab slave, who knelt above them. ii. 181.

Ancient bridges are very rare, but in p. 211 we have an ancient bridge thrown up near the ascent of Mount Cythnus, where it was necessary to cross a fissure in the rocks.

"The bridge was composed of a few long blocks of stone, made secure at the base, and leaning towards each other, so as to form an acute [say obtuse] angle at their juncture. Over this was strewn the layer of earth and stones which formed the pathway by which we crossed the ravine." ii. 211.

This contrivance, says our author, is precisely the same as that at the [artificial] entrance to the pyramids of Gizeh. It can of course be executed only in large stones, and the arch was devised to answer the same purpose with small stones, by means of the wedge principle; and its tendency to throw pressure upon the abutments, because if the arch cannot bend under weight, compression only squeezes its parts closer together.

We are obliged to leave many other interesting things, particularly numerous valuable illustrations of Scripture, from the present manners of the East.

GAST. MAG. March, 1829.

These may, among various other proofs, be sufficient to show that ancient books can only be explained by contemporary, or as good as contemporary, authors; and that so far as concerns *explanation*, the Bible can no more be understood by the Bible, than Virgil can by Virgil, or Shakspeare by Shakspeare. Let any man take the strict text of Hudibras, and then the edition by Grey. In fact, the modern notion of self-interpreting books, where manners and customs are intermixed, is an absurdity *in se*. Shakspeare never was nor could have been understood, till Steevens illustrated him. We have, however, only to hope that this book will meet with the success which its merit and entertainment justly claim.

Hodgson's *History of Northumberland.*

(Continued from p. 89.)

THE following extract throws great light upon the views and objects consulted in castellation.

"And although it may be thought that the said Castell of Warke cannot where it standeth be tenable against the sege royall, because that syde thereof where the dongeon standeth, ys not by the nature of the self grounde defensyble from the daunger of mynnery, yet under the correction of suche men of greate experyence & dyscretion as have lately by the kings ma^{ties} comaundements vyewed & considered the same yt will be very harde (as we thinke) thereabout to fynde a place for all respects more necessary & convenyente for the defence & relefe of that frontier & border, then where the same castell nowe standeth, and the said castell as yt maye (as we esteeme) wth the coste of twoo hundreth pounds or lyttle more be repaired, amended, & fynyshe, in suche wyse as yt shalbe not onely able to receyve & lodge two hundred souldiours in tymme of warre, wth all their horses, in the myddle warde, but also in the utter warde thereof, releyve & harborowe all the ten^{nts} and inhabytantes of the said Lordeshippe wth their goodes in tyme of nede. And a garrison of two hundreth men layde there in tyme of warre may do more anynyance & displeasures to the Scottes, & more relefe to the Englyshe inhabytants of that border, then yf they were in any other place of all the said marches.

"And consyderynge the Scottes & especially the borderers to be men of no great experyence or engyne in the assailling of fortresses, as we thinke the said castell myghte be where yt standeth fortifyed in suche wyse that yt well defended mighte be

able to withstande the Scottes armye to suche tyme as an armye mighte be p'pared w^{thin} this realm of England, and avauced thither for rescues of the same. And yf yt were the kings maties pleasure, we thinke there might be w^{thin} the cyrcuyte of the said castell a strong towre or kepe devysed and made for the savegarde of suche mens lyves as were w^{thin} the said castell when in extreme nede shoulde chance, and that towre to be prepared, fortifyed, and kept only for suche a purpose.

"The speciall decayes of the said Castell of Warke of necessitye requisite to be repaired in brefe tyme.

"Fyrste, the walls of the chiefe towre or doungeon muste be cov'ed wth leade for p'servynge of the same from the rayne water that falleth, and by estimacon that woll take four fother of leade or lytle more.

"And where for lacke of cov'ture of the same heretofore, as yt ys thoughte the wall of the said tower ys ryven in two places, whiche muste be amended, and for the better assystance of the same two stronge buttresses to be rased from the grounde, one joyninge to eyther syde of the said tower.

"Also there ys a longe house that was devysed & never fynyshe w^{thin} the mydle warde of the said castell, whereof the walles be rased of lyme & stone, and nether rooffe, floores, nor cov'ture standinge upon or in the same. That house was devysed for the lodgynges of two hundredth souldyours in warre tyme.

"There ys also another longe house w^{thin} the said castell, wth stables underneath, and garners above, whiche would be better repaired both in the coverynges, floores, partycons, & other necessaryes requisite to the same.

"The bulwarkes within bothe the utter & inwarde warde, w^{ch} at the last sege of the said castell was for the instante necessitye made of dovett turves & earthe ware, requyset to be made of lyme & stone, for the better and more durable contynuaunce of the same."

Other defences we find to be towers with and without *barmekins**, and even little stone houses, deemed a great releyffe to the tenants of a place, but easily burnt down, if the walls were too low (p. 184); *barmekyns* to be added to every tower (188), a little tower, the parson's mansion, and also a defence of the town (192); a bastill house (p. 216), one, we suppose, of timbers; and strong houses, "made for

the most part the utter sydes or walles of grett sware [q. square] oke trees, strongly bounde and joyned together wth great tenor of the same so thycke mortressed, that yt wylbe very harde, w^{thoute} greatt force and labour, to breake or caste downe any of the said houses, the tymber, as well of the said walles as rooffes, be so greatt & cov'ed most p'te wth turves and earthe, that they wyll not easily burne or be sett on fyre. (p. 233.) Lastly, among these minor defences, we shall mention one which we think illustrates our ancient camps placed upon the brows of hills.

"Symondburne ys a greatt and strongly buylded towre standynge very defencyble upon the corner of an hyll, envyrrouned upon thre q'ters thereof wth a depes staye hyll almost inaccessible, so that a barmekyn wall of a meane height sett upon the toppe of that hyll, were defencyble enough so farre as the said hyll stretches, and where the hyll ceases there must the barmekyn be made higher and stronger." P. 235.

We shall conclude these illustrations of ancient castellation, with a survey of Norham, which explains the causes of certain important parts in the construction.

"That Castle, for lacke of contynuall reparation, is in much decaye, for the first utter walles of the inner ward toward Scotland endlong the banke of the river of Twead, be much corrupted, by occasion that the said wall hath not been covered with leade, but that the rayne water fallinge thereon, hath alwaies disceded into the wall, and by contynuaunce hath soe putryfied the lyme and stone of the same, that theire hath sundry peices fallen forth of the same. And more is like so to doe, and as appeareth a smalle battery on that north syde from Jeynham in Scotland opposite thereunto, would bringe downe that longe wall endlong, the halle and kitchen from the new wall at the staire or turnepike uppon the north east corner of the said inner warde unto the end of the oven in the kitchen, which is a full quarter of the saide inner warde; and leaveth all the reste thereof open to the sight of Scotland. The said inner warde of that Castle is in no place flanked, save by a little bulwarke or casamata made in it towarde the utter warde, which flanketh betweene the gates and the doungeon, and may with hagbuttes beat a good parte within the utter warde. Albeit the poynt of that litle bulwarke is (by no meanes) warded or flanked. The dungeon of that Castle hath beene a verry large and strongly baylded tower of great hight, wherof almoste the one halfe hath beene decayed and fallen longe sithence. It is flanked in

* "Barmekyns for the savegarde of their cattals, so some as there ys any apperance or suspencion of warre. (p. 187.) They were covered in the rooffe, and floores and walls of the barmekyn." P. 192.

no place save that the said litle bulwarks flanketh a great part thereof towards the utter warde, the gates of the inner ward lye very playne and open, and might well be more covertly casten and better for defence.

"The utter warde is invyroned towards the east, south, and west, with a very old thynne and weake wall, save that theire be sundrye litle towers made thereon to flank the foote of the said wall, which were not ingeniously devised, for the poynts or grounde of none of the said towers be flanked, but that a man may come to the poynts thereof without danger of any shote, other then such as is shotte forther right. And the said walles of the utter warde be both olde and much decayed. There is a place also towards the north side of the said utter warde at the west ende of the Chappell, where the wall is soe lowe, that a man maye forth of Scotland upon the banck head towards the Lady Church, view and see any man that stirreth within the said utter warde, specially in passage from the upper gates into the inner warde, which would be a meanded with no great charge. Fynally, that Castle standing in soe meete a place for the defence of the frontier and cuntry there about were convenient (as me thinke) to be in the Kinges maiesties handes, and soe would it be better repayred and maynteyned, that it is or hath bene by Bushoppes of Durham who hath passed the matter lightly over every man for his tyme.

"And if it were the Kinges Maiesties castle, first the wall of the utter warde being ameanded (as it might be with no great charge). And sheddys or toofalls made towards the inner side of the same from the south east corner thereof to the north west part, when the gate hath growe of old tyme towards the towne, the same would be a strong barnekyn or fortlage for the sau- garde of a great number of cattle of the cuntry in tyme of warre when enemyes did invade. And therein also might be then savelier lodged and have stabling for their horses, one hundred and mo horsemen in tyme of warre. Those sheddys and toofalls being made bylowe for stables, and a lodging alove for souldiers.

"The iron gates of the utter warde be hong very unwisely upon the utter side for the enemyes may come and pike the crakes of them forth of the wall where they might hange better in purpose ynnemore in that gatehouse in a payre of wood gates without them to cover them.

"Also the olde gates towards the towne at the northwest corner of the sail utter warde, were best, as me think, to be mow- ed upp, and a privy postern covertly conveyed that waye, which might serve either for assayly to yssue forth of the Castle towards the Rescove of the Towne from a

suddayne, or ells if the inhabitants of the towne being overlaid with enemyes, rettyred to the Castle, they might moste readily that waye be received in. And for the moste sure fortifying of the inner warde, myne oppynion were to have that side towards Scotland northward, even from the east ende of the Chappell to the newe wall at the turnpike, upon the northeast corner of the dungeon, to be massively rampiered with earth, both the hall and kitchen and other houses in that part. And the hall to be made in that part of the dungeon that is decayed, which might be with no great charges (in respect of a Kinges worke) made to or three howses heigh above the vault that now standeth. And the nether most of those howses to be the hall, buttery, or pantry. And yet the east end thereof to be fower and twentieth foote, rampiered within the utter wall, and the other two hights above that would serve for lodgings for the Cap- tayne and his housholde. And the dungeon (being nowe over highe) might be taken downe one storye, leaving only the turne pike thereof for a watch howse. And the stone taken off the dungeon head would almoste serve to make upp the walles of the decayed parte of the said dungeon soe thick, as they be standing inward towards the said inner wardes. And the leade and tymber of the hall and kitchen would almoste serve for the roofes and floures of the said parte of the dungeon, which should be re-edified. And then should the said inner warde be strongly rampiered round about.

"Also the gates at the entrye of the inner ward would be (as I think) where the gates now enter towards the west rampiered for a cover gate. And the waye more covertly conveyed to passe by the rampier at the east ende of the Chappell, and soe to come forward the north and the wall of the gatehouse unto the entry that now is, and so east warde in at the iron gates that be nowe.

"I thinke also, if it were thought convenient, there might be bulwarks or casemats made without the wall to flank the north and east side of the said inner ward which I referre to more ingenious men in such feates then I am."

We shall add two or three curious things upon other subjects.

It appears that places were not inhabited which had not arable land enough for one plough, nor parcels of meadow *together*, sufficient for one household. P. 222.

We find also that the cause of places rendered so subject "to thieves, as to be unfit for honest poor men that gett their lyvinge eyther by labor in husbandrye or pasturinge," was owing to want of protection of their lords,

and deficiency in the provision of horses, armour, and arms. P. 229.

In p. 233 we are told, that when a place was so overcharged with people, that they could not get a maintenance from the ground, that the young and active were obliged to turn thieves for their livelihood, and having adopted that mode of subsistence, would not leave the country, "to gett their lyvinge in other countreys and places by true labors, or any other lawfull pollycies" (p. 233), and prized those most who began "sonest in youthe to practyse the selves in theftes and robberyes." (234.) The remedy proposed is forced dispersion of them in other countries, and speedy execution of offenders.

We are in the habits of passing by our old stone manor houses without knowing that they were important village fortresses, and substitutes for castles. That this is the fact is beyond all doubt, for Margaret Paston, writing to Sir John, says, "Ry't w'chipful hwsbond, I recomawnd to z^w and prey z^w to gete some crosse bowis and wydses [windlasses to strain cross-bows], and quarrels [arrows with square heads] for z^r howsis her ben low, yat yer may non man schet owt w^t no long bowe." (Paston Letters, ii. 315.) From hence we learn that the service of the long bow was connected with elevation in the building. From these premises may be gathered the importance of a good stone house, as a protection of the adjacent domain alluded to in the following paragraph:

"An other quarter of the same pasture of Fyton more ys in the tenour of John Heron havyng as yet none habitacyon thereof, but occupied with herdes in som'ynge of cattall, and gettinge of haye of the same, and in winter lyeth waste. Albeyt the said John Heron ys mynded (as he sayth) to buylde a stone house upon his said p'te, at a place called Towland, as his power may extend thereunto." P. 227.

It is true that this volume may not partake of novel or romance; but if it be not sweetmeats, it is wine. Our extracts show that these dry records are most felicitous illustrations of ancient castles and manor houses, and being matters of record, most indisputably authentic. Nightingales are said to have only two notes in their gamut, and novelists have no more; but for the real elucidation of our national history, we must go to antiquaries, to works like these. From these we may

learn to value our ancestors according to their great merits. They were not *Frenchified* into millinery of mind, but they had surpassing good sense. They consulted the main chance, both for this world and the next. They had not the march of intellect, but they had that of prudence. They taught people to live upon their property,—a superlative happiness for them and their children; and accursed was the day when, with regard to small fortunes, this holy feeling was sacrificed to display and trumpery, to the folly of country gentlemen living now as lords did thirty years ago.

But to Mr. Hodgson's work. Too much cannot be said in praise both of his industry and judgment. His Northumberland is, and ever must be, a standard work.

Wood's *Letters of an Architect*.

(Continued from p. 140.)

A PROFESSIONAL man is of course best acquainted with the merits or defects of his art, and if he be not prejudiced as a mannerist, will best guide the taste, and enlarge the knowledge of the reader. Besides, it is necessary to the pleasure of a spectator, that he should have some understanding of the objects from which he expects to derive pleasure. Well does our author say, "First-rate productions never disappoint us, if we have formed a tolerably precise idea of what we are to see. It is the expectation, not of the object, but of being surprised and delighted, without any distinct notion of why this is to happen, which is disappointed; and indeed the state of mind seems almost to ensure that feeling, since it most readily takes place with those whose previous habits have not led them to feel much interest in the objects they are about to visit." ii. 233.

Now, whoever wishes to understand the architectural character of the foreign edifices which he is going to see, will do well to study the characters of them given in this most copious and useful book. To let off a proverb, he will then know how to distinguish "a hawk from a handsaw;" and if he takes notes, or publishes his travels, his remarks will not be common-place; and his gratification both in the visit and the reflection be doubled.

We have not, however, room for re-

marks, or for giving any analysis of the very numerous and valuable contents of this work. We shall therefore confine ourselves to one very curious subject, viz. CYCLOPEAN MASONRY.

It is well known that there are understood to be four successive styles, viz. :—

1. Large blocks of all forms and sizes. The interstices filled with small stones, seen at Tyrins, anterior to the time of Homer, and contemporary with Abraham.

2. The polygonal, where the stones fit to each other, a style disused about the time of Alexander.

3. The third kind consists of large regularly formed stones laid upon each other, but not in courses.

4. The fourth is in courses.

Such is the general character of the four styles; but the position maintained by Mr. Woods is, that though there exist these distinctions of style, yet "that they do not distinctly characterize different periods" (ii. 63); but his statements are so opposite to the generally received opinions, that we shall here give them in his own words.

"The date of 1800 years before Christ is boldly claimed for some of the Cyclopean walls; of which construction, it is said, that there are 108 citadels in Italy, and the thorough going Italian antiquary, though he is contented to admit that the oldest were not erected more than 2760 years before the Christian æra, yet will not admit that any of them can be more recent than the foundation of Rome. They were, according to him, introduced into Italy by Saturn, but their earliest use in the Temple of Hercules at Tyre was 2760 years before Christ. Leaving these suppositions, we may be justified in considering the walls in question as the earliest remains of buildings in Italy. They are built with great irregular blocks of stone, made even on the face, or nearly so, not squared, nor laid in regular courses, but the inequalities are fitted to each other as much as possible, and the interstices filled up with smaller stones. In what is probably the earliest style of all, no tool seems to have been applied to the stone, but the rude masses are merely heaped on one another, taking care in the position of each successive block to place it where it would most nearly fit into the work, and probably keeping the smoothest side outwards, to form the face of the wall; but the work is always rude and uneven. In the second style, the tool has been used more or less, in order to make the great stones fit with some degree of accuracy; and in both these one may easily conceive the use of the

leaden rule, described by Herodotus, which being bent to the internal angle, left on the top of the wall, would be applied to the external angles of the stone intended to be placed in it. In the third sort of Cyclopean walls lines nearly horizontal are decidedly more numerous than those in any other direction, and here and there are some appearances of level courses. These in later times predominated more and more, till in the fourth and last style, the only irregularity is found in the unequal thickness of the stones of the same course, connected sometimes by the introduction of a sloping line, or more often by a notch, to let the larger stone into the course above or below. Though I believe this to have been the general progress of the art, yet you must not imagine them as distinctly characterizing different periods; on the contrary, there is hardly any considerable wall of Cyclopean masonry which does not exhibit in different parts two of these methods; and sometimes three are found, without any appearance that they have been restorations of different periods; we may, however, observe that the second style is most common in Latium, the fourth in Tuscany, the third is perhaps about equally diffused in both countries. At all times these blocks were used without cement, and all that I have hitherto seen are mere terrace walls against a hill, and exhibiting in consequence one face only; but I am told of instances where both sides are seen, and that in such cases, two walls are built back to back, without any attention to the regularity or evenness of what was to be the internal part, and without any filling in. No arches, that is, no system of wedges, mutually supporting each other, is to be found, though such an arrangement would seem to grow more easily out of these inclined lines, than from regular courses of stones; but where there are openings (of which I have seen none hitherto), there is a very large stone worked square, and laid horizontally to cover it; and in one instance, at Arpino (perhaps because the builders could not meet with a stone large enough to cover the opening), the size of the aperture is reduced by advancing courses into the form of a pointed arch. There is indeed a real arch at Piesole, which by some has been supposed to be part of the Cyclopean construction, but both the arch and the fragment on which it rests, are obviously of a date much posterior. There are many remains of Cyclopean walls both at Tivoli and Palestrina, and as, according to Virgil, Tibur and Præneste were founded about the times that Æneas landed at Italy, this epoch has been assigned to their construction; but it must be confessed that the argument is not altogether conclusive. It is held essential to Cyclopean walls, that there should be no cement, and, *à fortiori*, no rubble work employed in their composition;

but in this neighbourhood, at what is called the villa of Brutus, there is a wall of Cyclopean masonry, resting for its whole length, and apparently backed in its whole extent by a wall of rubble. This Cyclopean wall has been faced by another of *opus reticulatum*, so common in the time of Augustus, and which may be seen in almost all the villas about Tivoli. It seems that the Romans did not like the appearance of these large irregular blocks, and covered them with a masonry of small fragments more suited to their taste. These circumstances render it probable that none of these walls are so late as the time of the Emperors, but we have no proof that they were not in use a century before that period.

"There are some of these walls in the villa attributed to Ventidius Bassus, which appears to rest on a rubble-work, held together by cement; but without digging, I could not be quite certain. We continued our walk considerably further, and found at Vetricano other considerable fragments of Cyclopean walls, but always built to support the earth behind them, and to support terraces. The stones are worked with some approach to horizontal courses, and the wall strengthened by buttresses. There are breaks enough to show that it is backed by *emplecton*, or rubble-work, for its whole extent, and this *emplecton* is perfectly rude, and without any appearance of having been laid by hand, so that it destroys a theory I had formed, which pretended to distinguish the rubble-work connected with the Cyclopean walls from that of a later period.—Nearer to Tivoli there is another considerable Cyclopean wall, which is distinctly rusticated, and has large and solid buttresses." ii. pp. 62—64.

The mode of constructing these walls by means of the pliant bending rule of lead, described by Herodotus, was, Mr. Woods supposes, this: The strip of lead was bent round the end of the stone just laid, and then applied to the extremity of another stone best suited to fit, which stone was lastly pushed up to its fellow. The manner is thus described by Mr. Woods.

"I visited the ruins of Tyrins. The walls are of the rudest Cyclopean masonry, the stones seem to have been selected to fit their intended situations, and not to have been touched with a tool, and this was probably effected by the use of the Phœnician rule mentioned by Herodotus. A strip of lead was bent into the angle intended to be filled up, and then the same strip reversed was applied to the stones collected for use. In one instance, however, on the east side, we find a stone with a sunk face and two holes in it, and a circular sinking below. Besides these walls, we may observe here a sort of

gallery covered by the advance of the successive courses of stone; but after all, the great interest of the place is, that you see the very walls admired by Homer 2500 years ago. The figure of Tyrins has been compared to that of a ship, but there is more imagination than truth in the resemblance." ii. 298.

Here we differ from our author, for in the plan taken from Sir Will. Gell, and engraved in Fosbroke's *Foreign Topography*,* there certainly is an assimilation to a ship.

At Epidaurus (now Pidhairo) our author saw remains of the Cyclopean wall, which defended the ancient town. The stones are well fitted together, and sometimes notched [in the manner of dove-tailing, or rather like pieces of dissected maps†,] into the adjoining ones; one part shows two faces, and the interval is now filled up with dirt. ii. 296.

In the later period of the style, if we may suppose the walls and grotto below-mentioned to be coeval, there is an evident recognition of the arch, constructed upon the modern wedge principle. Mr. Woods, speaking of Cor-
tona, says,

"The principal antiquities are the walls of the city of Cyclopean masonry, not of the earliest style; but of that where the stones lie for the most part in courses nearly horizontal; and a small sepulchral chamber, a little below the town, called the grotto of Pythagoras. It is built of large blocks of sandstone; the door-way remains, and the rebate for the door, and two holes in the sill and lintel for the pivot on which it turned. It is arched over, the arch being composed of four, or perhaps five stones, each of which is the whole length of the edifice, and rests upon a rudely semicircular stone at each end. These archstones are really wedge-shaped in the sections, though in this case such a form would not be necessary for their support; but the builders, whoever they were, were without doubt acquainted with the principle of the arch, though perhaps afraid to confide much to it." ii. 106.

At Rhamnus is a temple of Cyclopean masonry; it is supposed to have been lined with wood, and some of the nails of this lining have been found. ii. 292.

At Agia Marina, near Sycourio, our author saw "a little bit of Cyclopean

* In this work are concentrated the several accounts of Cyclopean masonry by Sir Will. Gell, Mr. Dodwell, Col. Squire, &c.

† According to the plates.

masonry, which might be taken for a pyramid, but for an irregularity on the south side. It was probably a tomb. ii. 297.

But the most curious circumstance of all, is a Cyclopean house (or one formed out of Cyclopean walls), still existing. At Cefalu, our author met with a house called the "House of Diana," a fragment, which his guide said, was the "Old Cathedral."

"It is of Cyclopean masonry, with two rooms and a passage between them: it exhibits three doorways, and appears to have been a dwelling-house, and if so, is probably quite unique. We have city-walls and terrace-walls of this construction, and a temple at Rhamnus, but no other buildings, that I know of, any where else." ii. 356.

In this latter opinion Mr. Woods is mistaken. The style is at the base polygonal (the second and a common style), and the upper layers long parallelograms. The door-way, with its pilasters and cornice, is of the usual Grecian architecture. In short, the house is a dwelling plainly made out of an old Cyclopean fragment. But here we must beg to offer an opinion, that as to distinction of the styles by æra, there is one too much. We admit, that the *first* style, as at Tyrins, the *second* or polygonal, as at Larissa, &c. &c., and the *third* of cubic blocks, as at *Mycenæ*, are unquestionably Cyclopean, with only this adjunct, that both the two last styles may be contemporaneous. As to the large oblong layers, especially used for supporting terraces by the Romans (see our author, ii. 398, 399), they may have been used in Cyclopean æras, but most assuredly in far later times. We have visited a Roman camp in this kingdom, upon the summit of a lofty hill, where the ground being rock, it was impossible to excavate a foss, and upon that account a rude wall, composed of long layers of huge parallelograms, intermixed with smaller stones, was reared by way of rampart, and interior soil wheeled up to it in order to make an inclined plane. Thus the vallum was scaped outside, and within it was an easy slope. The field is ploughed, and the stones remain for twenty feet on the inner side to this day. Their square ends show that they were formed by art; and there are smaller stones, perfect parallelograms. Indeed, it was so natural and easy, where stones abounded (and the architecture is al-

ways accordant to the materials of the country), to lay the blocks horizontally and lengthways, where the stones easily broke into such layers, that we cannot conceive the style alluded to to be peculiarly Cyclopean, or discriminative of any æra.

(*To be continued.*)

Twelve Years' Adventure in three quarters of the Globe: or Memoirs of an Officer, who served in the Armies of His Majesty, and of the East India Company, between the Years 1802 and 1814, in which are contained the Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington in India, and his last in Spain and the South of France. 2 vols. 8vo.

MILITARY men, in general, go early into life. Their Universities or finishing school is the world, their books are men, and their tutors are their own minds. Placed in a perpetual intercourse with persons of all nations, habits, dispositions, and characters, there ensues a necessary obligation to please, and take the world as it is, or otherwise, because they cannot select, they can have no comfort in society. They have, without study, nature itself, not abstract dogmas laid before them; and they see not only genera, but species, not species but individuals, not descripts only, but also non-descripts. Their ruling passions are pleasure and ambition; pleasure to enjoy life while they may, and ambition to improve their situation if they can. That comprehensive article of war, insinuating upon "gentlemanly conduct," is moreover a proper restraint upon bodies of men who are bound to be together every day for months, it may be for years; and professional ferocity is thus seasonably controuled. From these causes officers, if they turn authors, often become, because they do not write *secundum artem*, original, new, and interesting. They do not pedantize, but they convince, satisfy, and occasionally even delight. We have mixed frequently in society with officers, and been instructed in latent knowledge by every one of them.

We therefore assume a right of saying, that we never saw two volumes of more pleasant reading than those before us. There is description as interesting as painting, sentiment as impressive as simple nature, and powerful reason as unsophisticated as common sense. No study is necessary to admire, to feel, or to comprehend.

Bare intuition is sufficient. To use a homely figure, the perusal of the book is *like walking with a sweetheart*, that sort of travelling in which a man never wishes to come to his journey's end.

The author informs us, that after having been at Winchester school, and been deemed an "incorrigible block-head," he was sent into the army, and sailed for India. The Company who dined at the Captain's table, a party of twenty-five, Matthews might take off better for the stage, but no Chesterfield better for a philosophical man-of-the-world description.

"Of the above heterogeneous mass, the majority, as may be conjectured, were *ultra-Tweeders*, a people who, with souls too big for their native land, claim the privilege of levying contributions on all the world, and of securing a Benjamin's portion of the loaves and fishes, in whatever region they are to be found. To counterbalance these, there was but one Irishman. Ooh! and that was enough! Another like him would have been the death of us (as Matthews says); for he kept the cuddy table in a roar throughout the voyage. Then we had one or two of your rattling, noisy, good-humoured, never-look-in-a-book chaps, such as without a spark of imagination or wit, but with the most unprovokable and provoking good temper, joined to an inexhaustible fund of *animal spirits*, pass in the world for extremely pleasant fellows, but who, in my opinion, are the greatest plagues in existence. We could boast also of professed practical jokers, dry matter-of-factors, prozers, and ever ready laughers; but, what was better than all, a few good listeners."

"Nor was our Society without its Bobadil; and many a marvellous tale of tigers, elephants, Cobra de Capellos, Mysoreans, Mahrattas, fire-eaters, and sword-eaters, have we youngsters listened to with open mouths, till repetition had rendered them too stale even for a sea-stomach. That there were some sensible, well-informed men among so many may be supposed; and that there was a black sheep or two in the flock cannot be denied. One of the latter was a most plausible, smooth-tongued hypocrite, and the other the most impudent cut-and-come-again fellow I ever encountered. Happily for us, however, two things were wanting. There was neither a mischief-maker, nor a professed duellist, so that we contrived to get to the end of our voyage without there being any balance on the score of honour to be settled with powder and ball. Alas! of these my first companions in the voyage of life, above three-fourths are already gone to their long home; some have died a soldier's *natural* death on the field of battle; some have fallen victims to the

climate; some few still toil on their way; some few, like myself, have preferred poverty with half a liver, to riches without any; and some few, and those few indeed, have gained the object of their ambition—a fortune; but not one perhaps with health to enjoy it, or the sense to know how to spend it." i. 23.

This is a melancholy, but just prospective view of the waste of life, and the disappointment of ambition.

Our author next lands at Madras, and is lodged in a bed which he calls a chop-house for mosquitoes, the curtains only serving to exclude the vulgar herd, the old hands taking care to secure a birth within. He then chooses the engineer department, and takes up his quarters in the Fort. This residence gives him an opportunity of making remarks upon the state of society in India, and among these he says, concerning the matrimonial market, that the first ball after the arrival of a fleet from Europe, may be considered as a fair-day, at which the new-comers are put up to sale; girls with any pretensions to beauty being sure of soon going off, the others descending lower and lower, till they acquire a husband. From Madras, our author goes with a Committee of Survey to the ceded districts, part of the conquered dominions of Tippoo. In the course of this service, he observes of the Hill-forts situate upon insulated hills, and like Old Sarum, and many of the Greek and British acropoles, that though they are apparently formidable, they seldom are so in reality, because the works are so exposed, that if you can get sufficiently near to raise a battery against them, they are easily breached, while the irregularity in the sides of the hills affords facilities for forming lodgments close up to the walls. Active duty commences, and the various coincidences are narrated with circumstantial minuteness and instructive illustration; among others, the famous battle of Assaye, but it is too long for extract. After the victory,

"A surgeon, whose bandages had been exhausted by the number of patients, espying one of the enemy's horsemen lying, as he supposed, dead on the ground, with a fine long girdle of cotton cloth round his waist, seized the end of it, and rolling over the body, began to loose the folds. Just as he had nearly accomplished his purpose, up sprang the dead man, and away ran the doctor, both taking to their heels on oppo-

site, took, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders. The surgeon afterwards went by the name of the 'resurrection doctor'."

It might be supposed that the day after a battle was a melancholy one, from reflections upon the loss of relatives and friends, but the happiness of having escaped unhurt, the glory gained, the feeling of security on account of the enemy being beaten and disheartened, and the promotion to be expected through the vacancies, make a camp, even after a bloody victory, any thing but a scene of mourning and tribulation. i. 184.

At the battle of Argaum, our author notices a masterly piece of generalship by General Welleasley (now the Duke of Wellington), in recovering a corps which had fallen into confusion; and explains the advantage of the men lying down, viz. because they are a smaller object for the fire of the enemy, than when standing up; and because, *from not having the means of using their legs*, they are kept steady in their position, from which the dread of the enemy's shot might tempt them to waver.

After the mutiny at Vellore, several of the principal conspirators were executed; some by being blown away from guns. In allusion to this, our author says,

"It is a curious fact, and well attested by many persons present, that a number of kites (a bird of prey very common in India) actually accompanied the melancholy party in their progress to the place of execution, as if they knew what was going on, and then kept hovering over the guns, from which the culprits were to be blown away, flapping their wings and shrieking, as if in anticipation of their bloody feast, till the fatal flash, which scattered the fragments of bodies in the air; when, pouncing on their prey, they positively caught in their talons many pieces of the quivering flesh before they could reach the ground." i. 309.

Our author is of opinion that certain reforms are necessary in regard to the native troops. The frequent drills, parades, and roll-calls, though absolutely necessary to preserve the Europeans, whose habits were any thing but temperate or quiescent, in any degree of order, harass the sober and domestic Sepoy, who is fond of his ease. The European officers also carry themselves too high with the native officers. i. 325.

It appears too, from the kind and
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condescending conduct of the French towards the natives, that an attachment was created, which can never result from the imperious and haughty conduct of the English. i. 333.

Here we leave the first volume.

Lawson's *Life and Times of Archbishop Laud*.

(Continued from p. 151.)

WHEN the Puritans in 1626 refused the supplies to the King, then engaged in a war instigated by themselves, and prompted fanatics to change "thy kingdom come," in the Lord's prayer, to "thy commonwealth come" (see p. 350), their seditious designs were palpable; and when the King, goaded by his necessities as it were by overpowering disease, had resort to forced loans, through the Bishops and Clergy, it is equally evident that he was unconstitutional. The acquiescence of the Clergy to this measure revived, it seems, the famous doctrine of "passive obedience" (see p. 342). Dr. Johnson, however, says, that positions subject to numerous limitations, are very exceptionable; and, indeed, under all trust-concerns, passive obedience is impossible, because, where duty is violated on the part of the trustee, obedience then terminates. We are sorry, therefore, that Mr. Lawson has wasted so much erudition (as occurs in pp. 350—363) in defence of so untenable a notion. The real fact is, that fanaticism, through mistaken lenity, was enabled to rear its head against authority, and the latter struggled in vain to support itself. Any such result during the reigns of the Plantagenets and Tudors was suppressed in *limine* by speedy decapitation of the agitators. The Throne carried real awe with it in those days; fanatics might agitate, but they and their followers had nothing to expect from so doing, but speedy transmission to another world, or emigration. James, however, in hopes of effecting his purpose by conciliation, cut off no heads, and so unwarily caused his innocent and unfortunate son to have his own cut off instead. Notwithstanding James and Charles were far better than their enemies, for we know from the murders of Chas. I. down to that of Archbishop Sharp (leaving out intermediate instances), that fanatics have few scruples about

either life or property. In an opulent age the wealthy will not part with their pleasures; nor in an enlightened one, men of science and liberal education degrade their taste to the vulgarity of fanaticism; but, though modern fanatics have thus only a partial success, they are very troublesome, because they destroy discipline and subordination. "Religious enthusiasm (says Madame de Stael) enables men of inferior abilities to menace their superiors." We could mention an existing Bishop who was threatened by an enthusiastic clergyman with a pamphlet within a week, if his Lordship did not comply with an impracticable request; and also a learned and eminent divine, who, upon a frivolous occasion, was told by a tailor that he (the said tailor) felt it his duty to rebuke and reprimand him. The Plantagenets and Tudors knew that this religious enthusiasm was a very genial soil for the growth and culture of sedition* and rebellion, and they were vindicated by history and reason for forming this opinion. They had experienced it occasionally in Anselm and Becket, and perpetually in the Pope; nor did the eighth Henry foresee that in the Reformation and circulation of the Bible, he was begetting a dangerous plebeianism, arising from a conversion of that sacred book into a "Paine's Rights of Man;" nor did he reflect that the diabolical "holy Inquisition" was founded only because unanimity in religious matters is impossible; and that a predominant system could not be established without similar institutions. It was for better ages to know, that, as to religion, the people can justly demand certain rights; but we are not arguing the right and wrong of the question, only elucidating points of history. No man possessed of common sense will believe that Elizabeth would have suffered John Knox to have effected a revolution in England as he did in Scotland, under the distracted reign of Mary; and Robertson says that it was only the contempt and indifference of Leo X. for Luther, that enabled him to introduce the Reformation. These remarks are applicable to the times of Archbishop Laud, who was called into office to repress

revolution, as physicians are to cure hydrophobia, that is, hopeless disease.

Our opinions of all furious parties are, that nothing short of complete ascendancy will satisfy them, and that they struggle violently for power to obtain that ascendancy. In the course of so doing they rouse other parties, through fear and jealousy, to resist them; and between them all, such bustles and impediments to Government arise, that a military despotism becomes ultimately the only resource, and then they are summarily extinguished. We deduce our opinions from history, and we know from thence that nothing but the squabbles of sects introduced the curse of Mahometanism; and that not the theories and golden ages of fanatics, but the inviolable operations of certain opinions and acts, are the proper subjects of consideration with philosophers, historians, and men of business.

Summing up, therefore, the times of Laud, as exhibiting only the vain struggles of Authority against Fanaticism, and, knowing also, that the book before us, however instructive and good, in the illustration of such matters in detail, cannot be compressed into an abridgment, we shall only state that the unfortunate Laud, although Archbishop of Canterbury, was in naked reality only a magistrate sent to suppress a mob without a Riot Act and military to support him, and was knocked on the head for his well-meant zeal. The cunning Cromwell made soldiers of the same rabble, as did Napoleon of a similar set, and the end of them was, that, instead of lawless liberty, they got military subordination; a just fate, for, as Ælian says of cock-fighting, they did not combat for their country, *ὑπὲρ πατρίων* *δὲ οὐκ ἔδει μὴ ὑπὲρ προγονισμῶν ἡρῶναι*, but merely that one might not yield to the other.

The puerile mischief, nay, absolute follies, of the Puritans, and the hard fate of Laud, "whose only crime was (as our author justly says, i. 401,) being an anti-Calvinist," are generally known from the histories of England, but not so a curious fact, which we shall extract, because it explains some matters recently brought up.

In a work newly published, entitled "Letters on the Church," and much lauded in certain newspapers, it is gravely stated, that it would be *advan-*

* When our present King went to Ascot races, certain fanatics published, in mild reprimand, that they drew a veil over the infirmities of the Sovereign.

teague to the Church, if its connection with the State was dissolved, and the Bishops deprived of their seats in Parliament. The conscientious and venerable Earl of Eldon has too justly observed in the House of Lords, that one of his objections to Catholic Emancipation was the barefaced avowal of attempting the above infringements upon the Constitution. Now it is noticeable that this very idea was acted upon in the days of Laud, by the Puritans, who were, although disciples of Calvin, yet in this and other respects the tools of the Romanists, whom they so abhorred, but who despised and duped them most egregiously. In a letter to Archbishop Laud, dated June 10, 1640, Sir William Boswell, the resident at the Hague, writes as follows:

"Be you assured, the Romish clergy have gulled the misled party of our English nation, and that under a Puritanical dress: for which the several fraternities of that church have lately received indulgence from the See of Rome and Council of Cardinals, to educate some of the young fry of the Church of Rome, who be natives of his Majesty's realms and dominions, and instruct them in all manner of principles and tenets contrary to the episcopacy of the Church of England. There be in the town of the Hague, to my certain knowledge, two dangerous impostors, who have large indulgences granted to them, and known to be of the Church of Rome, although they seem to be Puritans. The main drift of their intention is to pull down the English episcopacy; for which purpose above sixty Romish clergymen are gone within these two years, out of the monasteries of the French King's dominions, to preach up the Scots' Covenant, and Mr. Knox's prescriptions and rules, within that Kirk, and to spread the same about the northern coasts of England. There be great preparations making already against the Liturgy and ceremonies of the Church of England, and all evil contrivances, here and in France, and in the other Protestant holdings, to make your Grace and the Episcopacy odious to the Reformed Protestants abroad. It has wrought so much on divers of the foreign ministers of the Protestants, that they esteem our Clergy little better than Popish. The main things that they hit in our teeth are our Bishops to be called Lords, the service of the Church, the cross in baptism, confirmation, bowing at the name of Jesus, the communion-table placed altar-ways, our manner of consecrations."

"The same facts are further corroborated at a subsequent period by Bishop Bramhall, in 1646, who, when in exile from

his See of Derry, in Ireland, informed Archbishop Usher that, by an order from Rome, above an hundred of the Popish Clergy were sent into England, consisting of English, Scots, and Irish, who had been educated in the Popish continental kingdoms, and who were prepared to assume any disguise, which would tend to the overthrow of the Church of England, by pretending to advocate '*Presbytery, Independency, Anabaptism, Atheism,*' or any thing, in short, which would be advanced by the Sectarians. The same prelate also substantiates the fact, that it was universally understood by these incendiaries, that '*there was no better design to confound the Church of England, than by pretending liberty of conscience,*' and '*that it was lawful for Roman Catholics to work changes in Governments* (this is actually the policy of the doctors of the Sorbonne), *for mother church's advancement, and chiefly in an heretical kingdom, and so lawfully may make away with the King.*" Pp. 416-418.

Concerning the advancement of Ecclesiastics to the administration of civil affairs, it has been said, that it is not reasonable and decent; that it is incompatible with their spiritual office, and contrary to the injunctions of the Divine Author of Christianity. In vindication, our judicious author says,

"While I admit that there is some reason in these exceptions, it does not appear that they universally hold. For it is evident that Christianity is an inherent part of the Constitution, that all treaties are conducted on its broad and solid basis; and he who has made its doctrines and duties the study of his life, connected with natural talent and capacity for affairs, is by no means ill qualified to superintend, with the same facility as a layman, a Government, the public acts of which have, or ought to have in a civilized country, one great and ultimate end in view—the advancement of religion, and consequently of the national happiness. Nor am I sure that the civil administration by an Ecclesiastic, is altogether incompatible with his spiritual office, if it be found that his superintendence conduces to the public good, for such a man is as much a civil member of society, and as much concerned in the public acts of Government, as the man who has not the ordination of the Church. As it is the duty of the public minister to propose those measures which tend to the stability of Government, and the welfare of his fellow-subjects, these are clearly objects which are not in themselves at a variance with his station as an ecclesiastic, but are rather strictly imperative on him as a spiritual pastor. And, as to the injunctions concerning Church and State, which some pretend to find in the Christian Scriptures, no analogy can be traced between the days of the Apostles, when Judaism

or Paganism was established, and the present times, when Christianity is the Law of the Land; and therefore no precedents or arguments for independency can be thence adduced. In truth, there are no injunctions delivered on this subject in the New Testament; but the future events of Government were left to their natural course, except what is contained in that remarkable declaration of prophecy, that, in the *last days* Kings should be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers to the Church. If Christianity be a public good, it cannot be wrong to establish it; if it involves man's happiness, its establishment is imperative; if its ministers are to promote this in every respect, their duties are at once understood; so that, although I admit that the objections are not wholly gratuitous, I maintain that those ecclesiastics who may be called to administer in civil as well as spiritual matters, do not perform duties inconsistent with their situation, or act contrary to the doctrines of Christianity." P. 486.

If men have temporal interests, they *must* mingle in temporal concerns, and any party or persons who wish to remove them from such commixture, must have an unfair motive for such wishes. It is undoubtedly true, that there ought to be such an abstraction of worldly character in Ecclesiastics, as to make such interference with temporals a matter of necessity rather than of inclination; but there are temporal as well as spiritual duties, inevitable duties; nor is there in History, since the Reformation, an instance of Bishops in Parliament having done any other than *important* good.

Moreover, if the theology of the State always influences the Legislation, as it undoubtedly does, it is as useful for the Bishops to sit in Parliament as the Judges; and it should be recollected, that exclusion of them proceeds upon the supposition that Christianity in this nation is merely an affair of rituals, which is false history, it being impossible to discard from legislation religious impressions, whether they be good or bad.

(*To be continued.*)

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NICHOLS's *Autographs*.

(*Continued from vol. xcvi. ii. 542.*)

WE have before said, that it is not only in the curiosity and interest attached to the Autographs of such eminent persons as those here mentioned, but the excellent delineations of their characters, for which we value

this work. We shall give some of these characters, because, from the historical eminence of the parties, every one will see how faithful is the mirror in which the portraits are beheld.

ROBERT EARL OF ESSEX (Queen Elizabeth's favourite) "more from the partiality of his Royal mistress, than his own desires. His violent passions, republican predilections, and thirst for popularity, occasioned many a threatening crisis, until at last, urged on by the inveterate malice of his enemies, he commenced his fatal insurrection; but the Queen only survived him two years, and after his decapitation never recovered her former self-possession."

BISHOP GARDINER, t. Mar. "A learned scholar and profound politician, but double dealing and unprincipled."

HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, beheaded by Richard III. "A palpable imitator of Warwick, the King-maker."

LORD CHANCELLOR BACON. "A man of gigantic learning and talents, but utterly unprincipled. The badness of his hollow heart was evinced by his activity in the prosecution of his benefactor Essex, for which he was universally execrated. The ministers of Elizabeth were obliged to avoid him; but the succeeding monarch found, in the talented lawyer and philosopher, many qualities which were exceedingly suited to his taste.—He was learned, pliant, and a flatterer."

HUGH PETERS, the mountebank divine and regicide, exiled from college for irregular behaviour. "He betook himself to the stage, and there acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery he afterwards practised in the pulpit. Having obtained ordination, he became lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in London; but, being prosecuted for adultery, fled to Rotterdam. He was for some time pastor of the English Church there, and afterwards spent seven years in America. Having returned to England, he was foremost among the political firebrands. Sir Philip Warwick says, 'he was truly and really the King's gaoler,' and he was one of the persons suspected to have performed the part of the executioner of the unfortunate Monarch. He himself suffered after the Restoration, glorying in his presumed martyrdom."

DAVID LESLIE, afterwards first LORD NEWARK. "In 1650 his cool and vigilant sagacity baffled the impetuosity of Cromwell, and so hemmed him up at Dunbar, that the ruin of the English appeared inevitable. But the Committee of Church and State controlled his operations, and by their crooked policy turned the balance against him and themselves."

Here was a man, who from sheer talent out-generalled Cromwell, and

would have succeeded, had it not been for the interference of a public body; and public bodies, says Robertson, can never conduct warlike affairs.

JAMES THE FIRST, KING OF ENGLAND.
 "The character of James was as strangely compounded, as any recorded in history. He was learned as a scholar, but ignorant as a politician; proud of his station, but not dignified in his behaviour; fond of command, but too weak to enforce obedience. He entered his new kingdom with an idea that its revenues were inexhaustible; and his profuseness soon reduced him to distress. By granting away the Crown lands, he made himself continually more dependent on that Parliament which was every Session becoming less inclined to submit implicitly to the desires of their Sovereign. Anxious to maintain and enlarge their liberties, the Commons found in James, and the son he had too well impressed with his extravagant notions, such a violent pertinacity for enforcing their royal prerogative, that resistance was deemed necessary, and a disastrous civil war was the ruinous consequence. In his foreign policy this monarch was not more successful. By an obstinate determination to maintain peace at all hazards, he degraded the reputation of the country; while, by neglecting the cause of his daughter, and the Protestants of Germany, he caused the sincerity both of his religion and his parental affection, to be brought into doubt. This, however, was not just. His conduct entirely originated from ill-judged affection; for his prime object was a splendid alliance for his son, and whilst for many years he, with that view, continued his negotiations with Spain (in which he was constantly overreached), he vainly hoped to secure his daughter's establishment as a supplementary arrangement. In religion, though his earnest desire to accomplish the Spanish match might have led him to make unworthy compromises, he was sincerely, but without bigotry, a Protestant. Such, however, was his conceited opinion of his own learning and wisdom, such his pride in the name of Solomon, with which his flatterers were accustomed to greet him, that, relying on that 'King-craft' of which with so little reason he boasted, he was sometimes tempted to esteem himself as the arbitrator of a universal standard of doctrine. At home, where this busy spirit of interference could be more readily gratified, it was continually manifested. On the subject of religion, he had, soon after his accession, a solemn conference at Hampton Court, at which for three days he presided. Of his assuming the office of Judge, there are several instances; he sent directions in his own handwriting for the regulation of the University of Cambridge; and he was for a time his

own Secretary of State. Indeed, his chief pleasure in public affairs seems to have been that of exhibiting his own abilities, and acting in the character which he delighted to appropriate—that of a vicegerent of the Almighty. He had no good minister but Salisbury, after whose death, his favourites, Somerset and Buckingham, directed the helm of the State. In the mean time, the King was glad to retreat from business to diversion; and being passionately fond of sylvan sports, would spend his whole day in their pursuit. In another recreation he stands in a more honourable light; Buchanan had made him a learned man; and much of his leisure was spent in learned studies and composition. Nor, though pedantry is the most prominent charge of the vulgar abuse of James, is there, in truth, any just reason for stigmatizing him with a fault, which he merely shared with all other scholars of his age. The 'Literary Character of King James the First,' has, however, been amply vindicated by Mr. D'Iraëli. Granger gives him credit for scholarship, whilst he adds a tribute really due to the King's well-meaning benevolence, and which may be here appended. 'He was eminently learned, especially in Divinity; and was better qualified to fill a Professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind, which is necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this confession, 'that though a King in abstracto had all power, a King in concreto was bound to observe the laws of the country which he governed. But if all restraints had been taken off, and he could have been in reality that abstracted King which he had formed in his imagination, James possessed too much good nature to have been a tyrant'."

Henry the Eighth was a Bluebeard in the natural form of the Devil; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was another Bluebeard in the form of the Serpent which seduced Eve. The former decapitated, the latter poisoned. We are led to this remark by seeing here the autograph of the fond and devoted Amy Robsart, the first wife of the diabolized adder alluded to. Every body knows the delightful romance of Kenilworth,—a Tragedy, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* are the parties themselves, called up from their graves by the Novelist magician. Students who attend St. Mary's Church, Oxford, still look out for the flat stone which covers the dust and bones of poor Amy, and could any sculptured effigies sup-

ply the place of the whole historical picture, then imagined in the mind's eye? More than once attracted by the old ballad*, we have, when undergraduates, walked to the "lonely towers of Cumnor Hall," fancied that we saw her struggle, and heard her screams, when she was thrown over the staircase (the traditional mode of her assassination), and wondered how any man could have the heart to murder a simple lovesick pretty girl. Even now, in sorrow and in sadness, we give our author's account:

"The unfortunate AMYE DUDDLEY (for so she subscribes herself in the Harleian Manuscript, 4712), the first wife of Lord Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and after Amy's death Earl of Leicester, was daughter of Sir John Robsart. Her marriage took place June 4, 1550, the day following that on which her Lord's eldest brother had been united to a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and the event is thus recorded by King Edward in his Diary: '4. S. Robert dudeley, third sonne to th' erle of warwic, married S. John Robsartes daughter; after wich mariage ther were certain gentlemen that did strive who shuld first take away a gose's heade wich was hanged alive on tow crose postes.' Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, when Dudley's ambitious views of a royal alliance had opened upon him, his Countess mysteriously died at the retired mansion of Cumnor near Abingdon†, Sept. 8, 1560; and, although the mode of her death is imperfectly ascertained (her body was thrown down stairs, as a blind), there appears far greater foundation for supposing the Earl guilty of her murder, than usually belongs to such rumours, all her other attendants being absent at Abingdon fair, except Sir Richard Verney and his man. The circumstances, distorted by gross anachronisms, have been weaved into the delightful Romance of 'Kenilworth'."

Of the Goose and Posts, we can suggest no better explanation than that the Goose was intended for poor Amy, and the cross posts for the Protector Somerset, and his rival Dudley Duke of Northumberland, both of whom were bred to the devil's trade, Ambition. Others may be possessed of more successful elucidation. At all events, it is plain that the people had a very suspicious opinion of Leicester, amounting to this, that he was a great rascal, who played a deep game, and

stuck at nothing which he could do without danger to himself‡.

That the above extracts exhibit both taste and the picturesque, and that the "Autographs" will form a standard work, and be a desirable addition to the picture gallery of all those ancient families whose predecessors are mentioned, is, we think, obvious.

(To be continued.)

Christianity, Protestantism, and Popery, compared and contrasted; in which is shown the whole doctrine of the Romish Church, as taught at the present day; also the Origin of every Invention of that Church, which Popery has introduced, and the means employed at the Reformation to establish the Protestant Religion on the firm basis of Primitive Christianity. 8vo, pp. 254.

THE modes by which black is made white in the present day is, by winning over factionists who are glad of an accession to their party, and seeing newspapers, which are conducted upon principles of advocacy. It is well-known that obstinacy and perseverance carry more questions with the public than truth or reason; that the readers of these journals exceed those of elaborate works, in the proportion of a thousand to one; and that eight hundred out of that thousand readers are not worth a shilling, nor connected with those who have one; and therefore have no interest in the State, but nevertheless can disseminate error and mischief, with zeal and industry, not to be expected from persons who have landed or monied property.

It is plain that Popery has no nearer assimilation, in externals, to Christianity, than a monkey has to a man, nor, in the internals, than a devil to an angel. All these dissimilarities are, however, now concealed under a plaster cast, moulded according to the beau ideal of party, which often carries on a successful trade in counterfeits. The subject, however, is so exhausted, that we cannot do the justice it deserves to the valuable work before us. We shall therefore touch only upon one particular. That the boys of Elizabeth's days used to parade the Devil and the Pope, and burn both together in a bonfire, is now deemed a barbarism unde-

* We believe, in Evans's collection.

† It is only three miles from Oxford, and six or seven from Abingdon. REV.

‡ His general mode of murder was by poison; and it is said, that he so perished himself.

serving the liberality of an enlightened age, and an uncandid representation of the *mild* spirit of modern Popery. Is it so? How comes it then, that the Rheims Testament, which is *preferred* by the Romish Clergy, contains the following disgusting annotations, extracted in p. 72.

“ Note on Hebr. v. 7. The translators of the English Protestant Bible ought to be abhorred to the depths of hell.”

“ Note on Gal. i. 8. *Christians* should have such zeal towards all *Protestants* and their doctrines, though never so dear to them, as to give them the anathema, nor spare even their own parents.”

“ Luke ix. 55. As the fate of Elias was not reprehended, neither is the Church nor Christian princes blamed by God for putting heretics to death.”

“ Note on Hebr. xiii. 16, and Rev. xvii. 7. When Rome puts heretics to death, and allows their punishment in other countries, their blood is no more than that of thieves or man-killers.”

“ John x. 1, and Hebr. v. 10. All Protestant Clergy are thieves, and ministers of the devil.”

“ Note on Rev. xi. 6, 20. Christian people, Bishops especially, should have great zeal against heretics, and hate even as God hateth them; and be thus zealous against all false prophets and heretics, of what sort soever, after the example of holy Elias, that in zeal killed 450 false prophets.”

How the *dealbatores Ethiopum* will get over this, we know not; but we conjecture, that they will deny the existence of any such passages, though the book is laid open before them, and the passages appear in all the copies.

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Catholic Emancipation, incompatible with the safety of the Established Religion, Liberty, Laws, and Protestant succession of the British Empire; an Address to the Protestants of the United Kingdom, &c. By the Rev. Richard Warner, F.A.S. &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 47.

IF we may be permitted to indulge in badinage, by way of relieving our readers, we would say, that Catholic Emancipation in Ireland bids fair, by a real *bonâ fide* transubstantiation, to convert itself into Catholic Emancipation in England, i. e. rather to become bi-formed; or mancipated as to itself, and emancipated as to others, which others fear for their own emancipation, as likely to be converted ultimately into mancipation. Now he who calls himself (to venture a pun), with regard to Popery, *Protestans*, and

with regard to the Reformation *Pro testans*, may, from the known principles of Catholicism, be pardoned for entertaining apprehensions, however persuasive may be the arguments against indulging them. Of one thing we are certain, that History is not to be disregarded; and History shows us that no nation is of high political character, or is generally even capable of self-defence, whose Catholicism has become predominant. Such nations are filled with a mendicant, lazy, superstitious, ignorant, and generally unwarlike population. France is no exception, Popery there being only a religion of mere ceremony, and the actual religion (we know the bull) no religion at all. Well, therefore, does Mr. Warner say,

“ The genius of Popery has ever been opposed to the spirit of philosophical enquiry, mental improvement, and rational freedom. Let Spain and Portugal, and France, and the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland, bear testimony to the truth of this assertion! and hear the vast continent of South America declare, that the only barrier to her peace and tranquillity, to the establishment of sober liberty among her nations, and the intellectual improvement of her ingenious population, is the paralyzing influence, the ‘mace, petrific, cold, and dry,’ of her PAPISTICAL CLERGY. We do not refuse our tribute of gratitude to those cloistered labours which preserved to us the precious treasures of ancient learning, nor to the ponderous erudition of the Benedictines, which edited and illustrated them; but we assert, that the Papists have done little or nothing to forward the human mind in its progress to the great and good, to enlarge the sphere of useful practical knowledge, to strengthen the faculty of ratiocination, or to spread through the world the love of letters, united with the love of freedom and virtue.” P. 39.

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The History of the Rise and early Progress of Christianity, comprising an Inquiry into its true Character and Design. By the Rev. Samuel Hinds, M.A. of Queen's College, and Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE are believers in the mathematical axiom of the infinite divisibility of matter; and we think that the phenomena of the Universe are intelligible only by certain laws imposed upon that matter, by means of which laws, it is adapted to various organization and modes of exhibiting its being. For instance, a Galvanic action is annexed to Volition (see Warren on Life)

in animals; and in vegetables, the curious powers mentioned in our notice of the *Foreign Review*, No. V. We presume, that existence must be the first of all properties; that, if matter be infinitely divisible, *infinitorum nulla sit ars*, and that infinity can be predicated only of Deity. Upon these premises it is, that we can see no physical objection to Revelation, or to the Resurrection or Immortality of the Soul, or any other point of Christianity; for the physical truth is, that, although every thing may be mutable, nothing can be destructible. We refer our readers to the notice of the *Foreign Review*, No. V. before alluded to. (See our last, p. 145.)

We have indulged in this preliminary discussion, because we conceive it utterly absurd to found Christianity upon abuse of the old Philosophers.

It was not possible that Christianity could be a received doctrine, until the human mind was susceptible of abstraction, for it was by this preparatory illumination only, that the Gentiles so readily embraced the Gospel. See our author, pp. 44, 55.

We are compelled to do injustice to numerous excellent works on Divinity (and this is one) for want of room, and a proper attention to the feelings of our general readers. It is a melancholy fact, that the public at large do not now consider Religion apart from a connection with parties or interests. Were truth alone regarded, many of these parties would cease to exist; but to be declinable in the singular number, is what every religionist abhors. *We*, not *I*, is only compatible with gregariousness and party; nor, to the philosopher is any fact more plain, than that every Protestant founder of a Sect, and every Romish Saint, claims not to be a Priest; but, in action, properties, and character, to be a Pagan Deity, one who dictates and assumes all the properties of a *Numen*. In short, the denominations of Polytheism may be altered; but the thing itself still exists in Great Britain, to the great disgust of Philosophers and Theologians, who look for, in Scripture *only*, the "*Divine Will*," and walk humbly with their God.

The work before us is a luminous one, we are happy to say, of a pure theological character. It is not one which professes to say, what Jupiter Calvin, or Apollo Socinus maintained,

or any other such deities, but what was the actual meaning of the Divine Word. To aid us herein, the book abounds with satisfactory and valuable elucidations; and we shall make a few abstracts of some leading points of the Introduction, to show how much our readers may expect to be enlightened from the whole work. By the *confusion of tongues* at the Tower of Babel, our author (p. 4) understands a disagreement in worship rather than of speech. Polytheism, he says, did not originally imply a disbelief in the unity of God, neither any association with, or substitution for Jehovah, in the objects of false worship, such worship only commencing in superstitious regard for human ministers of good. He explains the depravation of heathen worship, by religion becoming liable to all the accidents and modifications of a mere human institution, when the worship of God was once transferred to his creatures. That we meet with mysteries, oracles, and trash of all kinds, in heathenism, is thus accounted for:

"The wise men of old, comprehending the Magi, the Brachmans, the Druids, and even the far-famed sages of ancient Greece, exercised their reasoning powers but little, in investigating the truths of religion. They were occupied in perpetuating and expounding immemorial traditions, rather than in pursuing independent inquiries by the light of Nature. THEY WERE PRIESTS AND POLITICIANS, NOT PHILOSOPHERS." P. 29.

It is further to be remembered, that Polytheism was favourable to the possible union of *God and Man*; and that it was not the doctrine of a Trinity that offended the Greeks, but Christ *crucified* (i. e. a *God* suffering death), and that the mistake of the Jews concerning the real character of Christ, originated in the adoption of the Alexandrian philosophy, and in the hypothesis that there was a secondary meaning in the Law and the Prophets. P. 52 seq.

From these few specimens, we think that a just estimate may be formed of the enlightening character of this book.

Mr. BRITTON has just published a new edition of *The Picture of London*; to which he has prefixed much new matter in the shape of an introduction. This embraces notices of the great improvements lately effected, or now in the course of prosecution, both for the embellishment and the

convenience of this rapidly-extending seat of splendour and opulence. The plates are so very good, that they must, many of them, have been re-engraved. We wish that some of the numerous novelties had been substituted for those of places now no more.

The Arcana of Science and Art, for 1829, is the second volume of a judicious abridgment of the accounts of the most interesting and important novelties in Mechanics, Chémics, Natural History, Domestic Economy, &c. which have appeared in the Scientific Journals during the preceding year. They are selected and arranged by the very intelligent Editor of that popular Weekly Magazine, the *Mirror*; and are illustrated with 32 engravings. We trust that this more improved volume will meet with even better success than the first,

which we take shame to ourselves for not noticing, and which we are glad to hear has gone through two extensive editions. The frontispiece to the present volume is a neat view of the University of London.

We are not of opinion that *Formularies of Devotion*, drawn up by private individuals, will ever be so impressive and useful as prayers taken from the Liturgy, because that carries with it a character of holiness and authority, not to be surpassed. We have, however, no objection to the *Formulary of Devotion for the Use of Schools*, as to the composition of it, though we hope that it will not supersede the usual custom of employing the Morning and Evening Service of the Church for the devotional purposes alluded to.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We shall now go through the catalogue, and notice the most attractive of the productions here before us.

2. *Beatrice in the Arbour*. H. Howard, R.A. Purchased by Lord Farnborough.—A very sweet picture, rich in colour and expression, but too gaudy. The peacock we do not admire: but the countenance of the ensnarer nearest to the arbour beautifully expresses the intentions of the party, and the watchful eagerness of Beatrice shows she is quite on her guard.

3. *The Prisoner*. Thomas Webster. Purchased by his Majesty.—This admirable artist's *Rebels shooting a Prisoner*, and *Rebels Defeated*, have been engraved, and we have had occasion to pay them our meed of praise. This is a clever companion to them, being rich in humour, very correctly drawn, and judiciously coloured. It represents one of those unfortunates, who, from having indulged in too much sport at an improper time, or from not having been born with a common share of intellect, receives the reward of the paper cap, the reverse of the boasted *cap of liberty*, and is compelled to sit in stern and sullen dignity, whilst his school-fellows enjoy the sunshine and the sport with what appears to him a greater zest. This figure is really a clever production; it is admirably sketched; and so is that tantalizing urchin who appears leaning over the half-door of the village school, and attracting the notice of "the prisoner" by a blast of the horn of freedom. No. 4 is another of Webster's, and is denominated, *A Foraging Party routed*. It is equally humorous and clever. A party have been laying siege to a well-stored pantry, and in the act of carrying off some of its contents, is assaulted by the good dame in downright

earnest. One of them feels it impossible to escape from her grasp without leaving his scalp behind as a memento of her triumph, a thing he cannot reconcile himself to, while another one receives a "sound dressing," and a third, thinking that the greatest generalship consists in a clever retreat, is flying from the scene of action. There are two others of Mr. Webster's which we shall notice. They are 186, *The Modern Diogenes*, a third illustration of the sugar-hoghead incident; and 476, *A Society of Antiquaries*. This consists of two or three mischievous children—and are not all children lovers of mischief—ransacking a collection of the old family dresses, &c. It might have been better called *Masquerading*; or indeed any other title. It reminded us of Hood's *African Wreckers*, in his "Whims and Oddities."

No. 7. *Cottage Scene in Sussex*. P. Nasmyth.—This is too muddy and botchy. 84. *A View in Hampshire*. 177. *Landscape and Cottage*. 278. *Cottage Scenery in Sussex*. 339. 475. *Views near Christ Church*. 384. *A View at Sydenham*. 453. *A Heath Scene*. 477. *View near Cophorne, Sussex*. These are all clever compositions. Nasmyth has studied Hobbins very closely, but he is not capable of imparting that softness, brilliancy, and nature which is observable in the vegetation of Hobbins. On the contrary he is too wiry with his pencil, and seems to paint with muddled colours.

10. *Highlanders returning from Deer Stalking*. E. Landseer, A.R.A.—It exhibits a highland pony loaded with the spoils, led by one of the hunters, and followed by dogs and some sportsmen. Landseer's animals are of the highest description; they possess an intellectuality we could scarcely imagine, and which places his productions in the highest scale of that branch of art. But we

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have some faults to find with this picture. The Highlander with his sinewy arm over the neck of the pony is not correct in drawing; the neck is not low enough to allow of the human arm taking such an extension, unless indeed, our highland brethren are giants, and their horses mere month-old ponies. The hind legs of the deer across the back of the pony are considerably too long. It is, however, a most surprising picture; the costume of the sportsmen, the character of the country, the judicious introduction of the accessories, and the vividness of the colouring, have contributed to produce a very fine composition. There are three other subjects by the same master. 68. *A Conversazione* consists of a group of well-painted dogs in earnest debate about some affair of state policy—a brute emancipation perhaps. 231. *A Deer just shot*. Well painted and full of interest. But the most feeling of all his pieces is 266, *The Poor Dog*. What a lesson does this little picture offer to humanity! It represents that deep and powerful attachment which animals of this species sometimes entertain for a kind master, expressed in the most affecting way. His protector is dead, and with him all feeling seems buried. His meditative look and attitude powerfully rivets us to the scene. We fancy we hear him sighing the funeral dirge; and see the tears trickling down his face as he contemplates the place where they have laid him.

22. *Scene on the Coast of Kent*. W. Collins, R.A.—Like all his pictures, beautifully painted, but similarly treated.

30. *Town Hall of Louvain*. D. Roberts.—A rich piece of architecture well drawn, and prettily coloured. His *Chapel of the Virgin, Church of St. Pierre, at Caen*, No. 355, is a splendid piece. The effect of the light is extremely good.

32. *Italian Boy and Monkey*. A. Morton.—An attachment to the works of Murillo has enabled him to produce some very good characteristic portraits. The colouring partakes of the Flemish school. This displays much of that arch simplicity, or peasant roguery, which beams in the countenances, and distinguishes the character of the poor Italian emigré. No. 6 is another specimen, accompanied by a dog. 324 is a *Beggar and his Daughter*, by the same artist.

55. *The Young Artist*. Mrs. W. Carpenter.—A very charming picture of a pretty little girl sketching the portrait of her dog. The colouring very good, and expression fine.

62. *Battle of St. Vincent*. G. Jones, R.A.—The period chosen is that when Commodore Nelson and Captain Berry led the boarders over the main chains, and on to the deck of the San Joseph, after having taken the San Nicholas, which lay between the "San Joseph" and "The Captain" (Nelson's ship). An officer of the Spanish ship appears on the poop, presenting his sword as

signal of surrender. The boarders consist of a party of seamen from "The Captain," and a detachment of the 69th regiment serving as marines. A reinforcement of boarders is seen coming along the bowsprit of the Captain, and over the poop and deck of the captured San Nicholas. The great Nelson leads on the first boarders, and is represented coolly, firmly, and nervously, in the act of inflicting a deadly blow on one of the opposing Spaniards. It is a fine figure: all that great commander's soul being stamped upon his little face, till he starts before us a giant in arms. This large picture was painted for the Governors of the British Institution, and is to be presented to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, together with No. 156, *His late Majesty presenting a Sword to Earl Howe*, after the splendid victory of June 1, 1794, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, on the 26th of June. This is the production of H. P. Briggs, A.R.A., and, in our estimation the cleverest picture of the two. The most prominent figures are well executed, and the generally distribution of the characters and groups deserve praise.

56. *Moon rising*. F. Danby, A.R.A.—Such an extensive assemblage of mountains at such a time must be an appalling scene to the traveller. To the right appears the silver-lighted planet, rising and diffusing its tint to the summits of the mountains: above is the deep blue sky richly spangled with celestial diamonds: in the extreme distance is a volcano, whose crater exhibits evidences of an internal excitement; and in the foreground appear some prowling wolves and beasts of prey. The colouring is extremely good, and though perhaps extravagant, the celestial and the terrestrial are well blended. Another of Danby's is 67, *Sunset*. Most of this artist's productions startle us with the effect of his colours, as well as the daring of his pencil. They are the results of a more than ordinary mind, intimately acquainted with the appearances and powers of nature. In his *Sunset* there is a breadth of colouring which may appear exaggerated, but those who have seen that orb retiring in the burning climes of the East, must admit that the tone of colour in the present picture is not so overcharged; and will see in the reflection upon the calm bosom of the ocean a beautiful accuracy. A gilded bark of the days of antiquity, with elevated stern and swan-like prow, appears crossing the waters to the beach, where sit two figures anxiously watching its progress. The sands on which they sit are well painted, and the shells, which are sparingly dispersed on its surface, have their gay colours brought out in happy contrast with the more quiet character of the shore.

78. *The Hookah Bearer*. H. Pickersgill.—A fine head of a black.

104 and 115. *Fruit*. G. Lance.—Two of the finest fruit pieces we ever remember see-

ing. The colouring is so accurate, the relief so striking and prominent, and the freshness of the fruit so luxuriant, that we could dwell upon it for hours together. The insects we would brush off as troublesome intruders; and some of the loose fruit we might be tempted to steal—but they would be missed so soon. In 115 the loose gooseberry absolutely rolls to us; and the fine clusters of grapes and full rich currants most temptingly invite destruction. They have been painted for his Majesty.

139. *The false Parcel*. W. Kidd.—Exhibits a good deal of humour. The mixture of curiosity, satisfaction, and slyness in the pedlar, about to pick up the parcel; and the stifling merriment of the tricksters above and around him, will excite much laughter. Mr. Kidd's style and manner we like very much, and his humour deserves praise, because it is not coarse nor grievously caricatured. He has one other piece, 456, *The Artist*, which is a particularly clever picture.

147. *The Black Knight and the Clerk of Copmanhurst*. H. Fradelle.—Very incorrect in the drawing: the Knight is an awkward figure, and the Clerk has a pair of legs larger than that of the colossal Hercules at Somerset House.

150. *Auld Robin Gray*. T. Knight.—A very fair way of exhibiting the subject of this pathetic ballad. The head of the unfortunate lassie, who is to sacrifice her own attachment for her parents' good, is exceedingly well painted; and so is "Auld Robin" in his simple wooing!

169. *La Jeunesse*. C.R. Parker.—A lively girl, full of spirits and happiness, sweetly executed.

181. *Waiting for an Answer*, and 87, *Panoramic View from a Window*. P.C. Wonder.—It is a wonder how they gained admission here.

200. *A Sly Drop*. S. A. Hart.—Clever. A boy taking a sly drop while his father sleeps. How anxiously he watches lest the sleeper should awake during the theft!

206. *Dead Game*. G. W. Novice.—Though a novice in name and age, he is no novice in his profession. This is one of the most cleverly painted pieces in the exhibition: every thing is so true: the mug is so finely finished as to be almost transparent.

209. *The Surprise*. W. A. Netcher.—Very good, in the Dutch style; light, particularly effective.

221. *Lavinia*. S. Taylor.—A charmingly painted head of a lovely young female "with smiling patience in her looks."

232. *A subject from Ovid's Metamorphoses*. W. Etty, R.A.—Another of this artist's astonishingly luxuriant pictures. What a depth of feeling is expressed in those eyes! It represents a pair of lovely figures standing in the water embracing. The drawing excellent; the colouring very good; but the drapery is so cast as to be useless.

250. *Opening of St. Katharine's Docks*. W. J. Huggins.—A spirited and accurate representation of that interesting event.

254. *John Soane, Esq.* R.A. J. Jackson, R.A.—This excellent portrait of a great artist and imaginative architect, was painted by order of the Directors of this Institution, as one of its most liberal benefactors. This is as it should be.

323. *The interior of Muckebackete's, the fisherman's hut*. Miss Ann Beaumont.—A very good illustration of a powerful scene in one of Sir Walter's novels. Elspeth dying: Jonathan Oldbuck, Captain Mac Intyre, and Edie Ochiltree present.

340. *The happy Man*. G. Clint.—This is the second of the series mentioned by us in our Review of the Somerset House exhibition, and is equally as clever as the first. The "Happy Man" is the kind father just returned home from his work as his children are being washed to go to bed, one of whom he takes upon his knee, and looks at it with an affection that lights up his countenance, and diffuses a cheering influence over the whole group. The attentive mother looks on with a satisfaction that tells of "the happy wife" also; and the other children are delighted at the arrival of their good parent. A new hat is upon the table, and one of the children is eating cherries. It is a truly charming production, as well in feeling as in execution. This singular pair of subjects, though representing humble domestic life, may read a lesson and exhibit an example to many of the gay and dissipated loungers that crowd this gallery, to the annoyance of those who come to see and to admire:—not to be seen and admired.

379. *Rebecca, from the Romance of Ivanhoe*. J. Bosden.—Not striking enough in the Jewish characteristics; otherwise, a well painted picture of a very intellectual face.

425. *Trial of Charles the First in Westminster Hall*.—A good historical picture, valuable for the spirit and fidelity of the portraits. The moment chosen is the ill omen at the commencement of the Trial. As Cooke, the Solicitor-general, was beginning to open the pleadings, the King gently tapped him on the shoulder with his cane, crying "Hold, hold!" At the same moment the silver head of the cane fell off, and rolled on the floor.

500. *Hotspur and Fop*. F. C. Lewis.—A very good picture, as far as its high situation will enable us to judge. The contempt of Hotspur, and the extreme of effeminacy in the Fop, are well represented.

504. *Penning the Fold*. A. Stannard.—Has much of the character of Rubens's landscapes.

509. *Banditti of Kurdistan assisting Georgians in surprising and carrying off Circassian Women*. G. Hayter, M.A.S.L.—The Kurds are a race of men whose trade is warfare, and who sell their services to any

that can afford to pay them. A quarrel having taken place between the two tribes, the Georgians engaged this band of hireling soldiers to assist them in revenging themselves for the depredations of the Circassians, by carrying off their women as hostages. There is a deal of spirit and acquaintance with art in the composition of this picture. The women are in a state of despair and alarm, but the practised Kurdistans heed not their terrors, but coolly proceed in effecting the object for which they were engaged. The costumes we believe to be correct in the most minute particular. It was originally painted for Lord Carysfort, but being sold after his death, came again into the artist's hands, and has undergone considerable improvement.

521. *Greenwich*. E. Childe.—This view of the magnificent hospital and neighbourhood is taken from the water. It is very cleverly executed.

Garrick in the Green Room.

An interesting picture, said to be painted by William Hogarth, and engraved by W. Ward, has been published by Mr. Southgate, the spirited auctioneer, of Fleet street. The history of the picture can be traced only to

its having been lately purchased by a broker at Bristol for a few shillings. Afterwards it passed through the hands of Mr. Wheatley the Bookseller into those of Mr. Southgate, its present proprietor. It is so good a composition that we regret it cannot be pronounced as an undoubted painting by Hogarth, but we think his having painted so important a picture must have been previously known to his family and friends. Its publication perhaps will bring forward some further proof of identity. Garrick is represented seated in a singular position, with his left leg thrown over the arm of the chair, in the act of reciting. His brother Peter is standing beside him. In the front of the picture Hogarth is supposed to be sitting, directing the attention of the company to Garrick. The attentive group of seated and standing gentlemen are appropriated to Messrs. Beard, Baddeley, Woodward, Aikin, Macklin, Smith and O'Brien, and the ladies to Mrs. Garrick, Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Abingdon. The allegorical figure of Fame sounding her trumpet behind the great Roscius, we could certainly have dispensed with. Mr. George Daniel has written an entertaining key to the picture, which contains anecdotes of Garrick, Macklin, &c.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Astronomical Tables and Formulæ. By FRANCIS BAILY, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

An Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind, containing a view purely expository of the phenomena generally classed under the heads of the intellectual and active powers of the mind. By Mr. MILL.

Edwards' Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery, continued by JOHN LINDLEY, Esq. Professor of Botany to the University of London.

Hewlett's Scripture History, uniform with the *Scripture Natural History*, with upwards of 130 Engravings.

On the Cultivation of the Waste Lands in the United Kingdom, &c. By Mr. KENNEDY, author of "*Tenancy of Land in Great Britain*."

An Essay on the Deaf and Dumb, shewing the necessity of Medical Treatment in early Infancy, with Observations on Congenital Deafness. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq. Surgeon Aurist to the King,

Preparing for Publication.

An Inquiry into the Place and Quality of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber. By NICHOLAS CARLISLE, F.R.S., F.S.A. As some of the relatives of almost every family of consequence in the United Kingdom have holden appoint-

ments in the Royal Household, any information which can be supplied will be received by him with respect.

Discourses upon Protestantism. By the Rev. EDW. BRAY, F.S.A. Vicar of Tavistock.

The Hallamshire Glossary. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.

Mr. J. TROTTER BROCKETT, F.S.A., has announced what may be denominated an entire new work, rather than a second edition of his former *Glossary of North Country Words in use*, with their etymology, and affinity to other languages; and occasional notices of local Customs and popular Superstitions.

A Glossary of the Staffordshire Dialect; with some Remarks upon the Customs, Superstitions, and Proverbial Sayings, peculiar to the County. By JAMES BROUGHTON.

Plan of London and Westminster, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1563, with Marginal Views of the Principal Buildings as they appeared at that period.

The History and Antiquities of the Town and Honour of Woodstock and Palace of Blenheim, in the County of Oxford. By S. TYMMS. In Ten monthly Parts, 8vo.

The History of the Huguenots during the Sixteenth Century, containing a concise Narrative of the Sufferings of the French Protestants during the Sixteenth Century. By W. S. BROWNING, Esq.

John Huss, or the Council of Constance,

a Poem. Accompanied with numerous Historical and Descriptive Notes.

A Life of Archbishop Cramer. By the Rev. H. J. TODD.

A Key to the Revelation of St. John; or an Analysis of the Parts of that prophetic Book relating to the State of the Christian Church in after Times. By the Rev. P. ALLWOOD.

Parochial Letters from a beneficed Clergyman to his Curate.

The Protestant's Companion, being a choice Collection of Preservatives against Popery, in Prose and Verse.

Sermons on the Temptation of Christ, grounded on those upon the same subject by the learned Bishop Andrews. By the Rev. WM. KIRBY, M.A. F.R.S.

An Essay on Man; or, the mortal Body and the immortal Soul exemplified; wherein are developed the incontrovertible principles of Christianity. By GEORGE WINGMAN.

HOLBEIN'S Bible Cuts, being fac-similes of the celebrated Icones Historiarum Veteris Testamenti of Hans Holbein, beautifully engraved on Wood.

A new Tragedy, entitled *Julio Romano*, by Mr. BUCKE, author of the *Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*.

Holiday Dreams, or Light Reading in Poetry and Prose. By Miss ISABEL HILL.

An Argument for the further Division of Labour, in the case of various public and other Duties discharged, or Offices performed in this Country. Part I.

Observations on Railroads and Railway Carriages, &c., in which will be shown the principles and practice of laying out, graduating and working a Line of Railroad, &c. By Mr. VIGNOLLES, Civil Engineer.

Ein Deutsches Lesebuch; or Lessons in German Literature; being a choice Collection of amusing and instructive Pieces, in Prose and Verse. By J. ROWBOTHAM.

A Volume of Sacred Poetry. By Miss M. A. BROWN, author of "*Mont Blanc*."

A Novel, entitled "*D'Erbine, or the Cynic*."

The Poetical Sketch Book. By T. K. HERVEY.

Miscellanies, in two Parts; 1. Prose. 2. Verse. By W. MAVOR, LL.D.

SCHILLER'S *William Tell*, closely translated from the German.

SKELTON'S Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the Collection at Goodrich Court. Part XVII.

LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

A collection of ancient MSS. chiefly of the 16th, and early part of the 17th century, has been preserved in the venerable mansion of Loseley in Surrey, formerly the seat of the More family, and now in the possession of James More Molyneux, esq. re-

presentative of the Mores by a female line. These MSS. were some time since examined, indorsed, and arranged by William Bray, Esq. F.S.A. the Editor of Evelyn's Diary, and the joint historian of Surrey. Mr. Molyneux, and the venerable antiquary above named, have trusted the deciphering and editing these papers to Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. and they are now in readiness for the press. In the reign of Edward VI. they afford some very curious documents concerning the revels and dramatic entertainments of the Court. They contain various papers relative to Jane Grey, Mary, and Wyatt's rebellion. Under the reign of Elizabeth many papers illustrative of her policy in maintaining and confirming the principles of the Reformation; precautions taken to repel the Armada; particulars of a very rich lottery-general for money, plate, and certain sorts of merchandize, drawn before the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, A. D. 1568; also many private letters from eminent persons about the Court, containing notices of historical matters, or allusions to the manners of the day. In the reign of James I. some letters of that eccentric character Lord Herbert of Cherbury; several interesting letters of Dr. Donne on the subject of that romantic passage of his life, his clandestine marriage with Ann More of Loseley; many papers concerning the confinement and trial of the Earl and Countess of Somerset as accessories to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, the King's own extraordinary correspondence with Sir George More, the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, where they were confined, respecting this matter. The Diary of Sir George Chaworth, afterwards Lord Chaworth, detailing his embassy to the Court of the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia, Archduchess of Austria, to condole with her on the part of his Sovereign for the Death of Duke Albert. This diary contains various anecdotes of James and the Duke of Buckingham, details of dresses and expenses, descriptions of the continental towns, &c. &c. The Autographs of this collection are very numerous, and comprise those of the most eminent persons of the Courts of Henry VIII., Mary, Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I. It is Mr. Kempe's intention to give some fac-similes, portraits, and illustrative vignettes in his volume.

CHEAP TOPOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The great demand for the Views of the "Metropolitan Improvements in the Nineteenth Century," has induced many publishers to embark in similar works; a list, therefore, of such as have come to our knowledge is here subjoined; with the author and draughtsmen's names. The prices of these Works are usually about 1s. a

Number, which consists of about four views, with descriptive letter-press.

1. Metropolitan Improvements, or London in the Nineteenth Century. By J. Elmes, author of the Life of Sir C. Wren. The Drawings by T. H. Shepherd.

2. Panorama of London and its Environs. By Thomas Allen, Author of the History of Lambeth. The Drawings by R. Seymour and G. Shepherd.

3. History of the County of York. By T. Allen. Drawings by R. Whittock.

4. Great Britain Illustrated. By Thomas Moule, Author of Bibliotheca Heraldica. Drawings by R. Westall, R. A.

5. Great Britain Illustrated; or Picturesque and Architectural Beauties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The Drawings by J. P. Neale.

6. Paris and its Environs displayed. By L. T. Ventouillac. Drawings by A. Pugin.

7. Modern Athens, or Views in Edinburgh. By J. Britton, Esq. F.S.A. Drawings by T. H. Shepherd.

8. Views in Bath and Bristol, and the Vicinity. Drawings by T. H. Shepherd.

9. History of the County of Kent. By W. H. Ireland. Drawings by T. H. Shepherd.

10. Picturesque Beauties of England, —Kent. Drawings by T. H. Shepherd.

11. History of the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, forming the ancient Kingdom of Suth-Seax. By T. Allen. Drawings by R. Whittock.

12. Grand National Improvements; or Picturesque Illustrations of the British Empire,—Lancashire. By W. H. Pyne, Author of "Royal Residences," &c. Drawings by W. H. Pyne, Austin, Harwood, &c.

13. Views of the Metropolis and City of Dublin. By G. H. Wright, Professor of Antiquities in the Hibernian Academy. Drawings by T. Petrie, R. H. A.

14. Picturesque Illustrations of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. By J. Britton, F. S. A. Drawings by Bartlett, Gastineau, &c.

THE PERSIAN ANACREON.

The following is a translation of the Fourth Ode, or *Gazel* of Hafez, the Persian Anacreon, which is a favourable and pleasing specimen of the genius of that celebrated poet. We are not aware of the existence of any poetical translation of this Ode, except that by John Nott, published at Oxford in 1787. But Mr. Nott's translation being too free to be correct, the force of the original is weakened, the ideas distorted, and the spirit lost by his very diffuse style. The Persian *Gazel* or Ode is composed of a certain number of stanzas, each of which is a distinct sentence, containing some idea perfectly unconnected with that of the preceding or subsequent stanza. The poets, therefore, compare the

composition of odes to the string of pearls; every pearl is distinct and separate, yet all are strung upon one thread; so also every stanza is distinct and disunited from the others, yet all are composed upon the same subject.

The Stanzas of the inclosed Ode are translated as literally as the idiom of our language would permit. "From this Ode," says Nott, "we learn, that the delights which render life valuable, all amount but to three things, a mistress, a friend, and a bottle, variously expressed. Yet our poet manages them with so much art, that their enumeration does not tire, and every mention of them appears new." In the last stanza but one he introduces his own name, and that of his patron, Hajjee Kovam (vizier of the sultan Ilekhan) who was the Mæcenas of his age.

HAFEZ, Ode IV.

The joys of love and youth be mine,
The cheerful glass, the ruby wine,
The social feast, the merry friend,
And brimming goblets without end.

The maid whose lips all sweets contain,
The minstrel with bewitching strain,
And, by my side, the merry soul
Who briskly circulates the bowl!

A maiden full of life and light,
Like Eden's fountains pure and bright;
Whose sweetness steals the heart away,
Mild, beauteous, as the moon of May.

A banquet-hall, the social room,
Cool, spacious, breathing rich perfume,
Like that fair hall where, midst the roses,
Each saint in heaven above reposes!

Servants in briskness who excel,
Friends who can keep a secret well,
And merry men who love their lass,
And drink your health in many a glass.

Wine, sparkling like the ruby bright,
Neither too sweet, nor yet too light;
One draught from purple wine we'll sip,
And one from beauty's rosy lip!

A maid, whose joyous glances roll
To cheer the heart and charm the soul;
Whose graceful locks, that flow behind,
Engage and captivate mankind!

A noble friend, whose rank is grac'd
By learning and poetic taste;
Who, like my Patron*, loves the bard,
Well skill'd† true merit to reward!

Breathes there a man too cold to prove
The joys of friendship or of love?
Oh, let him die! when these are fled
Scarce do we differ from the dead!

Clapton.

S. S.

* Hadjee Kovam.

† Literally "learned in gifts."

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

March 4. The annual meeting of the proprietors of the London University was held in the theatre of that establishment. Amongst the numerous persons of rank, or of eminence for talent, who were present, were Earl Grey, Lord Milton, Lord Auckland, Lord Durham, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Dundas, Sir George Phillips, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Monk (of Reading), and many gentlemen of the bar and of the learned professions. Lord Milton was unanimously voted to the chair.—The report set forth the general prosperity and rapid progress of the Institution. The receipts in the year amounted to 59,808*l.* 12*s.* Its expenditure 47,568*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* leaving a balance in hand of 12,240*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The donations in the year had amounted to 772*l.* 10*s.*, and the receipts from students, applicable to the University, were 1902*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The report calculated the annual expenses of the University at 5,500*l.* per

annum, which would be produced by 1100 students.

March 10. At a meeting of the Caermarthen Cymmrodorion, the successful candidates for the Society's premiums were declared, and invested with their medals in the following order:—1. For the best oration, in Welch, on "War," to Mr. W. Jones, Cawdrwf.—2. To Mr. Morris, of Caermarthen, as being the best vocalist.—3. For the best Essay, in Welsh, on the "Orthography of the Welsh Language," to the Rev. John Jones, of Christ Church, Oxford.—4. For the second best essay on the same subject, to Mr. Samuel Evans, Editor of the "Seren Gomer."—5. To Mr. Edwards, of London, for the best tune.—6. To Coryn Bach y Dehen, for his verses on the "Spider."—7. For the best Cywydd to Dr. Burgess, late Bishop of St. David's, to Mr. W. Thomas, of Merthyr.—8. To Mr. Saunders, of Aberystwith, for his translation of "Goldsmith's Deserted Village."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 26. H. Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Two antiquaries of Copenhagen, Mr. Christian Jorgenson Thomzen, Secretary for the Preservation of Antiquities, and Mr. C. C. Rafen, Professor of Philosophy in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, (of which see our Dec. Magazine, p. 553,) were elected honorary Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Ellis read to the meeting a Certificate made in 1563 of the decays of the castle, town, and citadel of Carlisle, with an inventory of the military stores, giving a view of the state of a frontier castle in the reign of Elizabeth. The document has, however, been already printed in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. ii. pp. 593—595. Mr. Ellis remarked that there is in the Harleian collection a minute journal of the siege of Carlisle in 1644; of this the circumstances are very slightly noticed at p. 656 of Hutchinson.

March 5. A letter was read from Dr. Meyrick, accompanying the exhibition of two ancient British shields from the collection at Goodrich Court. They were both of bronze, one being circular and ornamented with nineteen concentric circles with little knobs between, the other oblong with the angles rounded, and having an ornament extending its whole length down the centre. The former was shown to have been the Tarian, sometimes called Aes, from being flat, and such as used by the ancient Britons before the Roman invasion; the latter, borrowed from the *Scutum* of that people, and therefore denominated Ysgwyd. Both were held in the hand at arms length. The round shield was found

at Rhyd y gorse near Aberystwyth in Cardiganshire, about twenty-five years ago, the long one in the bed of the Witham in 1826. This latter we noticed in our Magazine for September that year, p. 259; but we were then in error, in stating that it was held by straps, as no rivets remain to indicate any thing of the kind, so that the handle must have passed along the groove formed by the ornament. Dr. Meyrick took occasion to shew how much instruction in the study of British antiquities might be obtained from the language, provided fancy was not allowed to run wild, and his deductions were strongly corroborated by the style of art bestowed in adorning these curious specimens.

The reading was then commenced of an article by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, containing "Some account of the ancient and present state of the Abbey of St. Mary, York, and of the discoveries recently made in excavating the ground on which the principal buildings of the Abbey formerly stood."

March 12. H. Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. John Lindsey, Fellow of Dulwich College, was elected Fellow of the Society.

The reading of Mr. Wellbeloved's paper was concluded. The discoveries at York, which commenced in 1822, have from time to time been noticed in our pages; but it is a subject of congratulation, that so complete a memoir as that of Mr. Wellbeloved will be published by the Society of Antiquaries. It will accompany several folio plates of the remains, executed by Mr. Nash in lithography, in the ensuing part of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. It appears that

the Abbey of St. Mary, of which the superior wore a Parliamentary mitre, was founded before the Norman conquest. The choir was rebuilt by Abbot Simon de Warwick; who commenced the work in 1270, and completed it in twenty-two years. It is of the architecture of this period that such interesting remains have been discovered. From the circumstance of the numerous devastations, besides those of natural decay, to which the remains have been subjected,—particularly for the erection of the Lord President's palace in the reign of James the First, for the repair of the church of St. Olave in 1705, for that of Beverley minster in 1707, and, among other purposes, even for that of burning lime from the stone, little more than scattered fragments were expected to be found, when the recent works were commenced; but the researches made by the York antiquaries have been rewarded by the discovery of large portions of the walls of this extensive establishment, with complete doorways, arches, pillars, &c. in a highly beautiful style of architecture. Mr. Wellbeloved concluded his paper by describing the flourishing state of the scientific institution, the erection of whose house was the cause of these remains being brought to light.

March 19. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

"An Essay on the History of the Abbey of Gloucester, illustrative of the customs, rites, privileges, and manners of the monks of that House," by the Rev. John Webb, F.S.A. was partly read to the meeting. It was addressed to Mr. Britton, who is now preparing to illustrate Gloucester Cathedral in his "Cathedral Antiquities."

March 26. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

The Rev. John Brereton, LL.D. Head Master of the Free Grammar-school at Bedford, and Richard Lanyon, esq. jun. of Lostwithiel, were elected Fellows of the Society.

The report of the Auditors was read, when it appeared that the total receipts of the Society during the last year were 1527*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; that 986*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* had been disbursed in the expenses of the Society's publications; and that 500*l.* three per cent. consols. had been added to the funded property of the Society, which was thus restored to its amount previously to the year 1816, namely, 8000*l.*

The remainder of Mr. Webb's dissertation was read; and also a letter from William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. on a passage in the charter of a grant of King Athelstan to the Abbey of Wilton, in which the word Stanridge (*agger lapideus*) has, in the Monasticon and elsewhere, been allowed a probable identity with Stonehenge. This error, which first originated in the vague conjecture of an early commentator, appears to have been perpetuated by a long list of subsequent learned editors without sufficient consideration, having been adopt-

ed in Dr. Ingram's Saxon Chronicle, in the new edition of the Monasticon, and allowed to be "probable," in the recent complete publication of the "*Registrum Wiltunense*," by Sir R. C. Hoare. Burcombe, the site of the lands, is 6½ miles from Stonehenge.

[The Bridgnorth Seal, noticed in p. 69, has been already published by the Society of Antiquaries, in the *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 400.

The communication recorded in p. 160, was not made by the Rev. Dr. Nott, of Winchester; but by Dr. Latham, of that city.]

TEMPLE OF ABSEMBAL.

It is universally allowed that the Temple of Absemlal, or Ab'oo Simbal, is the finest excavation above or below the Cataracts of the Nile. This splendid monument of Egyptian art was first noticed in 1813, by the much lamented traveller Burchardt, when all except a small portion of the front was buried by the sand which had poured down the mountain. It was cleared as low as the top of the door by Mr. Salt, under the superintendence of Belzoni, in 1817, in which operation he was assisted by Captains Irby and Mangles and Mr. Beechy. Belzoni has given an account of this laborious undertaking in the published narration of his researches in Egypt and Nubia; and Captains Irby and Mangles have done the same in their work. Mr. Banks and Mr. Salt, after these interesting operations, laid open the southernmost of the four Colossi to its feet; and, in addition to the satisfaction which they enjoyed on beholding that grand and beautiful object, they had the good fortune to find one or more inscriptions.

Mr. Robert Hay, of Linplum, who has spent a considerable time in Egypt and Nubia, and intends, in the ensuing summer, to return to those countries, is anxious to accomplish the entire removal of the sand and fragments of stone by which the Temple is still half buried, so as to expose the whole front, and to clear out their interior. He has therefore issued a Circular, addressed to the Scientific Societies, soliciting Subscriptions to aid him in carrying this project into execution. A regular account of the several sums received, and, afterwards, of the gross sum disbursed, will be given to the Subscribers; and, after his return to Scotland, Mr. Hay purposes to give to each Subscriber, with a report of his operations at Absemlal, two large lithographic drawings in the best style of the art, of which the originals are to be carefully and accurately executed by himself, or under his immediate direction, and finished on the spot; one of these will show the state of the temple at the commencement of the work, and the other at the termination. The expense he estimates at 700*l.* of which he has himself contributed 50*l.*

SELECT POETRY.

THE TREE OF ENGLAND'S LIBERTY.

Suggested by some lines (signed L.) in the Morning Journal of Monday, March 2.

By the Author of "The Protestant."

IN the Isle of our Fathers long flourished
thy tree,

O Liberty! planted in gore,
When the sword of the Briton proclaimed
he was free,

As the "wild waves" that visit his shore.

And as slowly it grew, with firm hand and
bold breast,

Their sons in mailed bands round it stood,
They repelled the base foe that would fell its
proud crest,

And watered its root with their blood.

And the Lion of England, to guard it with
care,

That no foe should its precincts invade,
Lay stretched at its foot; for he made it his
lair,

As the children slept under its shade.

But our Fathers are gone, and that tree it
will fall,

If the spirit that nursed it be fled,
On their tombs, on their memory, aloud let
us call,

As the trump that shall waken the dead.

Oh call back their spirits, in us let them rise,

As we swear Freedom's tree to maintain:
Though the storm rive its trunk, nay, though
withered it lies,

From our blood it shall spring up again.

KING, CHURCH, AND CONSTITUTION.

A SONG.

By the Author of "Field Flowers," &c.

A GLASS to merry England! where
Is he who'd e'er refuse it?

If other countries look more fair,

Let them go there who choose it.

Yet have we not wood, vale, and hill,

Outspread in wild profusion?

Then here's a glass to England still,

King, Church, and Constitution!

E'en climes where Gods might joy to dwell

A wanderer only found me;

So true to her the magic spell

"Sweet Home" had flung around me.

Call it a dream delusive—still

It is a sweet delusion,

So fill your glass, to England fill,

King, Church, and Constitution!

Whate'er we have, 'tis all our own,

Whate'er in life our station;

We love the Monarch and his throne,

The Monarch loves the Nation.

GENL. MAG. March, 1829.

Let needy knaves do what they will,

We live not by confusion;

Then here's a glass to England still,

King, Church, and Constitution!

March 3.

H. B.

SONNET

TO HUGH STUART BOYD,* ESQ.

By JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

SON of reputed JUNIUS, thee I hail!

And well we might presume he was thy
Sire,

Since in thy works we find congenial fire.

JUNIUS unmatch'd could eloquently rail,

And public ills with potent force assail,

But thou, averse to all vindictive ire,

Art fond in learned leisure to retire,

Invoking Fancy in the peaceful vale.

Though born with kindred pow'rs, such
different views

Engage thee, with a temper so benign,

And such thy love of the high Grecian Muse,

Whose beauties in thy vivid pages shine,

That thy descent from JUNIUS we refuse,

But see Boyd's moral nature glow in thine.

SONNET

On seeing a Sexton throw a Skull from a Grave.

IT is a most humiliating thought,

That Man, who deems himself the lord
of all,

(Alas, why doth he thus himself miscall?)

Must one day turn to nought, or worse than
nought.

Despite of all his glory, he must fall,

Like a frail leaf in Autumn, and his power

Weighs lighter than his breath in his last
hour.

And thou, Earth's Lord, as fragile as a flower,

This is a lesson for thy pride; thy book

Should be the charnel; into it once look;

When thou hast read it, feed upon the
thought,

(The most humiliating thought,) that thine,

And thou, shall be unto this favour one day
brought.

Behold, this is "the human face divine."

WILLIAM LAMB.

* This gentleman is the son of Hugh Boyd, esq. one of the persons who have been mentioned as probable authors of the celebrated Letters of Junius. Mr. Stuart Boyd is the translator of the Agamemnon of Æschylus, and of Select Poems from the Greek, and the author of many original works admired for taste, learning, and poetical spirit. The father was justly esteemed for high intellectual powers and attainments, and for the mildness and benevolence of his character.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

[In both Houses numerous Petitions were presented, each successive night, from various parts of the United Kingdom, both for and against the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, most of which gave rise to lengthened discussions on this all-engrossing subject; the great majority of the Petitions, however, were against the proposed measures for removing Catholic disabilities.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the NAVY ESTIMATES, Sir G. Clerk said, that Government were enabled to make a considerable reduction in the expenses of the Navy, and he could assure the House that a still further reduction should take place next year. The estimate of the present year was less than that of the last by 117,000*l.* In the dock-yards there had been a reduction of 5,000*l.* a year, and a further reduction should take place next year. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the first resolution, that 30,000 men, including Marines, be granted for the sea service for 1829. After some discussion, this resolution, as well as those relating to the other estimates, were agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced a Bill to authorize the granting of Annuities by the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, on such terms as may be set down in tables to be kept for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. The Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 2.

The *Bishop of Bath and Wells*, in presenting a Petition against the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, urged the danger that would attend the concession of those Claims. The Right Rev. Prelate said that, as a Peer of that House, he had taken an oath, with which the granting of the Catholic claims appeared to him to be incompatible. "That oath," said he, in conclusion, "I will keep, come what may, so help me God!"—The Duke of *Wellington* assured the Right Rev. Prelate that he was disposed to be as attentive to the terms of that oath as the Right Rev. Prelate, or any Peer of that House; and he could further assure him, that whenever that Bill, which was to be brought into the other House of Parliament, came to their Lordships, the Right Rev. Prelate would find he might give it his support without the slightest departure from that oath, which he was bound to maintain sacred.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House having resolved into a Committee of SUPPLY,

Mr. *Perceval* moved the ORDNANCE ESTIMATES for the ensuing year, in doing which he endeavoured satisfactorily to account for the increase that must now necessarily occur. The increase on the votes for Ordnance services in the present year amounted to 123,897*l.* The sum last year was 1,597,196*l.*, and the vote called for this year would be 1,723,093*l.* The first resolution he submitted was, that a sum not exceeding 70,244*l.* be granted to his Majesty to defray the expenses of the salaries of the Master-General, the Lieutenant-General, and the rest of the principal officers of the Ordnance for the year 1829. After some discussion, in which Mr. *Hume* and Mr. *Maberly* bore a part, this resolution, as well as the other Ordnance estimates, were severally agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 5.

Mr. Secretary *Peel* brought forward his Motion for taking into consideration the recommendation contained in the King's speech for removing CATHOLIC DISABILITIES. The galleries and all the passages leading to the House were crowded to excess. After the call of the House had taken place, Mr. *Peel* rose, amidst deafening clamours, and delivered an eloquent address, which occupied four hours; of which the following is a brief analysis:—

"Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Members of this House to that part of his Majesty's Speech relating to the state of Ireland, and to vindicate the advice which was given to his Majesty upon that subject, and to submit to the consideration of the Members of this House those measures by which his Majesty's Government propose to attempt to justify that recommendation.—In bringing forward the motion, I feel that I have fulfilled the obligations of that solemn oath which I have taken to his Majesty, as a Minister of the Crown, "that all his Ministers should declare their opinion to the best of their judgment." I have been asked what new light had broken in on me to induce opinions different to those expressed by me in 1825. I say in answer to that, that the position of the affairs of the kingdom in 1829 is very different to what it was at the former period, and it is not because that state of things was then in existence, that they should remain so for ever. Is it because the Parliament has been divided for five years, that it should also be divided for six? It is in the power of this House to prevent the existence of such evils. The question is, what ought to be done? There are but two courses—either to recede or advance. My opinion

is that we should advance. I will ask any gentleman to look to the Government of the country during the last thirty-five years, which has been divided; that division solely arising from the state of the Catholic Question. I would ask, what has been the effect of that division of the Cabinet? It must have been to weaken the hands of the Government. It is now for the House to say what shall be done to settle this momentous question, the Ministers of the Crown having come forward with their proposition for a settlement, the principle having been already sanctioned by repeated majorities of that House. During the last thirty-five years tranquillity has been a stranger to the land, and in consequence it was found necessary more than once to repeal the Habeas Corpus Act. All the evils which had afflicted Ireland, arose from the indisposition to settle this question. Now was the proper time, and he trusted the adjustment would be final. The principle of the measure of concession, which he was about to propose, had been determined upon long before the meeting of Parliament. The principle was the abolition of civil disabilities, and the placing the Roman Catholics upon an equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects. In bringing about this desirable object, the maintenance of the Protestant religion would be the chief object—its doctrines would be respected, and its privileges secured. As to the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, the first step to conciliation he proposed was to repeal the whole of the laws affecting landed property, and thus place Roman Catholics on an equality with Protestants in that respect. The next question was as to the political power. He would, therefore, propose in the Bill, that Roman Catholics, and Members returned to Parliament, should be qualified to sit in this and the other House of Parliament, and placed on the same footing with Protestant Members. The Hon. Gentleman then read the oath which he proposed to substitute for those now taken by Protestant Members upon their admission, which he thought would be a great relief to the Roman Catholics, and would completely satisfy the Protestants. He meant to repeal the declaration against transubstantiation. He would propose to retain the ancient oath of supremacy taken by Protestants, and he hoped the time would arrive when there would be no necessity for making any distinctions. In order to satisfy the minds of the Protestants, he meant to provide a test for the Roman Catholics to take instead of the oath of supremacy—in fact, he intended to incorporate the oath of allegiance and abjuration with it. He meant to propose, that Roman Catholics should be admitted to corporate offices in Ireland, and generally to offices connected with the administration of justice in that kingdom. With respect to Military Officers, at present they were capable of be-

ing employed, but not in the highest station, as Commander-in-Chief, which it was not intended they should be eligible to. He would propose that they should not be eligible to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper of the Seal, either in Great Britain or Ireland. He also meant to provide, that Roman Catholics should not be allowed to fill any office in the Church, in the Courts of Appeal, in any of the Universities, or Colleges belonging to those Universities, neither in the Colleges of Eton, the School of Westminster, or any other public School. His object was, that, in admitting Roman Catholics to power, every thing necessary for securing the Protestant Establishment should be provided, and nothing be conceded which would in the least degree invade the principles of the Established Church. It could not be denied that he had now gone far to satisfy the wishes of the Roman Catholics; and therefore he ought to ask for corresponding dispositions on the part of the Roman Catholics. Whatever restrictions were imposed, he meant them equally to apply to other of the King's subjects. He alluded to the elective franchise. Since the question of the franchise was discussed in the year 1825, it was impossible to deny that important events had occurred. It was in vain to deny that the influence of the Irish landlords over the forty-shilling freeholders was great; but beyond that there was another influence even more dangerous—he alluded to the influence of the priests, who had deprived the landlords in a great measure of their authority. It was a practice in Ireland to make freeholders for a certain number of years, and, in truth, there was no opportunity of checking the numbers. He would propose, to remedy that evil, that a day should be fixed for registering the ten-pound freeholders, and that they should be free to vote six months after the register is made. There now remained another and an important branch, namely, as to ecclesiastical securities. The great question was—in what light it would be proper to consider the Church of Rome—whether to cherish it, or to leave it in the same way as other Dissenters. The incorporation of that Church with the State would be inconsistent. He, therefore, should not propose any securities in respect of the Romish Church, but would leave it on the footing of dissent. After the measure had passed, then the Government would be enabled to take any securities. It was proposed that when the Roman Catholics were admitted to any of the corporate offices, they should not, under any circumstances, be allowed to take the insignia of office to any other place than the Established Church. He should propose that episcopal titles, which were constantly assumed, and which the House would agree with him improperly assumed, should not be assumed by

the clerical members of the Roman Catholic religion. (This announcement produced considerable sensation in the House.) There was also another point of very great importance. He alluded to an Order which had great influence on the Roman Catholic body—the Order of Jesuits. It was requisite that their numbers and names should be registered. The Right Hon. gentleman stated that he should move a resolution in the Committee, upon which a Bill would be framed, and then he should move for a separate Bill to regulate the elective franchise. He concluded with entreating the House calmly, coolly, and dispassionately to consider the subject—to receive it in the manner in which he had brought it forward—in the true spirit of peace; and he trusted that a safe and satisfactory settlement would be made.”

Mr. *Banks* said this was a day of triumph for the Catholic Association, and for those who wished for the downfall of the Protestant Establishment. It was to the misgovernment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) and his colleagues, that the country was indebted for the attitude which the Association had assumed. Government had admitted the mischief of the Association, yet it was most evident that they had not resorted to the proper means of putting it down. He would ask, since the Catholics were able to effect so much out of that House, could not a combination of the members of the Catholic persuasion carry any point within those walls? With regard to the forty-shilling freeholders, he looked upon the proposed measure as an act of flagrant injustice. But he would rest upon this—that the Irish Protestant establishment could not stand, if Irish Catholics were allowed the advantages which this Bill proposed to give them.—Mr. *O'Neill*, and Mr. *Trant*, opposed the motion. Sir *R. Inglis* thus concluded his speech: “If once the Legislature were blind enough to admit a Catholic within the bar of that House, from that moment the Institutions of the country would begin to totter; such innovations would ultimately overthrow these Institutions; and they must realize all the anticipations formed of them by the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, and by the country at large, and which, it was still hoped, would be understood and appreciated by the highest quarter in the empire.”—Sir *G. Murray* and Lord *Milton* supported the motion.—The Debate was adjourned.

March 6. The debate on Mr. Peel's resolutions was resumed. Mr. *C. Grant* said that he gloried in the magnificent work which had been at length achieved, and expressed his belief that the day when the Bill should obtain the Royal Assent would ever be remembered in Ireland—that it would be remembered in their solemn meetings, and in

their hours of conviviality, not as the signal of disunion and discord, but as the pledge and rallying point of tranquillity and obedience on the one hand, and of kindness and protection on the other.—Mr. *V. Stuart* gave his most cordial support to a measure which was so wisely, so largely, so liberally made; and considered the securities such that no Catholic could, and no reasonable Protestant ought, to object to them.—Mr. *Liddell* warmly approved the measure.—Mr. *Brougham* expressed his approbation of the measure as a whole, though he certainly objected to the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. The measure, said the Hon. and Learned Member, goes the full length that any reasonable man ever did, or ever can demand; it does equal justice to His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects; it puts an end to all religious distinctions; it exterminates all civil disqualifications on account of religious belief. It is simple and efficacious; clogged with no exceptions, unless such as even the most zealous of the Catholics themselves must admit to be of necessity parcel of the measure. With this general feeling, he would not take upon himself the awful responsibility of saying to Ireland, “your last chance of peace, of tranquillity, and of safety is gone; for these two measures are inseparably connected together, and I will vote against one of them.” No; he would shrink from such a responsibility, and was willing to pay the price of the inestimable good. He would give his entire and unqualified approbation to the measures of the Right Hon. Gentleman.—Mr. *F. Clinton* did not believe that the measures would tranquillize Ireland, and was satisfied that they would break in upon the settlement made at the Revolution in 1688.—Mr. *North* looked upon the measure as calculated to confirm and establish all our great national interests.—The Earl of *Uxbridge* was not satisfied with the reasons given by Mr. Peel for his change of opinion, and should oppose the measure.—The Marquess of *Blandford* said, he was one of those who could not blind their senses to the appalling but not less incontrovertible fact, drawn from the experience of near three hundred years, that national calamity and misfortune have invariably followed the introduction of Popish influence; and utterly regardless whether, for such an avowal, men called him factious or intolerant, bigot, fool, or knave, all his ancient and old-fashioned prejudices against the admission of Roman Catholics to civil and political power remained unchanged and unchangeable as the principles of the religion themselves profess.—Mr. *Estcourt* considered the measures of Ministers as innovations upon the Constitution, to which he never would give his sanction.—Sir *T. Lethbridge* said, he had always opposed the claims of the Catholics; but at the same time had hinted that a period might arrive when it would become the duty of the

three Estates of the kingdom to take into their serious deliberation some means of settling the so long agitated question. He thought that time was now come, as he saw no other way by which Government could hope to relieve themselves from the difficulties of their present situation. With this feeling he felt it his duty to support Ministers; and would do so in despite of all which might be said against them, when they attempted to bring to a satisfactory settlement those questions which it was become imperative upon them to submit to the wisdom and to the decision of Parliament.—Col. *Sibthorpe* said, he had heard nothing which could justify this inversion of the Constitution, or that political apostasy in those who supported it.—Sir *J. Newport* was convinced that the measure would give equivocal satisfaction in Ireland, and though he objected to the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, all other objects became secondary and inferior in consideration of the paramount object of the safety of the country; and therefore he would assent to the measure of the elective franchise, though he considered he was purchasing that safety at a considerable price.—Mr. *Huskisson* considered the disfranchising the forty-shilling freeholders as a measure of positive injustice, but would not, by resisting it, embarrass or impede the success of the other greater and more important measure.—Sir *F. Burdett*, Sir *H. Vivian*, and Mr. *Portman*, spoke in support of the measure; while Mr. *Dickinson*, Mr. *Batley*, Col. *Peel*, Mr. *Duncombe*, Lord *Corry*, Mr. *Hart Davis*, Mr. *B. Cooper*, and Mr. *C. Pelham* opposed it. When Mr. *Peel* had replied, the House divided, when the numbers were, for Mr. *Peel's* Resolution, 348; against it 160—majority 188. The resolution was then agreed to for the Removal of Roman Catholic disabilities.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 10.

On the motion of the Earl of *Winchelsea* it was ordered that "An account be presented to this House of the number of Catholic Clergymen in Ireland and Great Britain, distinguishing those who had titular designations from places, and those who were foreigners, and those who were natives, distinguishing also between the regular and secular Clergy, and the number of religious houses, and to what orders they belonged."

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Peel* brought in the Bill for the "Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects from the civil disabilities under which they at present labour." It was read the first time without discussion. Mr. *Peel* then brought in a Bill to amend the Franchise in Ireland, which was also read the first time. It proposed to enact that so much of the Act of Geo. III. as related to the quali-

fication of electors for knights of the shire in Ireland, arising from 40s. freeholds, should be repealed. Both Bills were ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 17th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

THE MARINE MUTINY BILL and the EX-CHEQUER BILLS BILL were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Davenport* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the power of summary convictions, in some cases of juvenile offenders, guilty of larceny.—Mr. *Warburton* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the procuring of SUBJECTS FOR ANATOMY. He observed that the objects of the measure which he intended to propose were—1st, to permit Schools for Anatomy to be kept in all cities where there were Universities; also some other populous towns; 2dly, to facilitate a supply of subjects for the practice of dissection. What he would propose would be, that it should be lawful for overseers of parishes, and the governors of hospitals, to give up for dissection the bodies of all persons who should die in their respective establishments, if not claimed by their friends before a limited period.—Mr. *Peel* thought there was an absolute necessity that there should be bodies used for dissection, and it followed that the Legislature should interfere and secure such supply with the least possible outrage to the feelings of the people. The late atrocities shewed how necessary it was that the Legislature should interfere.—The Bill was read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the several Acts regulating the growth of Tobacco in England and Ireland, it was resolved that these laws should be assimilated, and that the further growth of Tobacco be prohibited in Ireland.—A Bill was accordingly ordered to be brought in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 16.

Mr. *Peel* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for suspending the MILITIA BALLOT during the time the active services of that body were not required—and to make a reduction in the Militia Staff, by dispensing with the services of the paymaster and surgeon—so that the Staff of the Militia on permanent pay would in future be an adjutant, a serjeant-major, and, in regiments comprising two battalions, a drum-major. Mr. *Peel* mentioned, that of 325 officers who would be reduced by the present Bill, 237 were to receive an allowance; and if the remaining 88 were not to receive it, it was because they were not considered to be entitled to it. The saving effected by this reduction would be 65,000*l.* a year; and the saving, by dispensing with the Ballot, an additional 24,000*l.* Mr. *Peel*

stated, that not only was the whole of a county put to inconvenience to get a few men yearly—to do no duty, but the expense to the public, over and above all this inconvenience, was 25*l.* per man, while men were raised for the regular service at 8*l.* each. In illustration of this fact Mr. Peel mentioned, that last year the expenses attending the Ballot for twenty-one men for the Stafford Militia, amounted to five hundred pounds, besides the extreme inconvenience and expense to 3 or 400 individuals who were obliged to appeal. The Bill was read a first time.

March 17. Mr. Peel having moved the second reading of the CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, Mr. Benson spoke at some length in its favor; he thought, if the Bill were passed, that it would restore peace and tranquillity to Ireland; that the Irish landholders would reside upon their estates, and there diffuse that capital which was now spent elsewhere.—Sir Edward Knatchbull said he had always been ready to show his confidence in Ministers; but he had no notion of such confidence in any Ministry as would justify him in voting away the constitution of the country. He contended that no circumstances now existed to warrant the important changes now proposed; and, believing that the measure would not be productive of the anticipated good, he should give it his most decided opposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that the state of Ireland, particularly as regards the Church in that country, rendered the measure absolutely necessary.—Mr. G. Bankes had heard nothing to induce him to withhold his hearty opposition to the Bill. He contended that no security to the Established Church was provided by it. The country had unequivocally declared its sense of the measure, and he confidently believed that the opinion of the country, so declared, would finally triumph.—Lord Castlereagh spoke in support of the Bill.—Mr. Sadler delivered a very long and eloquent speech against the Catholic claims. He said, that of all the times in which this measure had been proposed this is undeniably the worst. On many former occasions the concession would have been accepted as a boon; it would be now sullenly taken as the recovery of a just but long disputed debt; one insultingly withheld, and at last reluctantly granted. But the most important consideration he would present to the House affected its competency to entertain this question. This House had no right to proceed in this work of counter-revolution without consulting the people. The Protestant Constitution, now endangered, was first established in a Convention called for that special purpose; and without as full an appeal, and with equal formality, the people had no right to be robbed of it. The Parliament was neither

called to, nor competent to alter the original frame-work of the Constitution. Neither the established Constitution of the country, nor the oaths and declarations taken, permitted them to assume the right which was now so eagerly sought to be exercised, namely, the right of throwing open the doors of this House to the admission of Popery, to the scandal, disgrace, and danger of the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. After some observations from Sir G. Warrender and Mr. Fane, it was agreed to adjourn the debate.

March 18. The debate on the Catholic Relief Bill being resumed, Mr. Bankes addressed the House at great length, and concluded by declaring his determination to oppose any further concessions to the Catholics.—Lord Tullamore and Mr. Trant spoke against the measure; and Lord Milton, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. W. Horton, Lord Palmerston and several other Members, in favour of the concessions.—The Attorney-General rose, amidst loud cheering, and delivered a most eloquent address against granting concessions to the Catholics. He said, that having used the utmost assiduity in investigating this question, I may be permitted to state, that no pain which I as an individual ever endured could be compared with that I suffered when, only seven days before the opening of the present Session of Parliament, I was informed that the question, commonly called the Catholic question, was to be recommended to Parliament by his Majesty's Government! I declined to draw the Bill which is now on the table, because, looking at the oath I took as Attorney-General, I thought that, in drawing up the Bill, I should be abandoning my duty to the country and to my King, and drawing up the death-warrant of the Established Church as completely as Noy did when he advised the levy of ship-money, or as Lord Chancellor Jeffreys did when he drew up the committal of the seven Protestant Bishops to the Tower—(Continued cheering) The learned Gentleman then entered into a long argument to prove, by the testimony of history, and by uncontroverted public acts, that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from power was a principle acted upon before the revolution, at the time of the revolution, and after the revolution. I must say that this is a sudden, an unadvised, and a hasty measure of Catholic Emancipation; and that if the King's Ministers had followed, as they ought to have done, the orders in his Majesty's Speech, they would have gone into a Committee on the state of Ireland, in order to find out and report on the actual condition of that country, before they brought in any measure to remedy, as they say, the evils existing there.—Mr. Peel, in reply, observed that he did not expect that any man holding the situation which the learned Gentleman held, would have felt himself called upon to

disclose to the House confidential communications made to him in his official capacity. If his hon. friend had thought that the oath which he had taken as Attorney-General, if he thought that the Coronation Oath opposed an insuperable objection to the course which was about to be adopted—was it fair of him not to have warned him, and stated that such were his opinions. But he could not thus separate himself from the Hon. and learned Gentleman without a pang more severe than any that he had endured during the whole of his political life. He was convinced that the time would come when full justice would be done by men of all parties to the motives on which he had acted, when this question will be fully settled, and when it will be seen that he had no other alternative than to act as he had acted.

The House then divided, when there appeared,—Ayes, 358; Noes, 173; Majority 180. The Bill was read a second time—to be committed on Monday, the 23d.

March 19. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the IRISH FREEHOLDERS

BILL, having been read, the measure was supported by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Wortley, Lord F. Gower, Mr. C. Grant, and Mr. Peel.—The Bill was opposed by Lord Duncannon, Mr. Huskisson, Sir Thomas Gooch, Mr. Banks, Mr. H. Grattan, and Lord Palmerston. The House divided, when there appeared,—For the measure, 223; Against it 17; Majority 206.

March 20. On the motion that the House should go into a Committee on the Irish Disfranchisement Bill, Lord *Milton* said that the view which he took of the Bill was, that the Government meant to provide the best constituency for Ireland; it was on that account, therefore, that it met his approval. The grievance of the forty-shilling franchise was, that it threw the power too much into the hands of the aristocracy. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared,—For the motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair, 220; For the amendment, 20; Majority, 200. The House then resolved itself into a Committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finance on presenting the late budget stated, that the expenditure of the year 1828 amounted to 1,033,415,552 francs, or upwards of 41,000,000*l.* sterling, being a large excess over the income; but in the expenditure are included the charges of the occupation of Spain, of the expedition to Greece, of the blockade of Algiers, and of the fleet sent to Brazil. In the present year (1829) the Minister calculates that his last year's estimates of expenditure will be exceeded.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has issued a decree declaring Cadiz a free port. This decree permits the entrance into that port of vessels belonging to all friendly or allied Powers, without any payment of duties, or any restriction on the disposal of cargoes.

PORTUGAL.

The 22d of February being the anniversary of Don Miguel's return to Portugal, preparations were made in the capital to celebrate the event by illuminations and various festivities, which were seriously interrupted by the state of the weather. The previous calm and sunshine was succeeded on the morning of the day by a violent storm. Rain, hailstones, and hurricane continued through the day, accompanied at times by tremendous thunder and lightning. Two thunderbolts fell with a terrible explosion; one struck the mainmast of the only ship of the line ready to sail with a Rear-Admiral,

commanding the expedition against Terceira, killed two sailors, and wounded many more; the other fell upon the finest convent in the city, did considerable injury to the building, and wounded several persons at their devotions.

On the 26th of February, the sentence against the unfortunate men charged with rebellion against Don Miguel on the 30th of January, was sent to Miguel for his approbation. By that sentence Brigadier-General Moreira and four more were condemned to transportation for life, and two more to transportation for ten years. The remainder of the accused were acquitted. But such a sentence did not satisfy Miguel, who resolved that another should be drawn up, by which the first five convicted should be hung, the two next transported for life, and all the rest for ten years. The former were executed on the 6th March, on a gallows erected on Sodre-square, the principal quay and landing-place from the Tagus.

Lisbon papers contain an account of the acknowledgment of Don Miguel's authority by Angola and other African dependencies of the Portuguese Crown.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Another revolution has occurred at Buenos Ayres, and another change in the Government effected. The late President, General Dorrego, has been shot, and General Lavalle unanimously elected Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The change was effected without the public tranquillity being in the least disturbed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE measures of Ministers now in progress through Parliament for removing Roman Catholic disabilities have been the all-engrossing topic of the day. But large and ample as the measure of concession is, it has still been received by the members of the Irish Catholic Association in the most ungracious manner, so far as relates to the forty-shilling freeholders, the Catholic prelacy, and the Jesuits. A letter from Mr. Lawless to the Catholics of Ireland, says; "O'Connell has agreed with me that the present Bill of Emancipation, if followed by a Bill destroying the rights of the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland, should be unanimously and indignantly rejected by the Irish people. He has followed up the denunciation of such a Bill by a powerful and practical system of revenge. He has called on the Irish people to proclaim a simultaneous war against the circulation of Bank Notes, and the consumption of every article of excise from which Government derives its support." Nor is this the sole objection urged against the measure. "It is cruel and dishonourable to the Catholic prelacy of Ireland," to prevent them from assuming the same titles as the Protestant prelacy in Ireland. Again, with regard to the measures for suppressing the Jesuits, Mr. Lawless says: "Let the trumpet of persecution against the Jesuits be once sounded, and then they will be truly formidable. All their resources (and they are great) will rise into simultaneous action. Penal law after penal law may be enacted, but the unconquered spirit of the martyr will triumph over all." The *Freeman's Journal* says, "the people shall not be tranquillized by a measure which takes away more than an equivalent for what it gives." It is thus evident that dissatisfaction will only increase in proportion to the concessions made on the part of Government.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following statistical view of the present state of the Roman Catholics in England and Wales is derived from the most authentic sources, and will, at the present time, be interesting.

The aggregate number of Catholics in England and Wales are computed at nearly 400,000, principally resident in the counties of Lancaster, Stafford, Warwick, Northumberland, Durham, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Worcestershire. Middlesex and Surrey contain, independently, about 50,000. They consist of *Clergy*, *Nobility*, and *Commoners*, under which heads we shall proceed to class them.

Catholic Clergy.

The Catholic Clergy are governed in Spirituals by four Superiors, called Vicars-Apos-

tolie; these Vicars are deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers, revocable at pleasure. They are, indeed, Bishops, in the Roman Catholic Church, but do not enjoy episcopal authority in Britain; their sees are little more than nominal, or "*in partibus*," as it is termed, as Centurion, Castabella, &c. Each Vicar has a district, therefore, assigned to him, not a See. Thus, were Dr. Gibson, in the Northern; Dr. Milner, in the Midland; Dr. Pointer, in the London; and Dr. Collinridge, in the Western district. In like manner each Priest has a separate district; not, however, any particular parish, but a "mission," and he is called a "Missionary." He acts by virtue of a faculty granted by the apostolic Vicar of the district, and is removable at pleasure. In Ireland, on the contrary, where the regular succession has been preserved, no Bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope—nor is any parish Priest removable at the mere will of his Bishop. To effect such a removal there must exist a canonical cause, an accuser, regular trial, sentence, and ratification.

In England there are above a thousand Roman Catholic chapels, mostly erected within the last forty years; they are generally clean, commodious, and well-built; many of them elegant edifices of classical or Gothic architecture, or the altar-pieces richly fitted up and ornamented. Lancashire alone counts upwards of a hundred Roman Catholic chapels. In London there are fifteen; some of them, as Duke-street chapel, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Sutton-street, Soho, Manchester-square, and Warwick-street, very superior edifices withinside, and that elegant structure lately erected in White-street, Moorfields, described in vol. xcvi. ii. 580. Moreover, most of the Roman Catholic country gentlemen of fortune maintain chapels, some of them of the most superb description, at their seats and mansions.

For education, besides great numbers of schools dispersed over the kingdom, they have been allowed, by the favour of Government, to erect or re-establish various nunneries and monastic foundations, furnished with chapels, cloisters, cemeteries, and all the usual parts of those buildings, as they existed before the Reformation, in which they wear the dress, and follow all the ancient rules of their respective orders. Of the former sort may be mentioned the nunnery at Hammersmith, in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, fitted up in all respects as described; of the latter, is the Cistercian convent, on the site of an ancient one of the same order, at Lulworth Park, Dorsetshire; and various others in different parts of the country.

Catholic Nobility.

The Roman Catholic Peers are in number

1. The Duke of Norfolk, created..... 1483
 2. Earl of Shrewsbury, and also Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland..... 1442
 3. Baron Stourton..... 1448
 4. Baron Petre..... 1603
 5. Baron Arundell..... 1606
 6. Baron Dormer..... 1615
 7. Baron Stafford..... 1640
 8. Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh..... 1672
- In Scotland there are two Roman Catholic Earls, Traquair and Newburgh.

The Roman Catholic Baronets of

England are 14 in number, viz. :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Sir William Gerard..... | 1611 |
| Sir Henry Tichborne, Hants..... | 1626 |
| Sir Thomas Vavasour, Yorkshire... | 1628 |
| Sir John Throckmorton, Berks..... | 1641 |
| Sir Edward Blount, Shropshire..... | 1642 |
| Sir William Hunlake, Derbyshire... | 1643 |
| Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Northumb. | 1643 |
| Sir Thomas Webb, Wiltshire..... | 1644 |
| Sir Edward Smyth, Warwickshire... | 1660 |
| Sir Richard Bedingfield, Norfolk... | 1660 |
| Sir Thomas Stanley, Cheshire..... | 1661 |
| Sir Thomas Gage, Suffolk..... | 1682 |
| Sir Henry Maire Lawson, Yorkshire | 1665 |
| Sir Peter Mostyn, Flintshire..... | 1670 |

There is also one Scotch Baronet :—

Sir John R. Gordon, Tweedaleshire 1686

The principal names which have dropped off latterly, either by death or conformity, have been Browne, Lord Montague; Roper, Lord Teynham; Vavasour, Curzon, Acton, Mannock, Gascoigne, Fleetwood, Swinburne, Englefield, Hales—11 Peers or Baronets.

Amongst the English Roman Catholics are many ancient families of name and renown in English history. Their present heads are mostly country gentlemen of secluded habits of life. Such are the names of—

Acton of Wolverton; Anderton.

Bishop, Blundell of Ince, Bodeham, Bowden, Brockholes, Browne of Mostyn, Biddulph, Berington, and Berkeley.

Clavering of Northumberland, Clifton, Constable Maxwell of Everingham, Courtney, Carey, Chichester, Chomley, Charlton, Crathorpe, Clifford, and Canning.

Disconson, Doughty, Dalton, and Darrell.

Eyston, Eyre, Errington, Eccleuton.

Fairfax, Ferrers, Fitzherbert, Fermor.

Gibson, Gildebrand, Greenwood, and Giffard of Chillington—whose ancestors saved King Charles II., at Boscobel.

Hansford, Hanvers, Hyde, Hodgson, Hornyold, Hussey, Howard, Henage, and Huddleston.

Ingleby, Jones, Jackson.

Langdale, Lorimer.

Maire, Menell of Yorkshire, Middleton of Stockheld, More, and Manby.

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Needham, Nevell, Nelson, Norris, Pas-ton, Porter, Plowden, and Ridel.

Saltmarsh Garstald of Yorkshire, Salvin of Durham; Scarisbrick, Scrope of Yorkshire, Silvertop, Standish, Strickland of Westmorland, Stapylton of Carlton, Stones, Stanley, Selby, and Sheldon.

Tempest of Yorkshire, Trapps, Townley, Tuberville, Tunstall, Tasborough, and Trafford.

Vaughan, Wakeman, Willoughby, Whitgreave, Whitham of Yorkshire, Wright, and Watson.

There are above 300 of these Roman Catholic families not inferior to many in the British Peerage in ancient, pure, and noble lineage—some who can boast the legitimate Plantagenet blood—several who enjoy landed estates lineally transmitted since the Norman days, and even the Saxon era. These, though now not titled, may be classed by the Herald amongst Nobility. The heads of these families mostly have retired upon patrimonial incomes, varying in nominal value from 1,500*l.* to 25,000*l.*

In the beginning of the last century there were above 60,000 Roman Catholics in the Highlands alone. With a few exceptions, most of the Gordons, Macdonalds, Mackintoshes, Macphersons, &c. were Roman Catholics; their grand and great grand children are Protestants. The Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 effected this change, by dissolving the Feudal system. The children of the Gentry in general, particularly those but remotely allied to the chieftains, were dispersed, educated in the South, and put to business. Great Britain now enjoys the happy consequences of their conversion to Protestantism, and our heroes are kept at home that used to fill the armies of the Northern Princes.

An enormous whale has been lately caught in Whitstable Bay, which has been attracting numerous visitors. Upwards of 40*l.* has been realized by its exhibition on the beach. The sailors sold it to a Mr. Sturge of London for 100 guineas. He erected coppers on the beach, where the fish was cut up, and yielded nearly seven butts of fine oil, valued at 80*l.* The skeleton is destined for the Zoological Society of London.

SHERIFFS FOR 1829.

Beds.—W. D. C. Cooper, of Toddington, esq.

Berks.—G. H. Cherry, of Denford, esq.

Bucks.—H. W. Mason, of Amersham, esq.

Cam. and Hunt.—R. Orton, of Upwell, esq.

Cheshire.—L. Armitstead, of Cranage, esq.

Cumb.—E. W. Hasell, of Dalemain, esq.

Cornwall.—G. W. F. Gregor, of Trewarthenick, esq.

Derbyshire.—W. Evans, of Allectree, esq.
Devon.—Sir H. Phil. Davie, of Creedy, bart.
Dorset.—W. Boucher, of Sarum, esq.
Essex.—Brice, Pearce, of Monkham, esq.
Glouc.—W. Blathwayte, Dyrham Park, esq.
Hertford.—Wm. Gordon, of Haffield, esq.
Herts.—C. Philips, of Briggins Park, esq.
Kent.—T. Rider, of Boughton-place, esq.
Lanc.—H. Bold Hoghton, of Bold Hall, esq.
Leicester.—J. Grundy, of the Oaks, esq.
Linc.—R. Thorold, of Weelsby-house, esq.
Manx.—T. Fothergill, of Caerleon, esq.
Norfolk.—A. Fountaine, of Narford, esq.
Northampton.—S. A. Severn, Thenford, esq.
Northumb.—S. Ilderton, of Ilderton, esq.
Nottingh.—J. S. Sherwin, Bramcote-hills, esq.

Oxford.—Tho. Cobb, Calthorpe-house, esq.
Rutland.—G. Finch, of Burley, esq.
Salop.—C. K. Mainwaring, Oteley-park, esq.
Somerset.—Sir Alex. Hood, Wootton, bart.
Stafford.—J. Bateman, of Kuipersley, esq.
Southamp.—E. W. Nightingale, Embly, esq.
Suffolk.—J. Ruggles Baise, of Clare, esq.
Surrey.—Felix C. Ladbroke, of Headley, esq.
Sussex.—Sir C. M. Lamb, Beauport, bart.
Warwick.—James Watt, Ashton-hall, esq.
Wills.—G. H. W. Henegge, of Compton Bassett, esq.
Worcester.—E. Rudge, of Evesham, esq.
York.—G. Osbaldeston, of Ebberston, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardigan.—Morris Davies, Aberystwith, esq.
Pembrok.—W. E. Tucker, of Sealyham, esq.
Carmarth.—Sir W. Dundas, Llanelly, bart.
Radnor.—J. Morris, of New Church, esq.
Brec.—J. P. Wilkins, of Maesderwen, esq.
Glamorgan.—W. Crawshay, jun. Cyfarthfa-castle, Merthyr Tidvil, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey.—H. Pritchard, of Madyn, esq.
Carnarv.—D. Vawdrey, of Plasgwynant, esq.
Merioneth.—W. J. Banks, of Dolymoch, esq.
Montgom.—W. Jones, of Rhiewport, esq.
Denbigh.—W. Lloyd, of Bryn Estyn, esq.
Flint.—Edw. Pemberton, of Plas Isa, esq.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A most singular affidavit has been filed in Chancery by Captain Garth, of Melton Mowbray, who, on the death of his father, General Garth, became possessed of certain documents which, as the affidavit states, were of great value to him (the Captain). The affidavit further states that Lieut.-gen. Sir Herbert Taylor wished to become possessed of these documents, and Capt. G. complied with his wish, on Sir Herbert's promising that Capt. G.'s debts should be paid, and an annuity of 3000*l.* be settled on him for life. In consequence of this agreement with Sir Herbert, Capt. Garth, on the 24th of November last, delivered into the custody of Messrs. Paul and Co. bankers, a box containing the said documents (they, the bankers, giving two receipts for the box,

one to Sir H. Taylor, the other to Mr. C. M. Westmacott as the friend of Captain Garth); but the affidavit states that since the box was so delivered, no steps had been taken to pay off Capt. G.'s debts, or to secure to him the promised annuity. The affidavit is therefore filed to prevent the bankers from delivering the documents to Sir Herbert Taylor, they being Capt. G.'s property, unless upon the due performance of the agreement by Sir Herbert. The affidavit says, "this deponent believes that the said C. M. Westmacott intends to join with the said Sir H. Taylor in demanding the said box and its contents, and in preventing the deponent from regaining possession of it, or of the stipulated equivalent for it." This mysterious affidavit has given rise to much conversation, its discussion being accompanied with a rumour that the documents alluded to do not redound to the honour of the Duke of Cumberland. The mystery is, why, in the first instance, a man so mixed up with the Royal Family as Sir Herbert is known to be, should have guaranteed sums of money to be paid, and an annuity to the extent named; and, secondly, why that guarantee was not complied with. The *Morning Journal* boldly asserts that the only mystery is, that Captain Garth is the issue of the late General Garth by an illustrious Princess, whose private marriage, though not valid in the eye of the law, was no moral crime, and that the documents are nothing more than the private correspondence of the Princess with the father of the Captain. On the other hand (so continues the *Morning Journal*) "the Ministerial slanderers insinuate that among these private letters is one in the hand-writing of his mother, containing accusations of the most repulsive kind against the Royal Duke;" adding, "there is not the slightest ground for the accusation, which has had its origin in the most foul and infernal conspiracy that ever disgraced public men."

March 21. A duel was fought between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchilsea, in Battersea-fields, which arose from the circumstance of a letter being addressed by Lord Winchilsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Committee for establishing the King's College, dated March 14, 1829. "I was one of those (says the Earl) who, at first, thought the proposed plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University. Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and high church party; that the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon 'breaking in upon the constitution of 1688,' might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the

infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State." In the correspondence of March 19, which arose from the above remarks, it was required, on the part of the Duke, that Lord Winchilsea should forthwith write to the secretary of the King's College, and express his desire to withdraw his public letter, as one which attributed motives highly offensive to the Duke of Wellington, and state also, that upon reflection he was not justified in attributing such motives to his Grace. The Earl refused to adopt this course; and the Duke of Wellington immediately sent a challenge,

which was accepted. The Duke of Wellington was attended by Sir H. Hardinge at his second, and the Earl of Winchilsea by the Earl of Falmouth. After the necessary preliminaries had been settled, the parties took their ground. The Duke of Wellington fired first, but without effect. The Earl of Winchilsea then discharged his pistol in the air. After satisfying his honour, Lord Winchilsea felt himself at liberty to present a written apology, agreeably to the terms dictated by the Duke, which was delivered by Lord Falmouth to Sir H. Hardinge, and accepted by him as a satisfactory reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, Feb. 28. 5th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Trevor Wheeler, to be Major.—68d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Holman Custance, to be Lieut.-Col.—65th Foot, Capt. Geo. Wilson, to be Major.

Unattached, Major Thomas Perronet Thompson, 65th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Feb. 28. Edwin Burnaby, of Baggrave-hall, co. Leicester, esq., to be one of His Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

March 14. Royal Eng.—Capt. S. Romilly, to be Lieut.-Col.

March 16. J. S. Wanley Sawbridge, of Charborough Park, Dorset, esq., and Jane Frances, his wife, to take and use the names of Erle Drax, in addition to that of Sawbridge.

March 19. 16th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lionel Smith Hook, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—80th Foot, Capt. Lord Geo. Hervey to be Major.—Ceylon Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Henry Bird, 16th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Unattached, Major Jas. Holmes Schoedde, 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies only; Col. Jas. Butler, Royal Invalid Art. to be Major-Gen.; Major-Gen. James Butler, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Capt. Robert Bateman, 77th Foot, to be Major.

Col. Sir Geo. Scovell, K.C.B. of the Royal Waggon Train, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aldburgh.—Marquis of Douro, vice Wyndham Lewis, esq.

Bath.—The Earl of Brecknock.

Carlisle.—Sir W. Scott, bart, vice Sir Geo. Graham, bart.

Corfe Castle.—P. J. Miles, of Leigh-court, Somerset, esq. vice N. W. Peach, esq.

Edinburghshire.—Sir Geo. Clerk, of Penicuik, bart., re-elected.

Launceston.—Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. *Marlborough.*—T. H. Sutton Bucknall Eatcourt, esq. vice Earl Bruce; W. J. Bankes, esq. vice Hon. T. Wodehouse.

Newark-upon-Trent.—Michael Thomas Sadler, esq. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Henry Clinton.

Newport (Cornwall).—Rt. Hon. W. G. Vesey Fitzgerald.

Oxford Univer.—Robert Harry Inglis, D.C.L., vice the Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Ripon.—Geo. Spence, of Pall-mall, London, esq. vice Sir R. H. Inglis, bart.

Truro.—John Scott, esq., commonly called Lord Visct. Encombe, vice Lord Fitzroy Somerset; Nath. Wm. Peach, esq. vice Wm. Edw. Tomline.

Westbury.—The Right Hon. Robert Peel, vice Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez, bart.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. A. Musgrave, Preb. of Windsor.

Rev. T. Anderson, Ch. and Parish of Crawford, co. Lanark.

Rev. J. Driver, Ellsh and Shireshead P. C. co. Lancaster.

Rev. T. Evans, Longdon-upon-Feru Ch. Salop.

Rev. D. Felix, Llanilar V. Cardiganshire.

Rev. R. C. Griffith, Fifeild R. Wilts.

Rev. R. Hammond, Harpley and Great Bingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hindle, Higham V. Kent.

Rev. J. Horseman, Little Gaddesden, co. Hertford.

Rev. F. Howes, Framlingham Pigott R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Husband, Allerton Maulverer P. C. co. York.

Rev. H. Huxham, St. Sampson P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. C. R. Jones, Noath V. Glamorganshire.

Rev. B. C. Hemp, Whissonetts R. Suffolk.

Rev. Rich. Messiter, Purse Candle R. with Stourton Candle Perp. Cur. Dorset.

Rev. J. L'Orse, Caister St. Edmund R. with Marketshall annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. T. Sheriffe, Eyllie R. co. Suffol.

Rev. C. Tripp, Badleigh R. Devon.

Rev. J. Wetherall, Carlton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. M. Williams, Stockleigh English R. Devon.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. E. Thackeray, Chap. to the Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The following legal appointments have lately been made at the Colonial-office :—
Baron Field, esq., late Chief Justice of New South Wales, to be Civil Judge at Gibraltar : William Norris, esq., barrister, to be Principal, and Jackson Perring, esq., barrister, to be Deputy, Advocate Fiscal at Ceylon.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, 1829, at Lincoln, Thos. Yorke, esq. of Churchfield, near Oundle, co. North. to Eliz. second dau. of the late John Green, esq. of Dowsby-Hall.—15. At Llangwm, co. Denbigh, Lieut.-Gen. John Manners Kerr, son of the late Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, to Catherine Mary Margaretta, dau. and coh. of Edw. Loyd, esq. of Maesmur, co. Denbigh.—29. At Great Ealing, co. Middx. the Rev. W. Stoddart, M.A. of Northampton, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Woodhouse, 7th Regt. Madras Cavalry.

Feb. 11. At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. Robert Trail, son of the Archd. of Connor, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Sir Samuel, and sister of the present Sir Edm. Hayes, bart. of Drumboe Castle, Donegal.—12. At Leatherhead, Samuel Brooks, esq. of Croydon, to Eleanor, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Watts.—At Thenford, the Rev. Francis Leighton, Rector of Cardiston, Salop, only son of the late Major-Gen. Thos. Leighton, E.I.C., to Catherine, second dau. of S. A. Severne, esq. of Wallop-Hall.—At Clifton, the Rev. Giles Pugh, of Chabury-Hill, Dorset, to Janet Pomeroy, only dau. of the late Robert McGhie, esq.—At Southampton, the Rev. Fred. Russell, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Harrison Cosens, esq. of Jamaica.—At Marylebone church, the Hon. H. Stafford Jerningham, eldest son of Lord Stafford, to Miss Howard, dau. to the late Edw. Howard, esq. F.R.S., and niece to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Freemantle, Coldstream Guards, to Agnes, third dau. of the late David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.—At Trinity Church St. Marylebone, T. J. Ireland, esq. to Eliz. dau. of Sir W. Earle Welby, bart. of Denton-Hall, Lincolnshire.—18. At St. George's, Chas. Searce Dickens, esq. to Lady F. Eliza Compton, sister of the present Marq. of Northampton.—19. At Walton, Burton-on-Trent, John, eldest son of Theophilus Levett, esq. of Witchner Park, co. Stafford, to Sophia Eliza, third dau. of the Hon. Robt Kennedy.—19. At Bristol, Capt. W. Martin, R.N. to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of B. O. Donoghue, esq.—Thos. Fensome, of Astwoodbury House, co. Bucks, to Miss Missenden, dau. of Mr. M. of Whaddon, co. Bucks.—21. W. Corrie, esq. of Baker-

street, Portman-square, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Taylor, esq. of Everley, Yorkshire.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Henry, youngest son of John Cape, esq. of Panton-square, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Wm. Davidge, esq. of Gloucestershire.—24. At Loddesswell, the Rev. C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, co. Devon, to Susan Harrington, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Burnard, esq.—26. At Stoke Damarel, Devonshire, R. N. Julian, esq. only son of Major Julian, of Estover, near Plymouth, to Fanny, second dau. of John Briggs, esq. of Devonport.—28. John Johnston, esq. of Swaffham, to Marianne, second dau. of the Rev. G. Martin, of East Winslow, Lincolnshire.

Lately. At Lincoln, the Rev. W. J. Charlton Staunton, only son of the Rev. Dr. Staunton, of Staunton-Hall, Notts, to Isabella, only daughter of the Dean of Lincoln.—At Berkswell, Warwickshire, Geo. Graham Blackwell, esq. of Ampsey Park, Gloucestershire, to Eliz. Emma, eldest dau. of Sir E. Eardley Wilmot, bart.—At Nottingham, W. D. Jones, esq. R.A. to Eliza Margaret, second dau. of Geo. Smith, esq. of Plumtre House, Nottingham.

March 2. At St. Alban's, S. F. T. Wyld, esq. barrister-at-law, to Margaret, youngest dau. of P. Martineau, esq.—3. At the Rectory-House, St. Marylebone, J. F. W. Herschell, esq. of Slough, Bucks, to Margaret Brodie, second dau. of late Rev. Dr. Alex. Stewart, Canonsgate, Edinburgh.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Alex. Taylor, esq. to Lydia, widow of Col. Wm. Cooper.—5. At Hackney, the Rev. W. Tait, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Benj. Adam, esq. of Homerton.—6. The Rev. Geo. Dewdney, Rector of Fovant, Wilts, to Penelope, second dau. of John Jabor, esq. of Finsbury-square.—At Dalry House, Edinburgh, T. H. Graham, esq. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, to Mary, dau. of the late Sir David Carnegie, of Southesk, bart.—9. At All Souls, Langham-place, Bertram Mitford, esq. of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Capt. H. Mitford, R.N. of Fisbury, Hants.—10. At Richmond, Surrey, Don Manuel de la Torre, late of Devonshire-street, to Miss Anne Jones Harrison.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

Dec. 9. At Green-park, Youghal, the residence of his son-in-law Capt. Henry Parker, R.N. in his 50th year, the Right Hon. Hans-Francis eleventh Earl of Huntingdon of the family of Hastings, a Captain in the Royal Navy.

This Nobleman, so memorable from having attained to his ancient and most honourable Earldom after it had been for thirty years considered as extinct, was the fourth and youngest, but only surviving, son of Lt.-Colonel George Hastings, of the third Guards, and seventh in descent from Francis the second Earl of Huntingdon, and K.G. who died in 1560. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hodges, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. It was remarkable that, although up to a certain period there were much nearer male heirs to the Earldom in the branch of Hastings of Woodlands, the branch of which the Earl now deceased was a member, had been especially cherished by the heads of the family. Colonel George Hastings was even designed for the husband of Lady Selina, who prematurely died in 1763, when about eight years of age. Francis Earl of Huntingdon, his predecessor, placed the subject of our memoir at Repton school. He had remained there nearly three years, when the Earl died; and it was found that, whilst his Baronies and the bulk of his estates had devolved on his sister the Countess of Moira, and he had amply provided for an illegitimate son, the Colonel and his elder brother the Rev. Theophilus (who then in fact became Earl of Huntingdon), were dismissed with but trifling legacies. Earl Moira, to whom the subject of our memoir, then eleven years of age, was now taught to look for patronage, soon after removed him to Bettesworth Academy at Chel-sea, in order to fit him for the naval profession. Having completed the usual preparatory course of study, he was placed, early in 1793, under the protection of Sir J. B. Warren, who at that time commanded the *Flora*, 36, fitting at Deptford. Sir John sailed soon after from Spithead together with the *Inconstant*, Captain Montgomery, as convoy to the Lisbon and Oporto fleets; and during a cruise taken in the interval between the arrival and departure of the convoy, chased a frigate into l'Orient, and captured l'Affamée privateer. The *Flora*, in company with the *Endymion* frigate and *Fury* sloop, afterwards pro-

ceeded to escort the two merchant fleets, consisting of ninety-seven sail, and arrived safely with them in the Downs, about the middle of October. In November of the same year, Sir John received orders to hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral M'Bride, who commanded a squadron of several frigates, then ordered to escort, to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the British troops under the Earl of Moira, destined to succour the Royalist army in France; when Lord Moira and several officers of high rank embarked in the *Flora*. After the disembarkation of four thousand men at Guernsey, and their subsequent removal to the Isle of Wight, Admiral M'Bride shifted his flag, and sent Sir John, with the *Crescent*, la *Nymph*, *Druid*, and *Fury* sloop, under his command, to cruise off the coast of France, where he captured la *Vipere*, a national corvette brig of 18 guns and 110 men, off Havre de Grace, and drove two other cruisers of the enemy on shore. In March 1794, after several months spent off Cherbourg, Havre, and St. Maloes, with Admiral M'Bride's force, Sir John was by that officer dispatched as Commodore in the *Flora*, with the *Arethusa*, Sir E. Pellew, *Concorde*, Sir R. Strachan, la *Nymph*, Captain Murray, and *Melampus*, Captain Wills, under his orders, to watch a squadron composed of the best frigates the French Navy then possessed, which generally rendezvoused at Cherbourg or Concale. They were found in Conclave bay, April 23, 1794, lying in wait for the trading fleet from Cork; and, after a contest of three hours, succeeded in capturing la *Pomone* 44, l'Engageant 34, and le *Babet* 22. The subject of our memoir was at this period Aid-de-camp to Sir John Warren, and continued so till removed from his command in 1799. This was the first general action in which Lord Huntingdon was present. During the whole of the contest he kept his station on deck, firm and collected; though so rough a taste of his profession might be supposed to produce other sensations in a mind not long released from school, more especially as the only man lost in the *Flora*, was killed by a cannon shot so close to him, that the brains bespattered his face and clothes all over. Sir J. B. Warren was soon after created a Knight of the Bath.

After some time spent in refitting at Portsmouth, the *Flora*, together with the *Arethusa* and *Melampus*, were

again detached from Admiral M'Bride's squadron, on a separate service, cruising off the western coast of Brittany and la Vendée. At one time, owing to a peculiar combination of chances, they had no alternative but to steer directly through a part of the great convoy bound from America to France, laden with provisions and corn for the latter, then afflicted by her extremest distress. In this critical predicament they were pursued by three of the enemy's seventy-four and three frigates, for several hours; and, though Sir John passed within sail, and spoke some of the rear of the convoy, he at length escaped from so unequal a force by superior nautical skill.

At the commencement of 1795, Sir John received orders to hoist his broad pendant on board la Pomone 44, (the largest of the frigates captured in the late action,) as Commodore of the expedition then planned against the French coast, as an effort to assist the French loyalists. During the gallant and perilous, but unsuccessful operations at Quiberon Bay, Lord Huntingdon, being engaged in the boats commanded by Lieutenant Burke, in the desperate service of bringing out a British vessel which had run on shore, received a severe wound in the left leg.

After the failure of the enterprise at Quiberon, Sir John proceeded to the mouth of the Loire, where the Isle Dieu was for three months occupied by the British forces; and, after its evacuation, toward the close of 1795, he was employed in continual and successful cruises off the coast of France, under the immediate orders of the Admiralty. By the vigilance of his squadrons, and that under Sir E. Pellew, the convoys to the French fleet at Brest were continually intercepted. At one time, on occasion of his having captured l'Etoile sloop of war and four merchantmen, the Committee of Merchant-seamen, for the encouragement of the capture of the enemy's privateers, presented him with a sword of 100 guineas value, in consideration of the protection which the commerce of Great Britain had derived from his squadron, the list of its services then amounting to no less than 23 neutrals detained; 87 merchantmen captured and 54 destroyed; 25 ships and vessels of war captured and 12 destroyed; besides 19 vessels re-captured, making a total of 220 sail. Soon after this the squadron was attached to the Channel fleet, and afterwards dispersed on other points of service.

In 1797, Sir John Warren was appointed to the Canada 74, stationed off

Brest, to watch the enemy's fleet; and in October of the following year, when it at last succeeded in escaping, he was by Sir Alexander Gardiner despatched in pursuit. After struggling with very unfavourable weather, he arrived off the coast of Ireland without meeting a single vessel of war; but at length, on the 12th of October, he fell in with and engaged la Roche 80, eight frigates, a schooner and a brig, which were bearing succour to the Irish rebels. The ship of-the-line and three frigates were taken, as in the subsequent pursuit were three others of those which were put to flight.

After this brilliant affair, Sir John Warren received the thanks of the Parliaments both of England and Ireland, and was honoured with the freedom of the cities of London and Londonderry. Lord Huntingdon having accompanied his friend and patron through six years of arduous service, being present in every action without receiving any very serious injury, had thus honourably gone through the professional ordeal of a midshipman, and now passed his examination for a lieutenancy. He was thereupon appointed acting-lieutenant in the Sylph brig, commanded by Captain J. Chambers White, and in that vessel cruised for two months off the Western Islands, and was present at the capture of two Spanish merchantmen. On his return to Plymouth with the prizes, he received the commission of second lieutenant of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, Captain Lloyd, of Sheerness, and continuing on the Downs station for the protection of trade, captured several row-boat privateers, and re-took the Benjamin and Elizabeth of London, belonging to Alderman Lushington. Early in 1800 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Thisbe*, Captain Morrison, in which ship he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and served the whole of that naval campaign.

He returned late in 1801, and, on the subsequent short peace of Amiens, retired into Leicestershire, where he settled with his uncle the Rev. Theophilus Hastings, at Leke, Colonel Hastings, his father, having died shortly before.

This interval of repose, however, as that of the country, was only of short duration. Through the interest of the immortal Nelson, he was appointed second lieutenant of l'Aigle, Captain Wolfe, and afterwards, on the breaking out of the new war in 1803, sent from Portsmouth to Weymouth roads to impress seamen for his Majesty's service. Whilst performing this unpopular duty in the island of Portland, the party under his command were furiously attacked

by a tumultuous assemblage, and a conflict ensued, in which seventeen of his men were wounded, and three of the assailants unfortunately lost their lives. Captain Wolfe immediately dispatched him to London, to lay a proper account of this unpleasant affair before Government; but, on his landing at Weymouth he was recognised by the mob from Portland, who seized him, and by their threats compelled the Mayor to commit him to Dorchester gaol for the alleged murder. Lieutenant Hastings humanely complied, and even advised the Mayor to acquiesce in the wishes of the populace for his detention. He was allowed to remain in confinement for six weeks, and then, having been removed by Habeas Corpus to Westminster, was there bailed by Lord Moira. Immediately on his liberation, with a rapidity of movement which characterises the elasticity of youthful spirits, as well as the vicissitudes of the naval profession, he posted off to Ipswich, carried to London the lady afterwards his first Countess, to whom he had previously paid his addresses, and married her at St. Ann's, Soho, May 12, 1803. This lady was Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Chaloner Cobbe, (a descendant of the Earls of Godolphin,) rector of Great Marlow, and son of the Rev. R. C. Cobbe, nephew and chaplain to Dr. Chas. Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, and Vicar of St. Anne's and of Finlas, and treasurer of St. Patrick's. By this lady, who died in 1820, (and whose portrait was published in Mr. Bell's "*Huntingdon Peerage*,") the Earl had four sons and four daughters, who shall be more particularly noticed hereafter.

Early in the morning following his marriage, Lieutenant Hastings was obliged to part from his bride to join his sloop at Plymouth, in consequence of peremptory orders to that effect. On his arrival, he found l'Aigle just getting under weigh for a cruise, to intercept French merchantmen then coming from the West Indies, and he was fortunate in making some very valuable captures before his return to stand his trial at the Summer Assizes at Dorchester. At the necessary time he and his brother officers gave themselves up to the law, and were all honourably acquitted.

Lieut. Hastings was next removed by his friend Lord Nelson to the Diamond 38, Captain Elphinstone, where he remained till the death, in 1804, of his uncle the old Leicestershire clergyman, (then in right Earl of Huntingdon,) on which event he procured leave of absence from the Admiralty to investigate his claim to the dormant Earldom. Un-

happily, however, he was prevented from prosecuting his right at that time by peculiar and discouraging circumstances, and, after some inquiry respecting legal expenses, which only served to deter him, he turned once more to the tardy honours of his profession in lieu of the hereditary dignities which seemed lost to him. In the latter end of the same year he was appointed second lieutenant in the Audacious, Captain Lewford, in which ship he served in the Channel fleet till 1805. Another change then made him flag lieutenant to Admiral Douglas, in the Hibernia, where he continued until the Admiral struck his flag.

At this period his Lordship, perhaps weary of such frequent changes with but little advancement, repaired to London, and waited on Lord Moira, expecting, in view of his long and various services, and through the recommendation of that nobleman, the rank of Commander; but was told that Lord Barham had so completely shut the door of promotion, that his only chance was to go out to the West Indies, and wait a death vacancy. This proposal of his noble relation he indignantly rejected, as both his elder brothers, sent out to the same quarter by Lord Moira's interest, had fallen victims to the inhospitable climate. After this refusal, Lord Moira had him appointed Acting Ordnance Barrack-master in the Isle of Wight; and, in 1808, Ordnance Store-keeper in Enniskillen. In this humble situation, on a salary of 150*l.* his Lordship lived for more than nine years in domestic retirement, the honours of his ancestors, and the rights of his birth, almost forgotten. Among a warm-hearted and hospitable people, his benevolent and generous nature, and the conciliating affability of his manners, at once effaced all distinctions of country, and made him beloved and respected by all classes of society.

"It was," continues Mr. Nugent Bell, from whose work on "*The Huntingdon Peerage*" we have all along been quoting, "it was towards the close of the above period, that an accidental conversation, in a social hour, with the writer of the present memoir, (with whom and whose family his Lordship had long been on terms of familiar friendship,) led to the revival of his hereditary claim to the Earldom of Huntingdon." Mr. Bell's most interesting narrative of his singular and even romantic adventures, in the pursuit of this object, was published in 1830, and it is probably the most entertaining of any genealogical work extant (see it reviewed in vol. xc. ii. 521, xci. i. 44).

It was in August, 1817, that Mr. Bell first came to England in search of the necessary documents; proceeded first to that part of Leicestershire in which the Hastings family had formerly flourished, thence to London, and to the seat of Sir Samuel Romilly near Dorking, who, in two days, gave an encouraging report on the case. Soon after his return to Dublin, Mr. Bell, who had devoted his whole heart to the cause, as well as engaged for all pecuniary responsibility in the event of failure, resolved to remove to London, and, having wound up his affairs, finally left Dublin in the following December. There, after constant and indefatigable exertions, he at length brought the claim before the Attorney-general (Sir Samuel Shepherd), and then, in the comparatively short space of nine months, was successful in proving his case, and, without the usual course of a Committee of Privileges, His Majesty's writ of summons, under the Great Seal, was issued, requiring the attendance in the House of Peers of Hans Francis, Earl of Huntingdon. His Lordship accordingly took the oaths and his seat, Jan. 14, 1819, at the opening of a new Parliament. "Since his Lordship's accession to the senatorial dignity of his family, he has" says Mr. Bell in 1820, "been assiduous in his attendance on the House, and enters into questions of national concern with that animated interest and earnestness, which becomes a Member of the great Legislative Council of the country."

In his subsequent endeavours to recover for the Earl the estates which had formerly supported the title, Mr. Bell did not meet with equal success; the difficulty was increased, from the Marquis of Hastings having sold many of them. The Earl being, therefore, still dependant on his profession, in March, 1821, obtained the rank of Commander, and to command the Chanticleer, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean. During his absence, on Dec. 13, he was appointed Governor of Dominica, and he was sworn into that post at a Privy Council held at Carlton-house, March 28 following. He held the Government several years; but then, in consequence of misunderstandings with other authorities in the island, resigned, and returned home. On the 24th of May, 1824, his Lordship was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain; and on the 14th of August following, to command the Valorous, in which he again proceeded to the West Indies. From repeated illness (arising from the climate, which, as before stated, had been fatal to his two elder brothers,) his Lordship

was compelled to relinquish the command, and went to New York, from whence he arrived as passenger in a merchant-ship in May last.

By his first lady, who has been already mentioned, the Earl had issue, 1. Lady Frances-Theophila-Anna, born in 1805, and married in 1822, to Henry Parker, Esq. Commander, R.N.; 2. Lady Selina-Arabella-Lucy; 3. the Right Hon. Francis-Theophilus-Henry, now Earl of Huntingdon, born in 1808; 4. Lady Arabella-Georgina; 5. John-Armstrong, who died an infant; 6. the Hon. George-Fowler; 7. Lady Louisa; 8. the Hon. Edward-Plantagenet-Robin-Hood; 9. and 10. a son born March 26, 1820, five days after whose birth the mother died, on Hampstead-heath, near London.

The Earl married secondly, Sept. 28, in the same year, Eliza-Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Bettesworth, esq. of the Isle of Wight, and widow of Alexander Thistlethwayte, esq.

Mr. Bell described Lord Huntingdon as qualified for public business by "strong natural sense, and solid judgment, combined with habits of attention. His character," he adds, "is formed on the strictest principles of honour, and the warmest feelings of humanity; and as, in his early profession, he was always brave and generous, so in every domestic relation is he exemplary, unostentatiously religious, and nobly hospitable, the most affectionate of fathers and husbands, a social and elegant companion, a humane master, and a steady friend."

The Earl's portrait, engraved by C. Warren, from a painting by W. S. Lethbridge, is prefixed to Mr. Bell's work.

BISHOP STANSER.

Jan. 23. Suddenly, at his residence in Hampton, aged 68, the Right Rev. Robert Stanser, D.D. late Bishop of Nova Scotia.

He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL. B. 1799; and after nearly 30 years of laborious service as a missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the province of Nova Scotia, North America, was consecrated in the year 1816 Bishop of that province, at the urgent and unanimous desire of the whole community. The highest and the lowest, churchmen and dissenters, on that occasion, were all anxious to testify to his worth, and to evince their affection for him. But short, indeed, was the period allowed him for exertion in the high station he was

chosen to fill; for the diseases contracted in a severe climate from exposure and fatigue, under circumstances very far different from those now in existence, began too soon to prey upon his frame, and rendered him incapable of attending to his arduous charge; in consequence of which his Majesty, in the year 1825, was pleased to allow him to retire; and in humble seclusion has he passed the remainder of his life. Devoid altogether of pride, possessing a benevolent heart, of endearing and affectionate manners, he lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely lamented.

SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME, BART.

Lately. At Caprington Castle, co. Ayr, aged 76, Sir William Cunningham, fourth Baronet (of Nova Scotia).

Sir William was born, Dec. 19, 1752, the eldest son of Sir John the fourth Baronet, by Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, eldest daughter of Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Nov. 3, 1777, and married Nov. 19, 1799, Mrs. Græme, who died in 1810 without issue. We are not aware whether his only brother Alexander, who was an officer in the army, survives to succeed to the title.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, BART.

Jan. 18. At his house at Ramsgate, aged 77, Sir William Curtis, Baronet, Alderman of Bridge-Ward, and Father of the Corporation of the city of London, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament, President of the Artillery Company, and of Christ's Hospital.

The family of Sir William Curtis was originally from Nottinghamshire. His grand-father and father were settled at Wapping, and established there so extensive a trade in sea-biscuit, as to supply with that article a considerable part of our foreign and domestic trade. The latter at his death, left by Mary, daughter of Timothy Tennant, of Wapping, esq. five sons, Timothy, James, William, George, and Charles. The first and third succeeded to support the firm of the original house. James is now the only survivor, and is distributor of Sea-policy stamps. George was captain in the service of the East India Company, and of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, and died in 1819. Charles, the youngest, was a clergyman, and rector of Birmingham, and, having deceased only six days before the Alderman, has a brief memoir in our present number, hereafter, p. 275.

A trader with a capital, carrying on an extensive business in a neighbourhood where he has scarcely any competitor, *Genl. Mac. Marsh, 1829.*

proceeds in the natural road to the acquisition of a large fortune. The house of Curtis, besides employing a great number of their poor neighbours in their business, which of course induced personal attachment, deported themselves with such integrity and affability, that in the year 1785, on the death of Richard Atkinson, esq., a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Tower Ward solicited Mr. William Curtis to take upon him the office of Alderman of that district. He had at that time so little notion of an introduction to corporation honours, that he was not so much as a freeman of London; but, at the instance of his friends, he was induced to qualify, and was accordingly elected to fill that station, which he retained with such eminent honour for the extraordinary period of forty-three years.

Sir William Curtis was one of those characters to whom the motto of *fortes fortuna juvat* may with great propriety be applied. Early bred to business, under the example of a very industrious parent, he was led to calculate its various and extensive benefits, and to consider it as a duty and a pleasure. He had a constitution equal to his disposition; strong, robust, and active, he was by nature fitted for the hustle of the world; and his plans, so far from freezing under the coldness of deliberation, or yielding to the torpor of indolence, were no sooner properly matured than instantly put into execution. He possessed strong common sense to adopt the right view of a subject, and foresight and promptitude to avail himself of first opportunities. From his original business, he first diverged into the pursuit of the Greenland South Sea fisheries; and when his wealth had considerably accumulated, engaged in the banking-house, formerly known under the firm of Robarts, Curtis, Were, Hornyhold, Berwick, and Co., and latterly as Curtis, Robarts, and Curtis.

Mr. Curtis served sheriff with Sir Benjamin Hamett, in the year 1789-90; and a dissolution of parliament occurring in 1790, he was a successful candidate for the City, and came in at the head of the poll. He was re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1820.

Mr. Curtis attained the Civic Chair in the year 1795, and was raised to a baronetcy, as of Culland's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex, December 23, 1802. He was Colonel of the ninth regiment of London Volunteers, consisting of 650 rank and file.

After having represented the city of London for twenty-eight years, during five successive parliaments, he suffered

in 1818 the mortification of being distanced on the poll. In the following year he was returned for Blechingly, when it was remarked by C. Tennyson, esq. M.P. for Grimsby, who seconded his nomination, that the case of Sir William bore a resemblance to that of Sir William Clayton, who, he said, was one of the representatives for the City of London in several parliaments for thirty years, and twice served the office of Lord Mayor, but was then rejected for the great City, and was returned for Blechingly.

A large body of the merchants, &c., of London could not tacitly endure the loss which they considered the City had sustained by the issue of the election of 1818. At a meeting at Drapers' Hall, in which George Hibbert, esq. took the chair, they presented to Sir William a gold snuff-box worth 200 guineas, containing their sentiments in a most affectionate address.

At the next general election, however, in the year 1820, the liverymen of London retrieved their character, and returned their faithful and long-trying servant. On that occasion Sir William polled 4887 votes, being 651 more than he had obtained at the preceding election; while it was remarkable that Alderman Bridges was returned with 4236 votes, the very identical number with which Sir William had before lost. On the dissolution in 1826, Sir William declined his re-election for the City, but was returned for Hastings. In the following year, however, he retired entirely from the House of Commons. He succeeded as senior Alderman to the Ward of Bridge Without, on the death of Sir Watkin Lewes, in 1821.

In his public character, Sir William Curtis presented a complete specimen of a loyal, patriotic, munificent, and socially benevolent citizen. Born and educated near the city, and early acquainted with commerce in a variety of its branches, he became a very active and serviceable Member of Parliament. He was not a polished orator, and he would have scorned the affectation of one; plain, simple, and energetic in the delivery of his sentiments, he trusted to the substance of what he had to say; and, as he was known to be well-informed, and to have no sinister views, he always obtained an attentive audience. His politics were once expressed to his constituents in the brief sentence, "I FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING;" and such was their epitome, both as expressed on many other occasions, and as acted upon throughout his life. He was generally the first to propose the addresses of the Corporation of London

to the Sovereign on subjects of congratulation. In the yacht which he kept at Ramsgate, he was accustomed to accompany the favourite cruises of his present Majesty; and his attentions were graciously accepted with a reciprocal personal attachment. On his way to Hanover in 1821, the King embarked at Ramsgate, and was pleased to honour Sir William's own roof with his presence, both dining and sleeping in the house. In the following year the Baronet attended on his Royal master in Scotland; and, from his personal appearance, excited no little merriment, (in which he good humouredly joined,) by his imitation of the Monarch in adopting the Highland phillebeg. (see our vol. xcii. ii. 174, 606.) So high was the King's appreciation of Sir William's worth known to be, that upon his rejection as M. P. in 1818, it was confidently reported that he would be raised to the Upper House; but his Majesty gave at a subsequent period a more appropriate as well as unequivocal mark of his regard, in presenting to Sir William his own portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, with this endorsement, "G. R. to his faithful and loyal subject, Sir William Curtis," at the same time requesting one of his faithful citizen by the same master-hand.

A more honourable upright character than Sir William Curtis never existed. In private life the urbanity of his manners and generosity of his temper rendered him universally respected and beloved, as well by a very numerous body of friends and admirers, as by his children and relatives, themselves forming an extensive circle. He married, Nov. 9, 1776, Anne, the posthumous daughter and co-heiress of Edward Constable, esq.; and had issue, 1. Sir William, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1803, Mary-Anne, only daughter of George Lear, of Laytonstone, esq., and has a son and heir, William, born in 1804, and sixteen other children; 2. George, who died in India in 1804; 3. Timothy-Abraham, who married in 1809, Harriett-Margaret, youngest daughter of Young Green, of Poole in Dorsetshire, esq., and has nine children; 4. Charles-Berwick, who also is married and has a family; 5. Emma, married to Henry Cadwallader Adams, of Ansty Hall, near Coventry, esq.; and 6. Rebecca-Mary, married to her cousin Captain Timothy Curtis, R. N. son of the Rev. Charles Curtis.

The great respect and regard which Sir William had acquired at Ramsgate was most conspicuously displayed on his

decease. Every shop was closed during the whole week his remains lay in the town; and his funeral was numerous followed half-way to Canterbury. His remains rest at Wanstead in Essex, where his father and uncles were buried.

Sir William Curtis is supposed to have died possessed of property to the value of 300,000*l.* His will has been proved in Doctors' commons, and probate granted to the executors under 140,000*l.* personal property. The freehold estates are in general entailed upon his family, commencing with his eldest son. Sir William has left a variety of legacies—200*l.* to his brother, James Curtis, esq., and 50*l.* to his "very dear and noble friend, Lord Sidmouth." His own portrait, likewise the portrait of his father, the former painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the latter by Mason Chamberlain; the Coronation Medal given to Sir William by his Majesty George IV., when in Ireland, accompanied by the following words, "Take this in remembrance of me"; and the box presented by the City merchants; are to remain at his house at Southgate, as heir-looms; as is the portrait of the King at Ramsgate. He leaves his widow 2,000*l.* in money, an annuity of 2,000*l.* a year, and the house at Ramsgate. Rings are bequeathed to every member of the Court of Aldermen, a characteristic confirmation that, although he had strong political antipathies, yet they were without rancour, and that he lived upon the most sociable footing with men of all parties.

Of this active citizen and highly esteemed individual, there are, as it would be supposed, several portraits. A print by Bromley from a painting by Drummond, was published in the *European Magazine* for March 1799. Sir Thomas Lawrence's excellent whole-length, has been beautifully engraved by the late celebrated W. Sharpe, and is imitated in the *Costumes of London* in the robes of Lord Mayor, a large quarto, by Busby. There is a good profile, in lithography, by Taylor.

REV. CHARLES CURTIS.

Jan. 12. At Solihull, Warwickshire, aged 72, the Rev. Charles Curtis, M.A. Rector of that parish and of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

The Rev. Charles Curtis was the youngest brother of the worthy Alderman and Baronet, who died only six days after him, and who has been already commemorated in the preceding pages of this Obituary. The subject of the present article was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782. He was presented to his Birmingham church

in 1781 by W. Tennant, esq., and to Solihull in 1789, by the Earl of Plymouth and others.

Mr. Curtis was not an author; but in 1792 his name became known from the title-page of a pamphlet by Dr. Parr, which that great polemic contributed as his share to the stormy discussions on the French revolution, and which he was pleased to entitle, "A Sequel to the printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire, by the Rev. Charles Curtis, brother to Alderman Curtis, a Birmingham Rector." A Reply was published under the title of "Quintus Curtius rescued from the Gulph; or, the Retort Courteous to the Rev. Dr. Parr, in answer to his learned Pamphlet, intitled, 'A Sequel,' &c." (see vol. LXII. p. 646.) Dr. Johnstone, the biographer of Dr. Parr, has observed, that "As to the controversy introduced and carried on in *The Sequel*, I fear few persons at the time deemed it of much importance. Most men, indeed, thought the solemn asseveration of a gentleman should be admitted; and, after all, there was not much dignity in drawing together this artillery of learning and argument, if there were no solidity to be crushed, and only feebleness to be annoyed. And let me add that, in the introduction of the name of Alderman Curtis, and of the subsequent remark about his personal appearance, there was not only no dignity, but there was great indecorum and petulance. As a party man, Sir William Curtis had risen to eminence among his fellow citizens, and to high reputation as an Englishman. By a popular election, in the most populous and most commercial city of the most enlightened country of the civilized world, he was chosen to represent the liverymen of London in Parliament; and for thirty-six years, with the exception of one Parliament only, he continued their representative. By his activity in business, his deep-searching sagacity, and his native powers of intellect, he gained their confidence, and deserved it. With manly boldness he avowed his opinions, and his constituents were never deluded by false colours or hypocritical pretences. During the whole of his political life, he was a Tory in principle and practise; and with a firm step, and unaltered steadiness, he supported the measures of the Government during the perilous times of the French war. I hope he will long enjoy, in health and peace, the honours and the fortune he acquired by consistency and integrity; and if this page should ever meet his eye, that he will consider it as a tribute of affection, as well as a declaration of the truth."

However bitter, observes Dr. Johnstone subsequently, were Dr. Parr's sentiments at the time, they were soon appeased; and he concludes by mentioning, that "in 1809 I dined with Dr. Parr at the Rev. Mr. Curtis's table."

Mr. Curtis was twice married,—first to Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. John Wilde, of Bell Broughton in Worcestershire, by whom he had, 1. William, who married his cousin Mary, daughter of Timothy Curtis, esq., and had one son; 2. Charles, who married Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Hackney, and has issue; 3. John, who was an officer in the artillery in India, and is deceased; 4. James, a senior merchant, and judge of Nuddeah, in Bengal; 5. Timothy, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who married his cousin Rebecca-Mary, daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart.; 6. Dorothy. Mr. Curtis's second wife was Sarah, fourth daughter of Thomas Wilkieson, esq., merchant of Rotterdam, and by her he had, 7. Thomas, 8. Henry, and 9. George.

SIR MARK WOOD, BART.

Feb. 6. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 82, Sir Mark Wood, of Gatton Park in Surrey, Bart. F.R.S.

Sir Mark was the eldest son of Alexander Wood, esq. of Perth, descended from the Woods of Largo, to the honours and estates of whom Sir Mark succeeded on the death of John Wood, esq., who had been Governor and Captain-general of the Isle of Man.

Sir Mark went to India with his next brother the late Sir George Wood, K. C. B. who attained the rank of Major-General in the East India Company's service, and died in 1824. Sir Mark entered in 1770 into the Company's corps of Engineers on the Bengal establishment. He was made a Captain in 1778, Major and Surveyor-general in 1787; and in the latter year also obtained the highly lucrative appointment of Chief Engineer at Bengal. In 1790 he returned to England, and became proprietor by purchase of the beautiful residence and estate of Piercefield on the banks of the Wye.

Sir Mark first entered Parliament in 1794, as member, on the retirement of Richard Johnson, esq., for Milborne Port, being then styled a Colonel in the army of the East India Company. At the general election in 1796, he stood a severe contest for Newark, against the late Sir William Paxton, in conjunction with the present Lord Mauners, who was returned with him. On the next occasion in 1802, he was unsuccessful in a contest for Shaftesbury with Robert Hurst, esq., and was in consequence returned for Gatton, the domain of which he had recently purchased, and disposed of Piercefield. He continued to represent this borough, (as it must be owned he had every

right to do,) until the dissolution in 1818, when he retired altogether from public life, having given an uniform support to the measures of Mr. Pitt, and subsequently to those of the Earl of Liverpool.

Sir Mark was the author of "A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result of the late, War with Tippoo Sultan. 1800." 4to.; also of "The Importance of Malta considered, with Remarks during a Journey from England, through Egypt, to India, in 1779," published in 4to. 1803.

Sir Mark was created a Baronet, Oct. 3, 1808. He married at Calcutta, May 17, 1786, Rachael, daughter of Robert Dashwood, esq., and by her, who died in 1802, had issue; 1. Alexander, who was a cornet in the 11th dragoons, but died at the age of fifteen in 1805; 2. Sir Mark, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and has sat in Parliament for Gatton; 3. Eliza-Georgiana, deceased; and 4. Rachael, married June 13, 1816, to William Joseph Lockwood, esq. of Dews Hall, Essex.

The remains of the deceased Baronet were interred in Gatton church on the 13th of February.

His will has been proved in Doctors'-commons, his personal property being returned as under 60,000*l.* He has left Gatton and his other freehold estates, and the bulk of his fortune, to the present Baronet.

T. R. ARUNDELL, ESQ.

Jan. 17. At Nash Court, Dorsetshire, the seat of his son-in-law, John Hussey, esq. in his 63d year, Thomas Raymond Arundell, esq., uncle to Lord Arundell of Wardour.

Mr. Arundell was born March 9, 1765, the third but second surviving and youngest son of the Hon. James Everard Arundell, by Ann, sole daughter and heiress of John Wyndham, of Ashcombe in Wiltshire, esq., and was baptized in Salisbury Cathedral. His father died at Salisbury in 1802, in his 82d year. Mr. Arundell married Aug. 21, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Smythe, of Acton Burnell in Shropshire, Bart., by the Hon. Mary Clifford, second daughter of Hugh fourth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. By this lady, who survives him, Mr. Arundell had issue, 1. Thomas-Raymond, who died an infant in 1794; 2. Christina, married in 1820 to John Hussey, of Nash Court, esq.; 3. Henry, born in 1799, and married in 1827 to Mary Isabella, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hugh Constable, Bart. and cousin to the present Lord Clifford; 4. Blanche-Appollonia, married in 1822 to Edmund de Penrhoney O'Kelly, esq.; 5. Charles-Francis; 6. Edward-Renfrie; 7. Edward-William; 8. Matthew, who died in 1811; and 9. Eleonora.

Mr. Arundell's remains were deposited in the chapel at Wardour Castle, Jan. 24, attended by his three eldest sons, his sons-in-

law, his nephew Captain Ryves, and Charles Bowles, esq., followed by many of the neighbouring tenantry, &c.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR G. A. MADDEN.

Nov. 26. At Portsmouth, Major-General Sir George Allen Madden, Knight, C.B. and K.T.S. of Cole-hill House, Fulham.

This officer entered the service as a Cornet in the 14th light dragoons in 1789, and was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 12th light dragoons, (which he purchased of the Duke of Wellington,) in 1791. He succeeded to a troop in the same corps in 1796, and whilst holding these commissions was almost constantly quartered with his regiment in Ireland. In September, 1798, the 12th dragoons was ordered to embark for foreign service at the Cove of Cork; its first destination was to join the force in the Netherlands under the Duke of York, and it put to sea for five days in the hope of reaching Ostend; but, contrary winds compelling its return to the Cove, its destination was altered to Toulon, and subsequently to Civita Vecchia, in the territories of the Pope, where they landed March 6, 1794, after the horses had been nearly nine successive months constantly imprisoned on board the transports. The regiment staid there a little more than two months; and, at its departure, Pope Pius VI. bestowed gold medals bearing his portrait on each of the officers, accompanied by a letter, expressive of his highest approbation of the conduct and discipline of the whole corps. These medals, by a public order of Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, then Commander-in-Chief in Portugal, were recommended to be constantly worn by the officers, "in commemoration of the virtues of a Pontiff who had uniformly shown his detestation of the influence and effects of the French revolution, and who had magnanimously preferred to share all dangers with his subjects, rather than seek his safety by flight."

From Civita Vecchia the 12th dragoons proceeded to join the forces under the command of Sir David Dundas in Corsica, and assisted during the operations for the reduction of that island in the summer of 1794. It remained there until November, when orders were received to return to England, which it reached after a tempestuous passage; but Captain Madden and the majority of his troop were not quite so fortunate; for, having been shipped on board a transport not sea-worthy, the vessel became water-logged in a dreadful storm on the 4th of December, was thrown on the coast of Spain, and ultimately went to pieces; however, as the crew, horses, &c., were providentially saved, Captain Madden and his troop, (through the representation of the British Consul, Sir J. Duff,) were allowed one of the Puntales forts near Cadiz by the Spanish government, where they remained

until August, 1796, when a vessel was purposely sent from England for their conveyance home.

In January, 1797, Capt. Madden embarked with the 12th dragoons, to join the force sent under the command of Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Stuart to Portugal, where it remained three years, for the purpose of preventing an invasion by the French or Spanish forces. This procrastinated service was terminated by the expedition to Egypt; and the 12th dragoons embarked at Lisbon in 1800, to co-operate in more active service in that country. The cavalry could not share the honors obtained at the disembarkation of the infantry on the beach of Aboukir, on the 8th of March, 1801; but was put on shore on the 12th, and afterwards partook of all the operations of that memorable campaign. The subject of this memoir, having succeeded to the Majority of his corps Dec. 25, 1800, not only accompanied his regiment, and witnessed the advance of the army towards Alexandria on the 18th of March, with the subsequent continued action on that day, as well as the various battles and skirmishes that took place on the 21st of March, at the capture of Rosetta, at Rahmanie, at the capture of a large convoy of the enemy in the desert, at the driving in of the out-posts of Gizel, at the capitulation of Grand Cairo, &c.; but, although the junior field-officer of cavalry in Egypt, he had also the honor of being selected by the Commander-in-Chief for a separate detached service towards Rosetta, with part of the 12th and 23d light dragoons under his command, and was frequently employed to conduct various reconnoissances and patrols, combined with infantry, for which he received marked and flattering testimonials of approbation, a medal for his services, and, we believe, the order of the Crescent.

Towards the conclusion of this year, an occurrence took place which deprived Major Madden of the prospect of pursuing his profession. It arose from the proceedings of a Court Martial that had been held in the regiment, and where it appeared to him that the commanding officer of it had perjured himself; and this opinion (from a point of honour,) he frankly acknowledged to this officer, when he sent for and questioned him relative to it. The consequence was his own arrest, and a trial, for this inadvertent candour; and the severity of military law conducing to impress upon the members of his Court Martial, "That it was immaterial whether the crime charged upon this officer was committed or not;" but "That the assertion of it, (which Major Madden did not deny,) was sufficient ground for his condemnation;" the Court sentenced Major Madden "to be dismissed His Majesty's service for the same." The sentence, however, was disapproved by Lord Hutchin-

son, (then Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, without whose concurrence it was not valid,) and Major Madden was ordered to proceed to England for its final decision.

Major Madden returned home with the warmest testimonials to his professional and personal character from Lord Hutchinson, Sir John Cradock, Sir John Doyle, and from all the inferior officers of the 12th light dragoons; but in 1802 it was decided that he should retire from the service, selling his commission, which he had purchased; and he continued unemployed until the calling out of the Yeomanry in 1805, when (by the intercession of the late Margrave of Anspach,) the Duke of York appointed Major Madden an Inspecting Field-Officer of the Midland District, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and he there continued to advance and discipline near four thousand cavalry, until removed to the Severn District in 1807. He there, for the first time, superintended corps of infantry, rifle, and lastly local militia; and was prosecuting the improvement and advancement of those services, when he received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief desiring him "To signify whether he was desirous of being employed as a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army, receiving the same pay and allowances as a Brigadier-General in the British service." Having complied with the proposition, he reached his destination as early as possible.

On the 10th of Sept. 1809, Lord Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, appointed this officer commandant of a brigade of cavalry. The Portuguese cavalry regiments, as then constituted, were wholly unacquainted with the English system, or indeed any other rational mode of discipline, were without experienced officers, and required an entirely new organisation. In the course of Brigadier-General Madden's services, the following Portuguese regiments of cavalry, viz., No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, (wholly or in part,) fell to his lot to discipline; and he afterwards commanded the major part of these corps on actual service for three years,—in fact, until incessant fatigue, various actions, (almost daily skirmishes,) and the difficulty of obtaining horses, had so much reduced these regiments in number and efficiency, as to cause Lord Beresford to draft and consolidate them, when not quite two effective regiments could be formed from those remaining. Of these services a very long and particular detail is printed in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv. pp. 54—116. His first action of importance took place on the 15th of September, 1810, the anniversary of the first parade of his brigade. The Spanish cavalry had been defeated in an action near Fuente de Cantos; when, as related in Lord Wellington's despatches,

"Brigadier-General Madden found it necessary to advance and fall upon the enemy in the most vigorous and decided manner, dispersing and driving him until under the protection of his artillery, killing, wounding, and taking several prisoners, and by so doing saving the Spaniards. The Marquis de la Romano, from whom I had the account of the above success, speaks in the highest terms possible of Brigadier-General Madden's conduct, as well as the Portuguese troops he commanded, which has excited the admiration of the whole army." In consequence of this highly gratifying report, and that of Marshal Beresford, the subject of our memoir was restored to his rank of Major in the British army.

In March, 1811, Brigadier-General Madden rejoined Lord Beresford, after having held, since the preceding August, an exclusive command of the Spanish Estremadura army. The Marshal's opinion of the services rendered by him during that period, will be seen by the following extract from a letter:

"MY DEAR MADDEN,—You appear to me to have acted during your operations with the Spanish army with zeal and ability, and with perfect conciliation, although your feelings were frequently annoyed: and your whole conduct has been very satisfactory both to Lord Wellington and to me, and in the spirit of what were our wishes. Believe me yours truly, W. C. BERESFORD."

After a few more months passed in a similar series of fatiguing marches and skirmishes, Brigadier-General Madden's services as Cavalry officer in the Peninsula unexpectedly terminated in the early part of 1812. His regiments, for want of forces, had been ordered to garrison duty, and himself directed to repair to Lisbon to wait for fresh instructions; when, observing that little progress was made towards supplying his wants, he ventured to lament his inactivity to Lord Beresford, and was recommended to take the opportunity of repairing, on two months' leave of absence, to England, which was accepted, hoping to find the cause and the term of his non-employment removed on his return to Portugal. He reached England in the summer of 1812, and having occasion to present a memorial to the Duke of York, his Royal Highness's sense of his conduct was expressed in the following terms:—

Horse Guards, 17th July, 1812.

"SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness has a very favourable opinion of your merits, and highly appreciates the services under which you have been recently so distinguished in the Portuguese army, &c. H. TORRENS."

Brigadier-General Madden returned to Lisbon in August, and it having, even when autumn advanced, been found impossible to form a sufficient body of cavalry to

constitute a command, he was nominated by Marshal Beresford to a brigade of Portuguese infantry, consisting of three regiments, and amounting to 3,500 men. This force was nearly equal to the two English brigades, which, combined with it, constituted the 6th division of the allied army, commanded by Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton. On Sir Henry's occasional absence, which twice occurred for a short period, the command of the Division necessarily devolved on Brigadier-General Madden; but this superiority of rank, from the jealousy of some of the officers who were thus placed under his orders, instead of a benefit to him, proved eventually very unfortunate, and deprived him of his situation.

The sixth Division having been ordered to halt, in the rapid march towards Vittoria in June, 1813, to secure the arrival of the stores and artillery, were too late by a few hours to join in the great victory achieved at that place. It occupied the town for the two days following the battle, and was employed in bringing in the wounded, &c. It afterwards formed part of the corps d'armee left to invest the fortress of Pamplona. This duty occupied a week; and then, having been relieved by the Spaniards, it marched to join the main army in the passes of the Pyrenees, where it was actively engaged in the battles of the 28th and 30th of July. In a promotion of officers which took place soon after, Brigadier-General Madden was promoted to the rank of *Marechal de Campo*, or Major-General in the Portuguese service; but a brevet promotion which took place at the same date, among the British officers, had the effect of raising above him, many who had previously acknowledged his precedence in rank; and this led to such disagreements and inconveniences, that he was two months after desired to relinquish his command to the next senior officer, and to proceed to Lisbon. There he remained until the peace, when he returned home in the *Rodney*, with Vice-Adm. Sir George Martin, in June, 1814.

Sir George Madden obtained a General Officer's gold medal for his Pyrenean actions, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He received the Royal permission to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, April 4, 1816; and was knighted on the 5th of July in the same year. He was raised to the brevet rank of Major-General in 1819.

B. M. FORSTER, Esq.

March 8. At his residence at Scotts in the parish of Walthamstow, Essex, aged 65, Benjamin Meggot Forster, esq.

He was born in Walbrook, Jan. 16, 1764, the second son of the late Edward Forster of Walthamstow, esq., and his wife Susanna, daughter of — Furney, esq. Mr.

B. M. Forster was, during the whole of his life, much attached to the study of Natural History, Botany, and Natural Sciences in general, on which he wrote various articles in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and very numerous letters in this Magazine under different signatures and on various subjects, have come from his pen. But that for which he was most distinguished, was his ceaseless exertions in the cause of humanity, which began with his earliest years, and ended only with his mortal life. He was one among the earliest advocates for the emancipation of the African slaves, and one of the first members of the Committee (established in 1788;) for abolishing the inhuman Slave Trade, finally made illegal by act of Parliament in 1805. About 1802, Mr. B.M. Forster joined in forming the Society for the Suppression of Climbing Chimney Sweepers, and for introducing a mechanical mode of cleansing flues, which was accomplished by an invention of Mr. George Smart, and lately improved by Mr. Joseph Glass. He was also an active subscriber to the Society for Diffusing Knowledge respecting Capital Punishments, and contributed to the Society for the Repressing Cruelty to Animals; being his whole life a determined enemy to field sports of every kind, in consequence of the cruelty attending them. As member of the Society for affording Refuge to the Destitute, and other similar institutions, he was no less conspicuous; nor were there any subjects scarcely, in which philanthropy was concerned, in which his exertions were wanting. One of the last subjects on which his benevolent exertions were exerted, was that of the abuses of Hospitals and the schools of Anatomy attached to them, and the inhuman methods proposed to procure bodies for dissection. On this subject a communication of his appears in our present number, p. 215; and on the same topic he wrote a tolerably long letter to his nephew, Dr. Forster, the very day before his decease, which was probably the last he ever wrote, as he retired to bed on the Saturday night of the 7th of March, after a short, and to all appearance slight, illness from cold, and expired, apparently with perfect ease, early on the Sunday morning, much lamented by his relations, friends, and all who knew him.

JOHN BAVERSTOCK, Esq.

Feb. 11. At his house in Walcot-buildings, Bath, aged nearly 90, John Baverstock, esq.

He was born at Alton in Hampshire, May 10, 1739, and was educated at the then eminent school of the Rev. Mr. Willis, of Holybourne, near that town. He was many years in business at Marlborough, in Wiltshire; and was upwards of thirty years the senior member of the Corporation of that town. During his continuance in active employment, he did not neglect the cultivation of Literature, and when, by competent

circumstances, he was enabled to retire, he applied himself to it with diligence and method. With the Classics he was conversant; but with the literary history of his country, with the works of the best English authors, and particularly with those of Milton and Shakspeare, whom he passionately admired, he was minutely and critically acquainted. Those two great poets he knew almost by heart, and to the latest hour of his life he could repeat long passages from their works with peculiar emphasis and delight. For nearly the last twenty years of his life he had been totally blind; but, by the kindness of Providence, that circumstance did not detract, by any unsightliness of appearance, from the general effect of his dignified and pleasing countenance, which was combined with a manly and athletic form. The expression of the mind still seemed to remain in the eyes, although their light was gone; but still happier was it that the intellectual light "shone inward;" and in his sphere of action and circle of acquaintance he will be long remembered as a bright example how much, by improving the faculties when in possession of them, by fixing the thoughts on worthy objects, by diligent reading, and patient observation, not only the sorrows which weigh upon the soul, but external bodily misfortunes, may be alleviated and compensated. It has been said that one of the preparations for old age should be heroic thoughts; and that the repetition of noble sentiments are an improvement of the mind. To this exercise Mr. Baverstock was peculiarly attached,—it soothed, no doubt, the solitary hours of blindness, it gratified his friends in those of social intercourse.

He was a great lover of music, and the band of the Pump-room, Bath, annually enjoyed from him a benefaction of cake and wine on Twelfth-day.

He was fond of flowers; and even when

—————"Not to him returned

The sight of vernal bloom or summer's rose,"

he continued to direct their cultivation; and could, from habit and recollection, point out to his friends and acquaintance the most interesting plants of his tulip bed.

But there remained to him delights still higher than the innocent pleasures of music and the garden, and even than intellectual acquisitions. He found them in the estimation of his friends, the recollections of a well-spent life, and the consolations of religion. He was a regular attendant on the services and ordinances of the Church of England. The kindness of a master is testified by the fact, that the period of the services of the three domestics who were with him at his death, averaged forty years.

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REV. CHARLES COXWELL, M. A.

Feb. 24. Aged 89, deeply and sincerely lamented by his widow and a numerous fa-

mily, the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington House in the County of Gloucester, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, and during upwards of fifty-nine years Rector of Barnsley in the same county.

He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, M.A. 1763. He was ordained at the usual age, and entered early on the duties of his ministry. In all the relations of life he was highly exemplary. As a husband, tender and affectionate; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a master, mild and steady; in the exercise of the several and relative duties, ruling well his own household; as a magistrate, patient, upright, impartial, and firm: in the humble but useful province of a parish priest singularly attentive to the spiritual and temporal wants of his parishioners; in reading the Liturgy sedately devout; in his addresses from the pulpit plain and impressive; clear in his exposition of the doctrines, persuasive in enforcing the precepts, of the Gospel. In his private intercourse, soothing, conciliating, and instructive; encouraging the well disposed, and reproving with calmness and excessive mildness where reproof was necessary, and securing the attention of his spiritual patients by interesting himself in their welfare; gifted with uncommon benevolence of mind, and seconding that benevolence by diffusive charity; discriminating between the meritorious and the profligate, but contributing to the necessities of all. When age and infirmity had disqualified him for the discharge of the duties of his profession, and he could no longer address his congregation in the public exercises of their devotion, he continued still alive to the wants of the necessitous, and his hand was always open to administer relief. Let not this be considered as the fulsome language of unmeaning panegyric; the writer of this article knew him well during a long series of years, and records only what is just. Those gentlemen of the county who knew him best will bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity and to the amiableness of his general character, and those who were the happy objects of his instruction will unite in acknowledging the correctness of the statement, and in lamenting that they are deprived of so valuable a man.

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MRS. E. WHARTON.

Lately. In Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton, fourth daughter of the late Thos. Wharton, Esq. of Old Park; and sister to the late Thomas Wharton, Esq. F.R.S. and M.P. for that city, who was noticed in the obituary of our Magazine for last November.

Mrs. Wharton was one of those persons whose excellent qualities are only known in the circle of their private friends, though they may possess talents and virtues of a higher order than many can boast of who

have attracted to themselves the admiration of the public. We have a pleasure in noticing persons of this description, and may safely assert that Mrs. E. Wharton held an exalted station in the sphere in which she lived. She possessed a masculine understanding and a sound judgment. Whatever she knew she knew well. Every subject which came under her consideration was weighed in a fair balance, latent merits were ascertained, false pretensions discarded, and the standard of truth applied alike to persons and things with promptness and decision. No wonder then that, possessed of such acknowledged powers of discrimination, she was frequently consulted by her acquaintances, and that the knowledge which she had laid up in store for herself should have become highly profitable to her friends. The science to which she had devoted the most part of her time and attention was Botany, in which she was a very considerable proficient. Several folio volumes of British plants, drawn in water colours with great spirit and fidelity, and with close regard to the individual character of the subjects depicted, attest her skill and industry, and would prove a valuable acquisition to science if published to the world. Her religion was unaffected and pure; her conduct throughout life guided by the most steady and uncompromising principles of moral rectitude. Equally guarded against the misrepresentations of fraud and the aspersions of malice, her heart was ever tenderly alive to the impulses of charity. An injury arising from a severe fall in her youth, gradually, in its consequences, deprived her of many of the resources which might have been the ornament and solace of her maturer age. Her arms became paralysed and her sight impaired. In consequence of long-protracted illness she was chiefly confined to her couch, and rendered dependent upon others for some years previous to her death. Still, however, were her spirits subdued, her conversation animated, and her example truly edifying. The warm interest which she continued to take in passing events was devoid of that morbid curiosity which seeks for amusement from the retail of news. It was for the most part excited by circumstances which led her to think, and compare, and draw conclusions which often escaped the sagacity of less cool reasoners. It was delightful to observe how she sympathized, with a sort of youthful ardour, in the pains or pleasures of her friends, the satisfaction she evinced in their welfare, and the eagerness with which she would caution them against any project which might lead to their prejudice. Her resignation to the will of God was conspicuous; yet her sufferings and her patience under them were topics from which she herself always carefully abstained, but which it becomes therefore more

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incumbent in us to notice in this brief sketch of her character and her virtues.

JEREMIAH VAUX, ESQ.

Lately. Aged 82, Jeremiah Vaux, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of Birmingham.

About eight and thirty years ago Mr. Vaux and a party of friends, who generally met at a tavern to discuss the politics of the day, agreed to have their portraits taken (in one group), for the encouragement of a young Russian artist, then settling at Birmingham, of the name of Eckstein, who was famed for the excellence of his likenesses. The picture was accordingly done at the expense of twelve of the gentlemen, whose portraits were admirably executed, after the manner of Hogarth's celebrated group of the Modern Midnight Conversation, and hung up in the tavern, there to remain as a tontine, till claimed by the survivor of the twelve, whose property it is then to be. The house was kept by a very worthy taffer of rhymes, known by the name of "Poet Freeth;" no tavern in the town was held in higher repute or better frequented, and many thousands of visitors have been drawn to the room to see the painting, as the generality of the gentlemen whose portraits were drawn were well-known, being rather of eccentric habits, and all of them most excellent boon companions and most social friends, though composed of High Churchmen and inveterate Whigs, and differing in their religious creeds as much or perhaps more than any dozen of men that ever met in society.

Mr. Vaux (who was a Quaker) is the tenth of the group who are now dead. We believe the average of the ages of the gentlemen composing the group, when painted, was about 50; and the only survivors are Major Wilkes of Birmingham, and Mr. Biset, formerly of the Museum there, but now of Leamington.

Poet Freeth was introduced as one of the twelve. The tavern is still kept by his daughter. The picture cost fifty guineas.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Alton, Staff. aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Blickey, 27 years Vicar of that parish.

At Acton, near Nantwich, Cheshire, aged 66, the Rev. Jos. Davenport, Curate of Acton, and Perpetual Curate of Wettenhall, to which chapelry he was presented in 1807.

At Dieppe, the Rev. Thomas Hartcup, only son of the late General Hartcup, of Devonshire-st. Queen-sq.

At Yattendon rectory, Berks, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Aubrey Howard, Rector of that parish. He was of Oriel coll. Ox. A.M. 1780, and was presented to Yattendon in 1802 by S. Florey, esq.

Jan. 9. The Rev. John Radford, Vicar of Wincanton. He was of Lincoln coll.

Oxf. M.A. 1807; and was presented to Wincanton in 1812 by V. and G. Messiter, esqrs.

Jan. 13. At his house in Gay-street, Bath, aged 69, the Rev. *Head Pottinger*, Vicar of Compton, Berks, to which church he was presented in 1820 by Sir Walter James James (formerly Head), Bart.

Jan. 14. Aged 63, the Rev. *Wm. Villiers Robinson*, Rector of Grafton Underwood, and of Irchester cum Wollaston, Northamptonshire; and last surviving brother of Sir George Robinson, Bart. M.P. for Northampton. He was the third son of Sir George the fifth and late Baronet, by Dorothea, daughter of John Chester, esq. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1789, being the fourth Senior Optime of that year, M.A. 1792; and was presented to both his churches in 1794, to Grafton by John Earl of Upper Ossory, who was his third cousin, (Lady Gowran, the grandmother of the Earl, having been a daughter of Sir John Robinson the 2d Baronet); and to Irchester by Francis Dickens, esq. Mr. Robinson married, Dec. 10, 1795, Anne, daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, esq. and had several children, of whom the eldest son is heir presumptive to the Baronetcy.

The Rev. *William Sturges*, of Wakefield. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1780, being second Senior Optime of that year, M.A. 1783.

Suddenly, in York-st. Portman-sq. the Rev. *James Wallace*, eldest son of John Wallace, esq. of Golden-square, and first cousin to the Right Hon. Lord Wallace. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1789.

Jan. 15. At Naseby vicarage, Northamptonshire, in his 82nd year, the Rev. *John Mastin*, Vicar of that parish and Cold Ashby, and of Dunton, Leicestershire. He was presented to Naseby in 1783 by the King through lapse, to Dunton in 1802 by Geo. Payne, esq. and to Cold Ashby recently. His place of residence being on several accounts conspicuous in history, and particularly from the battle which proved so fatal to King Charles the First, Mr. Mastin was induced to compile "The History and Antiquities of Naseby," which was printed at Cambridge; 8vo. 1792; and is reviewed in our vol. LXIII. p. 147. It has since been reprinted.

Jan. 22. Aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Marsh*, M.A. Vicar of Manuden, Essex, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester. He was presented to Manuden by his family in 1803.

Jan. 26. At Clontarf, co. Dublin, aged 100, the Rev. *John Usher*, D.D. formerly Rector of that parish, which he received in the year 1762, on the resignation of his uncle the Rev. John Usher, who had received it in like manner from his father, comprising a period of 152 years up to 1811; the year in which the deceased resigned it to the present incumbent.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 11. At Islington, in her 83d year, Mrs. *Susannah Williamson*, formerly of Northampton.

Feb. 20. Much regretted, Benjamin Rouse, esq. of New Bridge-street, Secretary of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. He was the eldest son of Mr. Rouse, who formerly held the same office.

Feb. 21. Emma, relict of Geo. Henderson, esq. of Little Maddox-street.

At Walworth, aged 33, Mary, wife of Capt. Geo. Weakner.

Aged 72, Mr. Robert Hoare, of Adding-ton-place, Camberwell.

At Brompton, aged 80, Dudley Long North, of Glemham Hall, Suffolk, esq. formerly M.P. for the Boroughs of Banbury and Richmond. For some account of this gentleman, we refer our readers to the concluding paragraph of the "Biographical Notices of the Family of North, of Glemham Parva, and of Long, of Hurts Hall," inserted in our present number, p. 208.

Feb. 22. At Camberwell-green, aged 82, Wm. Pinchback, esq.

Feb. 26. Aged 20, Joseph, second son of Joseph Overbury, esq. of Highbury Park.

In Cavendish-sq. Mary, wife of Christian Paul Meyer, esq. and dau. of W. Walton, esq. She was buried in Enfield Church, Middlesex.

Feb. 27. At Upper Tulse-hill, George Cowie, esq. of the Foultry.

Feb. 28. Aged 47, Mr. Peter Contencin, of the East India-house.

Lately. In Beaufort-row, Chelsea, Wm. Stevenson, esq. author of the "Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Discovery of Navigation and Commerce."

Aged 60, J. Foxton, who for sixteen years has held the place of chief executioner at Newgate. During that period he had executed Bellingham, Fauntleroy, Thistlewood and his five coadjutors, Hutton, Thurtell, Corder, White, the bookseller of Holborn, and numerous others of both sexes, and at every age and condition of life. From the supposed skill, and the consequence of such frequent practice of the functionary of Newgate, this person has often been sent down to Lancaster, Gloucester, and other distant gaols, on capital executions. Foxton is succeeded by a man named Cheshire, who has been his assistant some years.

At Greenwich, Major Clark Caldwell, formerly of the 2d Royal Veteran battalion. He was appointed Ensign in 1792, of the 52d foot, Lieutenant 1795, Captain 59th foot 1799, in 5th foot 1805, in 7th garrison battalion 1808, in 21st foot 1810, brevet Major 1811, of 2d veteran battalion 1812; and was afterwards allowed to retire on full pay.

In his chambers, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, George Henley, esq. third surviving son of Henry Hoste Henley, esq. of Leigh House, Somersetshire.

In St. James's-square, aged 57, the *Re. Hon. Emily-Anne Marchioness dowager of Londonderry*. She was the youngest dau. and coh. of John 3d Earl of Buckinghamshire, and only child by his second marriage with Caroline, dau. of Wm. Conolly, of Stratton Hall in Staffordshire, esq. (by Lady Anne Wentworth, dau. of Thos. third Earl of Stratford). Her Ladyship was married to Robert, late Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. Jan. 9, 1794, and by his Lordship (who died Aug. 12, 1822,) had no issue. Her Ladyship was for many years a distinguished leader in the fashionable world. Her portrait, by Sir Thomas Laurence, was published in "*La Belle Assemblée*," in 1826.

March 1. In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 72, Mrs. Jane Drummond.

In Chénies-st. Bedford-sq. aged 80, Thos. Earnshaw, esq.

March 2. At Brixton-rise, aged 65, Richard Day, esq.

Ann Mary Augusta, eldest dau. of Geo. Beverley, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

March 3. On Dulwich-common, aged 74, Mrs. Marshall.

March 5. In Grove-road, Mile-end, aged 85, Edw. Parry, esq.

March 6. In Hanover-st. aged 71, Col. Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B. of Madras establishment.

March 7. In Tenterden-st. aged 76, Col. T. Cooke, of the Madras establishment.

In Clarges-st. aged 70, the Right Hon. Louisa Countess dowager Stanhope. She was the only child of the Hon. Henry Grenville, great-uncle to the present Duke of Buckingham, by Margaret Eleonora, dau. of Joseph Banks, of Revesby Abbey, esq. and aunt to the late Sir Joseph Banks, Pres. R.S. Her Ladyship became the second wife of Charles 3d and late Earl Stanhope March 12, 1781, and by his Lordship (who died in 1816) had three sons, Philip-Henry the present Earl; Major the Hon. Charles-Banks Stanhope, slain at Corunna; and Lt.-Col. the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, who died in 1825.

March 8. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Louise Henrietta, wife of Sir James Scarlett.

At Chelsea, aged 71, David Anderson, esq. At Chelsea, aged 85, Mrs. Selina Howard.

Mrs. P. Cooper, wife of Mr. Henry Frederick Cooper of Dartmouth-street, Westminster. Her amiable qualities and goodness of heart, her unostentatious charity, and unaffected piety, are her best panegyrista.

March 10. At Lambeth-terrace, Capt. Bullock, late of E.I.C.'s service.

At Hampton Court, aged 76, Edward Bowater, esq. Admiral of the Blue; brother to the late Lt.-Gen. John Bowater of the Royal Marines. He was made a Post-Captain in 1783, and, at the commencement of the French war in 1793, commanded the

Regulus 44, on the Halifax station. His next appointment was to the Trent frigate, employed in the North Sea; and at the conclusion of the war, we find him serving with the Channel fleet in the *Magnificent* 74. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral 1804, Vice-Admiral 1810, and Admiral 1819.

In Berners-st. aged 71, Thomas Lewis, esq. of Llandilo, Carmarth.

March 11. In Hunter-st. aged 58, Elizabeth, relict of James Willis, esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

March 14. Aged 88, Mrs. Hilhouse, of New Bond-street.

March 15. Aged 80, Thomas Postlethwaite, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

Suddenly, at Pimlico, Mr. Shaw, one of the messengers attached to the Foreign Office. Mr. Shaw suffered so severely from intense cold on his journey to Vienna during the sittings of the Congress in that city, that he lost the use of his legs, which he never recovered. Previously to this dreadful accident, he was peculiarly distinguished for his great assiduity and dispatch.

March 21. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 35, Frances Ashwell, wife of George Pockock, esq.

Aged 18 months, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Pevensey, only son of the Earl of Sheffield.

March 22. At the Manor-house, Wandsworth, Marianne, wife of Dr. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Chester.

In Cheapside, aged 77, Alex. Brand, esq.

Aged 10, Emma Jackson, the youngest daughter of Mr. Venn, of Highbury Park.

BERKS.—*Latry.* Aged 68, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Cruttwell, of Wokingham.

At Reading, Lancelot Austwick, esq. for many years an Alderman of that town, and a Magistrate for Berkshire.

BUCKS.—*Jan.* 29. At Stony Stratford, aged 68, Wm. Childs Ratcliffe, gent. late of Wolverton.

March 14. At Beaconsfield, aged 68, Margaret, relict of John Winckworth, esq. of Paddington.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 3.* At the house of Mrs. Franklin, her daughter, in Witcham Fen, in her 100th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas Rogers, farmer, of Sutton Fen.

DEVON.—At Exeter, aged upwards of 100, Elizabeth Blanchard, widow of the town-serjeant. She was remarkable for ready wit and rhyming, and retained her faculties to the last.

Feb. 21. At Sidmouth, Lieut.-Col. Neil Cockburn, late of the 4th veteran battalion. He was appointed Captain in the 15th batt. of reserve, 1803; of 84th foot, 1804; brevet Major Jan. 1813; of 8th West India regiment May following; Lt.-Col. 1815; of 4th vet. batt. 1819.

Feb. 24. At Mount Ebbford House, near

Topsham, aged 73, Benjamin Isaac, esq. formerly of Epsom.

DORSET.—*Feb.* ... At Sherborne, Elizabeth-Esther, infant dau. of the Hon. James-Henry and Lady Elizabeth Dutton.

March 14. At her house at Spetisbury, aged 42, the Hon. Anna Maria Arundell, sister to Lord Arundell of Wardour. She was the eldest dau. of James-Everard 9th and late Lord, by his cousin the Hon. Mary Christiana, eldest dau. and coh. of Henry the 8th Lord Arundell. Her remains were interred in the chapel at Wardour Castle.

DURHAM.—*March 4.* At Durham, Miss Elizabeth Ambler, only daughter of the late Wm. Ambler, esq. many years Recorder of that city.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* At Clifton, the wife of Adm. Sir H. Sawyer, K.C.B.

Jan. 24. At Gloucester, Lady George Sutton.

Jan. 27. Aged 57, Mr. John Henry Frankis, solicitor, of Bristol.

Feb. 22. Aged 21, Anne, eldest daughter of S. Whittuck, esq. of Hanham Hall, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 26. At Shurdington House, aged 11 months, Margaret Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Gist Gist, esq.

March 15. At Bristol Hotwells, at an advanced age, William Pennington, esq. many years Master of the Ceremonies at that place.

March 17. The relict of Joseph Marsden, esq. Cheltenham.

Lately. At Southampton-house, near Cheltenham, Mrs. Grace Webb, sister to the late Thomas Bagshott Delabere, esq.

At Chipping Sodbury, Theresa-Mary-Parker, only child of Mrs. Dando.

HANTS.—At Southampton, aged 98, Mrs. Anne Chamier, sister of the late Anthony Chamier, esq. M.P.

March 9. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the Rev. Peter Geary.

At the Priory, Isle of Wight, aged 48, Eliz. wife of Wm. Watkin Anwyl, esq. and only surviving child of the late Sir Nash Grose, knt. formerly a Judge of the King's Bench.

March 11. At Fawley, aged 91, George Cavel; he left a widow, 11 children, 57 grandchildren, and 9 great grandchildren.

March 12. At Southampton, aged 95, Mary-Anne, relict of John Brissault, esq. who formerly carried on an extensive business in sugar baking in that town, and was one of the members of the corporation.

March 21. Aged 88, Thomas Terry, esq. of Dummer.

KENT.—*Feb. 19.* At Lewisham, aged 74, John Lane Green, esq.

March 9. At Lewisham, aged 72, N. Hadley, esq.

March 13. Aged 19, Emma-Mary, youngest dau. of Joseph Sladen, esq. of Lee.

LANCASHIRE.—*March 10.* At Liverpool,

aged 79, Holland Watson, esq. one of the oldest Magistrates for the counties of Chester and Lancaster. He had the command of the first volunteer corps raised in the former county in 1793, and retained it until its dissolution at the peace.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Somerby, near Grantham, in her 90th year, the relict of R. Cheney, esq. of Langley Hall, Derbysh.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 23.* At Grantham, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. C. Churchill, Rector of Great Ponton, daughter of the Rev. Richard Easton, formerly Vicar of Grantham, and sister of the Rev. Wm. Easton, Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar.

March 6. At Louth, Langley Gace, esq. a member of the Louth corporation, and Distributor of Stamps for the parts of Lindsey.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 19.* At Hill Cottage, near Willesden, Emma, the wife of J. P. De la Fons, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Feb. 25. At Hadley, aged 68, Charles Cottrell, esq.

March 20. Aged 72, Thomas Cooper, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb. 2.* Aged 62, John Hall, of Daventry, gent. banker.

Aged 85, William Blundell, well known by many as huntsman to the late George Freeman, esq. of Long Buckby, during the period he kept his pack of harriers.

Feb. 12. At Whilton, aged 75, Anne, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Lucas Ross, many years Rector of that parish.

March 17. At the Rectory, Middleton-Cheney, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Churton.

OXFORD.—*March 3.* Sarah, wife of Wm. Davey, esq. of Bridge End House, Dorchester.

SOMERSET.—*Jan.* ... At Taunton, the widow of Rear-Adm. Dundas, and sister to the Right Hon. Lady Harris. She was a dau. and coh. of Charles Dixon, esq. of Bath. The Admiral (who was uncle to the present Sir Wm. Dundas, bart.) died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1814.

Feb. 19. At Bath, aged 28, D. H. Dallas, esq. only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Dallas.

Feb. ... At Hendford-house, Yeovil, T. Potter Miles, esq.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Richard O. Smith, esq. of Baring-place, Heavitree, and dau. of the late E. Broderip, esq. of Wells.

March 22. At Cossington, aged 67, George Warry, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Feb.* ... At Blithfield, in her 20th year, the Hon. Louisa-Frances Bagot, eldest dau. of Lord Bagot.

Feb. 3. At Abbot's Bromley, aged 76, Wm. Flesher, esq. formerly of Ottley, Yorkshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Stratford St. Mary, in his 76th year, Wm. Boyfield, esq.

March 6. At Drinkston, aged 70, Joshua Grigby, esq. the eldest and last surviving son of Joshua Grigby, esq. formerly M.P. for Suffolk. His remains were interred on the

19th in a vault made in the middle of his garden, pursuant to his particular desire, the service being read by the Rev. W. F. Seargill, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel at Bury, to whom the deceased bequeathed twenty guineas to perform that duty.

SURREY.—*Jan. 28.* At Ewell Grove, Elizabeth, widow of the late Sir Thomas Reid, bart. She was daughter and heiress of John Looker Goodfellow, of Newbury, in Berkshire, esq. was married Feb. 21, 1791, and was mother of the present Sir John-Rae Reid, bart. one of the Directors of the Bank of England; of another son, and two daughters, one married to the Rev. Benj. Sandford, Vicar of Farningham in Kent, and the other to Wm. Chas. Lempiere, esq. Captain R.A. Sir Thomas died in 1894.

Feb. 21. At Woodcot Lodge, Mary, wife of Wm. Turner, esq.

Feb. 23. At Chertsey, aged 89, Solomon Hudson, esq.

March 15. At Mortlake, aged 85, Mr. Joseph Christian, of the Strand, and Wigmore-street.

SUSSEX.—At Brighton, the Rt. Hon. Anna-Maria Countess dow. of Minto. She was the eldest dau. of Sir George Amyand, the first Bart. by Maria, dau. of John-Abraham Ker-ton, esq. and was consequently aunt to the present Sir George Cornwall, and elder sister to the Countess dowager of Malmesbury. She was married to Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto, Jan. 3, 1777, and had issue, Gilbert the present Earl, four other sons, and three daughters. Her Ladyship was left a widow in 1814.

WARWICK.—At Warwick, George Boswell, esq. of Witton Hall.

WILTS.—*Lately.* John Cockell, esq. of Chapmanslade.

March 8. At Sloperton Cottage, Devizes, in her 16th year, Anastasia-Mary, only dau. of Thos. Moore, esq. the modern Anacreon.

March 19. At the Rectory, Wootton Rivers, Amelia, wife of the Rev. Dr. Stone.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*March 18.* At Old Swinford, aged 64, the widow of Richard Hickman, esq.

March 19. At Wareley-house, Anne-Isabella, the youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Wildman Yates.

Lately. Aged 55, Henry Robeson, esq. solicitor, of Bromsgrove.

YORK.—At Holbeck, near Leeds, Betty Jackson, aged 106; she had lived all her life in that village, and had not much suffered from the infirmities of age.

Feb. 8. At Clapham, the relict of Percival Evans, esq. and dau. of late John Lambert, esq. of Cottingham.

Feb. 12. Aged 72, Thomas Strother, esq. of Thorpe Green, near Whithy.

Feb. 14. At Wickenby, aged 42, Edw. Gillyatt, esq. capt. in the N. Linc. Militia.

Feb. 15. At Richmond, the relict of the Rev. C. Goodwill, Rector of that place.

Feb. 18. At Daleston, aged 74, Mr. Benj. Flower, formerly editor of the Cambridge Intelligencer, and throughout his life the firm friend of civil and religious liberty.

Feb. 20. At Kilnwick Percy, aged 63, Robert Denison, esq., father of the Acting Magistrates of the East-Riding Bench, and a gentleman highly respected in every relation of life.

Feb. 23. Aged 70, Ann, wife of Mr. Marmaduke Buckle, of York, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Sheriff Porter.

Feb. 25. In her 80th year, Ellen, relict of J. Scholfield, esq., late of Sandal, and mother of William Scholfield esq., of that place, and of J. Scholfield, esq. of Howden, banker.

March 3. At Bishopthorpe, aged 64, Richard Raisin, esq.

March 5. Isabella, youngest dau. of the late N. Sykes, esq. of Swanland.

March 9. At Beverley, aged 49, Capt. George Dawson, late 38d Foot, and son of the Rev. Major Dawson.

March 17. At Heckmondwike, near Leeds, aged 76, Mr. John Hanbury, formerly of Bartlett's Buildings, London. He was the only surviving descendant of the eminent Joseph Williams of Kidderminster.

March 18. At Scarborough, aged 39, Mr. Geo. Beswick, son of the late Colonel Fothergill, of Gristhorpe.

WALES.—*Feb. 25.* At Lodge Park, Cardiganshire, aged 17, Catharine, the youngest dau. of the late Simon Griffiths, esq. of Cwmymrhaid.

March 14. At Blackwood, near Newport, aged 26, Mr. Thos. Webb, surgeon, a young man of promising talents.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, Mr. R. A. Smith, Precentor in St. George's Church, well-known for his Scottish and Irish Minstrelsy, "The Flower o' Dumblane," &c.

Feb. 25. At Leith, Robina R. Aitkin, relict of the late George Knox, esq., American Consul at Hull.

Feb. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 75, the Right Hon. Mary, dowager Lady Seaforth.

ABROAD. *Dec. 2.* John Hardwick Minshull, Esq. Capt. Royal Bucks Militia, 2nd son of W. Minshull, Esq. of Kentish Town: Also Lieut. John P. Cumming, 88th Foot, eldest son of Major-Gen. Cumming: both of whom were wrecked off Brindisi, on their passage from Corfu to Ancona, when all on board the vessel perished.

Jan. 3. At Amsterdam, aged 62, A. Snoek, the most celebrated tragic actor of the Netherlands. His whole life had been devoted to the dramatic art; for 34 years he had been the chief ornament of the Amsterdam Theatre, where he appeared for the last time on the 4th of December, in the character of *Œdipus*.

Jan. 3. At Paris, aged 63, Madame la Marechale Massena, Duchesse de Rivoli and Princesse d'Essling. Her illustrious

husband, the "favourite child of victory," died April 4, 1817; see an account of him in vol. LXXXVII. i. 380. She had by Massena, two sons, and one daughter.

Jan. 7. At Guernsey, aged 57, Eliz. wife of John Radford, Esq.

Jan. 9. At Dresden, Fred. Schlegel, the celebrated writer and lecturer.

Jan. 10. At Boulogne, aged 72, Rich. Peake, Esq. formerly Treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre, which office he held for upwards of forty years.

Jan. 13. At Paris, Miss Haggerston, sister of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. of Haggerston.

March 21. Aged 19, Geo. youngest son of the late Capt. John Wales, of the Bombay Marines.

Lately. At Prades, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, aged nearly 114, a woman named Anne Bennett.

At Paris, the Countess de Bruce, a descendant of Robert and David Bruce, Kings of Scotland.

Aged 40, the Princess Carignan, widow of the late Prince Carignan, *maréchal de camp*. Whilst reading by her own fire-side, her clothes caught fire, and she was burnt to death.

In his 82d year, the Danish Vice-Adm. Olfert Fischer, who distinguished himself in the battle of Copenhagen with Lord Nelson in 1801.

M. Oelsner, Counsellor of the Prussian Legation at Paris, and author of several highly-esteemed works.

At Palermo, aged 22, Hen. Dunnage, esq.

At Chaulade, Frances Descoure, on

the eve of attaining her 111th year. Her body was nothing more than a dried up skeleton; but she was not confined till after a fall to which her death is attributed, and neither her senses nor her spirits failed her to the last.

At Horsley-hall, P. Philips, esq. son of Frederick Philips, of Philipsburgh, New York, esq. and uncle to Lord Visc. Strangford, G.C.B.

At Rome, in his 72d year, Dr. Fortis, General of the order of the Jesuits. He was by birth a Venetian, and was promoted to the above office about eight years ago. He was an amiable man, of considerable belles lettres acquirements; of an active and energetic mind, and well-qualified for the government of his order. Some poems, entitled "*Seria de Ludicra*," were published by him in his youth, and furnished indications of the eminence at which he subsequently arrived. As a consequence of his death, it will be necessary for the provincials or heads of the several communities of Jesuits, throughout Europe, to assemble at Rome, in order to nominate a successor to the chair of Loyola.

At Cambray, the wife of the Rev. Sir Richard Wolsley, of Mount Wolsley, co. Carlow, Bart.

March 4. At Rome, aged 77, Mary, widow of Sir William Abdy, sixth Bart. of Felix-hall, Essex, and Capt. R. N. She was a daughter of James Gordon, of Moor-place, Hertfordshire, esq. was married in 1777, and was mother of the present Sir William Abdy and three daughters. Sir William died in 1803.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 18, to Mar. 24, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	- 1275	Males	- 1329		2 and 5	211
Females	- 1159	Females	- 1294		5 and 10	95
Whereof have died under two years old		696			10 and 20	85
					20 and 30	180
					30 and 40	197
				40 and 50	251	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.						

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mar. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
80 0	86 0	83 0	32 0	34 0	40 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 23.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s. Clover 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
 St. James's, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 3l. 8s. to 5l. 0s.
 Whitechapel, Hay 2l. 18s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market . Mar 23:	
Veal.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,545 Calves 80
Pork.....	5s. 2d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	20,800 Figs 140

COAL MARKET, Mar. 23, 29s. 0d. to 34s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 39s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 10s. Mottled, 82s. Curd, 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, March 23, 1879,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	125 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	—	£ 2 12
Barnsley	330 0	12 0	Manchester & Liverp. .	£40 pm.	—
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.) .	295 0	12 10	Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
Brecknock & Abergav. .	110 0	8 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Chester & Blackwater .	102 0	5 0	East London	115 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Grand Junction	50 0	2 10
Cromford	400 0	18 0	Kent	31½	—
Croydon	2½	—	Manchester & Salford .	36½	—
Derby	160 0	6 0	South London	89 0	—
Dudley	59	3 0	West Middlesex	67½	8 0
Ellesmere and Chester .	111 0	3 15	INSURANCES.		
Forth and Clyde . . .	600 0	25 0	Alliance	9½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	260 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	295 0	13 0	British Commercial . .	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grand Western	5½	—	Globe	151½	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	23½	—
Huddersfield	17 0	—	Hope Life	5½	0 6
Kennet and Avon	27½	1 5	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Lancaster	24½	1 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool . .	460 0	18 0	Protector Fire	1 3 6	0 1 4
Leicester	—	18 0	Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Leic. and North'n . . .	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	2 19 0	0 3
Loughborough	3700 0	200 0	RI. Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . . .	825 0	35 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	236 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	77 dis.	—
N. Walesham & Dilham .	35 0	0 10	Bolanos	par	—
Neath	—	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	29 pm.	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.	British Iron	5½	—
Peak Forest	95 0	2 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	21½ dis.	—
Regent's	25 0	—	General	4 pm.	—
Rochdale	103 0	4 0	Real Del Monte	140 0	—
Severn and Wye	26 0	1 6	Tlalpujahua	22½ 0	—
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0	United Mexican	29½ dis.	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	Welch Iron and Coal .	22½ dis.	—
Stourbridge	235 0	12 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stratford-on-Avon . . .	42½	1 10	Westminster Chart'd .	51	8 0
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
Swansea	270 0	15 0	City	187½	10 0
Thames and Medway . .	4 0	—	Ditto, New	107½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red .	33 0	1 10	Imperial	35½	—
Ditto, Black	23 0	1 1	Phoenix	¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	790 0	37 10	British	17 dis.	—
Warw. and Birming. . .	255 0	12 0	Bath	20 0	0 16
Warwick and Napton . .	—	11 5	Birmingham	85 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford	23½ pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming. . .	61 0	2 10	Brighton	19½ dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	28 0	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	82 0	—	Isle of Thanet	3 dis.	5 p.ct.
London (Stock)	87½	4 10 p.ct.	Lewes	8 0	4 p.ct.
West India (Stock) . .	195 0	10 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock) . .	77 0	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock) . .	76 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Bristol	99½ 0	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 12 8
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agric.) . .	4½ pm.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent. .	30 0	1 10	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	21½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½	24½	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	95 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7½	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class	86½	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Feb. 26 to March 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
26	37	40	37	30, 00	rain	12	37	41	36	29, 70	fair
27	38	44	36	, 30	rain	13	41	44	35	, 66	fair
28	34	41	34	, 30	fair	14	38	41	33	, 96	cloudy
M1	31	34	22	, 10	fair	15	34	39	31	, 97	fair
2	35	37	39	, 10	cloudy	16	38	43	32	, 70	fair
3	35	37	39	, 30	cloudy	17	40	48	36	, 50	fair
4	44	43	32	, 10	cloudy	18	47	55	49	, 60	fair
5	38	44	41	, 11	fair	19	56	60	54	, 58	fair
6	41	45	40	, 06	fair	20	57	60	49	, 75	cloudy
7	44	47	41	29, 99	cloudy	21	51	56	43	30, 09	fair
8	45	46	41	, 97	cloudy	22	50	55	45	29, 87	fair
9	47	49	43	, 85	cloudy	23	48	51	39	, 85	fair
10	42	46	38	, 86	cloudy	24	39	45	30	, 88	fair
11	40	43	34	, 79	cloudy	25	39	46	35	, 90	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 25, to March 26, 1829, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
25	211½	88½	87½	96½	96½	101½	105½	20	228½	60 59 pm.		64 65 pm.
26	211	87½	87½	96½	96½	101½	105½	20				64 58 pm.
27	211	87½	87	96½	96½	101½	105½	20½		58 55 pm.		60 56 pm.
28	211½	87½	86½	96½	96½	101½	105½	20		55 pm.		55 57 pm.
29	211½	87½	86½	96½	96½	101½	105	20	229			55 52 pm.
3	210½	87½	86½	96½	96½	101½	Shu	Shut	229½	41 44 pm.		52 48 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Shut.	87½	86½	95½	96	101½			Shut	44 pm.		45 50 pm.
6			86½	Shut	Shut	101½				47 48 pm.	95½	52 53 pm.
7			86½			101½				47 49 pm.		53 55 pm.
9			86½			101½						54 55 pm.
10			86½			101½				47 48 pm.		56 53 pm.
11			86½			101½						55 53 pm.
12			86½			101½				46 pm.		54 55 pm.
13			86½	7		101½						53 49 pm.
14			87			101½				46 47 pm.		53 52 pm.
16			87			101½				48 46 pm.	96½	52 53 pm.
17			87	7		101½						52 53 pm.
18			87			101½						53 55 pm.
19			87			101½						52 53 pm.
20			87½			101½				48 pm.		53 54 pm.
21			87			101½				47 48 pm.		53 54 pm.
23			87			101½				47 49 pm.		53 55 pm.
24			87½			101½						54 55 pm.
25	Hol.											
26			87½			102 1½				49 pm.		57 56 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Feb. 26, 87½.—New South Sea Annuities, March 3, 86½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—M. Journal.
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
Sun—Star—Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Literary Gazette
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berks—Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton 2
Boston—Brighton 2
Bradfd—Bridgwater
Bristol 4—Bucks
Bury 2—Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Chelton. 2.—Chert.
Colchester—Cornwall
Coveatry 3—Cumberl.
Derby 2—Devon
Devonport 2—Devizes
Doncaster—Dorches.
Dorset.—Durham 2
Essex.—Exeter 6
Gloucester. 2.—Hants 2



Heref. Herts. Hull 5
Hunts 2.—Ipswich
Kent 4.—Lancaster
Leeds 3.—Leicester 3
Lichfield. Liverpool 18
Macclesfield. Maidst 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle on Tyne 2
No. folk.—Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp.
Nottingham 4.—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
Reading. Rochdale
Rochester. Salisbury
Sheffield 4. Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne. Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries 2
Stamford 2. Stockport
Southampton. Suffolk
Surrey 2.—Sussex
Taunton.—Tyne
Walsall.—Warw. 2
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Windsor
Wolverhampton
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A P R I L, 1829.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. S. REEVE of Walton, near Ipswich, says, "In making a tour last summer through the southern parts of the kingdom, I was very much surprised to find, in several reading rooms, a wretched novel, published in a magazine form, entitled 'Fatherless Fanny,' by the author of the Old English Baron,' and edited by one Pritchard of Warwick-lane. I beg leave to say (in justice to the memory of my late revered aunt, Mrs. Clara Reeve,) that she was *not* the author of the trash in question; and as all her papers, after her death, came into my possession, I positively *deny* the *fact*. The preface to 'Fatherless Fanny' is almost a verbatim copy of the original one, by Mrs. Clara Reeve, to the 'Old English Baron,' being a scandalous piracy both upon her most popular publication, as well as her name."

Mr. J. J. WELSH begs to apprise Mr. James Broughton (see p. 225) that a 'correctly printed separate edition of Shakespeare's Poems' was, he believes, recently published by the enterprising Mr. Pickering; and that it was not Mr. D'Israeli, but the late Mr. Gifford, who happily characterized Steevens as the *Puck* of Commentators.

J. P. R. observes, "Your very intelligent Correspondent Mr. Broughton (p. 229) seems to have quite mistaken what was meant by the writer of this respecting the infamous Paine. That the fellow was guilty of imposition, there is little doubt, but he did not affect to have written the Song alluded to, on the Death of Washington, but on that of Gen. Wolfe. The supposed parody was never seen nor heard of by J.P.R."

H. P. begs to state, that Sir Baldwin Leighton died Nov. 13, and not Oct. 13, as stated in p. 98; also that he was a member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury for several years, and served the office of Mayor for that borough in 1803. His remains were interred in a vault in the parish church of Alberbury, co. Salop.

Dr. Monk, the Dean of Peterborough, is about to send to the press 'The Life of Bentley,' a work upon which he has been long engaged; it will comprise a great variety of literary, biographical, and academical history, derived from unpublished sources. If any of our readers possess original letters written by Dr. Bentley, or relating to him, and will communicate them to the Dean, or to the Editor of this Magazine, their kindness will be thankfully acknowledged.

G. W. L. remarks, "Your Correspondent 'Anti-Quackery,' in your last number,

p. 198, on the consequences of certain popular projects of the day, notices, under the head of *religious enthusiasm*, the atrocious act of arson 'as at York Minster.' It immediately occurred to me, to guard against the possibility of so lamentable and destructive a calamity to this stupendous structure in future, that instead of *wood*, as proposed, no materials but that of stone should be used in restoring the vaulting or inner roof, which our cathedrals in general fortunately have. On viewing this unrivalled edifice some years ago, the verger, to increase, as he supposed, my admiration of the roof, informed me that the whole of it was *wood*; the description had a contrary effect."

SEXAGENARIUS requests assistance in appropriating to its right author a volume of Poems which has lost its title. It is a small 8vo of 168 pages, 'licensed 25 Oct. 1688, Rob. Midgley, dedicated to the Right Honourable the Countess of Clarendon; and containing, amongst other articles, an Address to the worthy Mr. Roderick, upper master of Eaton School, subscribed 'your dutiful scholar,' &c. — Translations from Synesius, Anacreon, Bion, and others, 'Parting with his dear Brother Mr. Ash Wyndham,' and other verses to the same person; several amatory poems to his mistress 'Idera;' and to his valentine 'Hemiera, Madam A. R.' a paradox in praise of ambition, 'to his dear friend Mr. Edward Taylour of Merton Colledge in Oxford,' &c. These little Poems are not devoid of merit.

Any particulars relative to Sir Christopher Hoddesdon, Knt. who held considerable estates in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire in the reign of James the First; and whose daughter Ursula is supposed to have been married to an ancestor of the Lords Leigh, would much oblige Q.

P. 179. Sir Brent Spencer was son of Conway Spencer, esq. of Irumery, co. Antrim, and brother of Mrs. Canning of Garvaghy, mother of Lord Garvaghy.

ERRATA.

Vol. xcvi. ii. p. 569, a. 81, read Capt. Andrew Snape Douglas. — P. 585, b. 17 from bottom, for *appon* read *appon*.

Vol. xcix. p. 148, a. l. 20, for *depreciate* read *deprecate*. — 157, b. l. 22 from bottom, for *Forence* read *Florence*. — 170, b. l. 31, for *Largo* read *Lago*. — 219, b. 9 from bottom, for *homage* read *adage*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. URBAN,

April 1.

AS the public attention has been so much directed towards Ireland and the state of its inhabitants; and such strange alterations in the opinions of many in this country respecting the causes of the discontent and turbulence which afflict the Sister Island have taken place, a short review of its former state may not be uninteresting.

In making this brief sketch, it is desirable to avoid entering into the religious disputes which have led to so much rancour and bad blood; but it will be impossible to avoid some allusion to the principles of Popery. If the Catholic religion is of so estimable a character as its votaries maintain, we may at least be allowed to say that we have yet to look for some of its good effects on the morals of the people of Ireland.

It has been said by an honourable Member in Parliament, and repeated by others, that the evil which produces so much misery in Ireland, lies neither in the climate nor character of the natives,—an observation the justice of which must be admitted. I am not by any means disposed to agree with a certain author that these “Celts are of all savages the most deficient in understanding and intellect, and totally unable to raise themselves in the scale of society;” but I believe I shall be able to show that the source of the national distress and misery is to be traced chiefly to the dispositions of the people themselves, coupled with the effect which a belief in the power of the priests to pardon transgressions, is calculated to produce on ignorant minds.

The poverty and utter destitution of the Irish are dwelt on with great feeling, and are put down as an effect of the disabilities under which they have lain. Their wretchedness must excite commiseration; but would it exist to so painful a degree, if the people were to

exert themselves as industrious and peaceable members of society? Whatever may be said in their favour, the Irish are certainly most obstinately adverse to steady and well-regulated industry, and the introduction of improvement. Their country is proverbially fruitful—the earth bountifully rewarding the smallest efforts of the husbandman,—yet the Irish peasant is but too often found, instead of exerting himself for his own comfort, to drag out his existence in indolence or immorality. He will bask himself in the sunshine, or sit by the fire, surrounded by swarms of pigs and children, scrambling together, until perhaps the want of fuel may compel him to go to the bog, or the prospect of a fight at an ensuing fair rouse him to an exertion that only disturbs the peace of the country.

Instead of adopting any means of ameliorating their condition, they are naturally opposed to all innovation. A deviation from established custom but too often excites the hostile resentment of surrounding neighbours, and if any one improves his circumstances sufficiently to enable him to rent a better farm, he is likely to get his cattle houghed, if nothing worse befalls him. The Irish are inveterately attached to their rude and barbarous customs, and the gentlemen of the country are, perhaps often unjustly, charged with neglecting their tenants. I have heard from a person of property in Ireland, that in a certain village the 18 or 20 families who inhabited it possessed but one churn for making their butter, and thinking to confer a favour on the poor people whose poverty might have prevented them from procuring more, several others were given to them. What improvement could be made in the condition of a people who had, as he afterwards ascertained, got rid of all the new utensils, and cheerfully

went on in the good old way of using only one, which was lent from house to house!

These people seem to have been always of the same character. As an old author said, 'Their virtue is, they will do nothing but what their fathers have done before them*.' There was formerly a barbarous custom, which, for aught I know, may be still in some places practised, of yoking the horses to the plough and harrow by a fastening to the tail! Amongst other efforts to civilize and meliorate the country, it was deemed proper to abolish this cruel and inefficient mode of carrying on their agricultural operations; but so far were the Irish from thinking the change advantageous, that they actually made it a subject of complaint to the English Parliament, that they were not allowed to plough in their own way! This occasioned King James to remark, in answer to a deputation who were representing their grievances, that their affairs 'seemed to go untowardly like their ploughs.'

It may be said of the Irish that they carry their hostility against the *Sassanach* only, who have never used them with generosity or kindness; but this can be confidently denied. The English are obnoxious, because they prevent broils and outrage, and wish to improve the country. The natives are impatient of restraint, and prefer settling their own disputes with the *shillelagh*, rather than a peaceful submission to the laws. They are unquestionably excellent soldiers when brought under military discipline; but on their native plains, at their 'peep of day' work, they too frequently seem to forget the dictates of humanity, and stain by their atrocities the national character.

From the most early period (bating the Heremonian and other dynasties, too sublime in splendour and too remote from our times to approach) the Irish have been a factious and disunited people, and hence were unable to protect themselves against the Danes who subdued them about 1000 years since, or the English, who established themselves at a later period. These last were indeed invited over; but, with a fickleness characteristic of the nation, a feeling of deep resentment took possession of their breasts, and

has there rankled ever since, the cruelties and injustice of the *sassanach* being the usual incentive to acts of insubordination. These imputations do not, however, appear very well founded, when their enemies had it in their power so easily to inflict chastisement.

In the end of the sixteenth century, notwithstanding their formidable 'out-risings, 800 foot and 300 English horse were reckoned an invincible army' in Ireland! It does not therefore appear that their conquerors were desirous of increasing the severities of bondage, when they had so ample power to do so.

In tracing the history of the Irish, we find them stigmatised in terms scarcely applied to any other subjects of the empire. Diodorus says they eat men, and Strabo tells us, they not only devoured human flesh, but thought it becoming to eat the bodies of their relations! Solinus calls them '*rudis*' and '*dispersa*,' and says that the country was become altogether inhuman, from the savage manners of the people, who were accustomed to besmear their faces with the blood of the slain before they drank it. Pomponius Mela says, they were devoid of all virtue, and Strabo asserts, that they not only lay openly with other women, but even with their mothers and sisters! How unlike this to the simple Britons, who were remarkable for attention to their religious duties, for their sincerity and hospitality. Before the time of St. Patrick, who was a Briton, the Irish were pagans, and had no knowledge of God, but worshipped idols and unclean spirits.

It may be said, these times are too remote to be now brought under review, but they are noticed to show that the Irish continued in almost as deep barbarity until comparatively recent times; and the civilization that has taken place is in consequence of the English settlement. Spenser relates, that in his time they drank human blood, and bathed their faces in it, and that they eat raw flesh!

Ireland has not been reduced from a state of happiness and prosperity by the English, but improved wherever the perverse and stiff-necked people allowed just laws to take place of their barbarous customs: and this was not to be easily accomplished; for the settlers, who were founding cities, cultivating the land, and establishing manufactures, were so mercilessly persecuted,

* Barnaby Riche, p. 39.

that they were obliged in many cases to relinquish their own names, adopt those of the sept among whom they resided, and conform to their laws, or rather lawless manners. The city of Armagh, in 1619, before the settlement in that part, 'had not 20*l*. worth of household stuff,'* how much less is its value now?

The sons of Erin were not formerly remarkable for their virtues, and are not now quite so 'fine' a people as some would have us believe. Look at them in their native cottages, and observe them here, and their inferiority to the peasantry of England and Scotland is apparent.

The old Irish were 'wont to wilful fire raising,' and some in these days have unfortunately a similar propensity. Nobody will dispute their uncontrollable passion for fighting, so like that of their fathers, who would keep all Ireland in turmoil, for the unmeaning terms 'Aghmabo' and 'Coromabo,' or any other incomprehensible watchword adopted by their chiefs, the better to enable them to levy their 'blackrents and spendings,' and other oppressions on the people, who were sworn by the priests to 'spare neither life nor land, nor goods †,' in resisting the English deputy, as the Lord Lieutenant was then called. 'The hell-hound horseboys,' and the 'Keru,' were 'the dross and the scum of the country,' and received ready absolution and even encouragement for all they might do in their rebellion. Hence an old writer said that they thought 'to get to Heaven by their doings, but it must be through a halter.' These bands, like the Rockites, kept the country awake, and occasioned Derrick, who witnessed the desolation they occasioned, to exclaim,

"Oh pleasaunts lande, deformed thro'
The life of wicked Karne!"

Image of Ireland, 1581.

A regret in which there is, at the present day, too much reason to partake; since that beautiful country, instead of being valuable to Britain, or profitable to its owners, is a burden on the former, and an object of dislike to the

latter, who seem most attached to it the further they remove from it.

Yours, &c.

L.

POPISH PEERS.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

I WAS lately much amused by meeting with the following passage in a letter of the date 1625, relative to the behaviour of the Popish Lords at the opening of the first Parliament of King Charles the First. It appears that they were "enforced to be present" against their will:

"On Saturday his Majesty made a speech in the Upper House to the Lords and Commons; but before he would enter into the business, he caused a Bishop to say prayers; before the beginning whereof he made the doors suddenly to be shut, and so [probably unintentionally] enforced the Popish Lords to be present; some whereof kneeled down, some stood upright, and one did nothing but crosse himself!"*

It is to be hoped that the modern 'Popish Lords,' now allowed, not 'enforced,' to be present in the 'Upper House †,' will not be so nervously affected at our innocent Protestant prayers. Should, however, that be the case, and any attacks be made on our Liturgy or Church establishment, may they, like their ancestors, be able to 'do nothing but crosse themselves!'

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloster Terrace, Hoxton, April 2.*

SURELY your urbanity must have been sharply tested, when you afforded a place in your last Number to the declamatory effusion which appeared in p. 198. I trust that you will allow an occasional correspondent, of more than forty years' continuance, to lay before your readers a view of the popular projects referred to by Anti-quackery, very different from that which he has given; and to which projects, with your permission, I will refer in the order in which he has noticed them.

1. *Slave Trade*; of which he observes, that "the violent abolition, so furiously pressed, would take from the Crown of Great Britain the West Indies."

* Ellis's "Original Letters," 1st Series, vol. III. p. 202.

† This term, it may be remarked, is here found at a period anterior to the Protectorate of Cromwell.

* Directions for the plantation in Ulster, 1620.

† *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica.*

Can this gentleman be ignorant of the fact, that the *Slave Trade* has been abolished by law now nearly twenty years? and that the only debateable point between the West India interest, as it is called, and the friends of humanity, is, whether Negro Slavery shall continue, in violation of every principle of natural right, and of all sound policy; or whether it shall not rather be abolished, at least progressively? It is a remarkable fact, Mr. Urban, that the defenders of the *Slave Trade* itself, when the abolition of that nefarious traffic was under discussion in Parliament, prophesied, as your Correspondent now does, the loss of the West Indies as the inevitable consequence of *that* measure. Of *that* prophecy the failure is now matter of history; and the fact that such a prophecy was uttered and failed, may serve as a useful warning to us not to repose confidence in the prognostications of such alarmists.

2. *Missionary Societies*; which would, it is observed, "*if urged in the same violent manner, detach the East Indies from our Empire, and occasion the flight or massacre of all the Europeans.*" The writer of this paragraph seems to be fighting at a shadow; for I am unaware that there are any persons connected with Indian missions who either urge or intend to urge them in a *violent* manner. But I do suspect, from its context, that this alarming prognostication emanates from a mind inimical to all missions to the heathen, however *temperately* urged. On this topic you will perhaps allow me to offer a very few observations.

From the first establishment of the British authority in India, the conversion of the heathen to Christianity appears to have been contemplated, even by the Government, as an object every way desirable, and as furnishing a reasonable apology for that which might otherwise have been censured as the intrusion of foreign settlers into a land already possessed by tribes of our own species. The first Charter which the United East India Company received from King William the Third, in the year 1698, directed that the Company's Chaplains should "*apply themselves to learn the native language of the country,*" the better "*to enable them to instruct the Gentoos in the Protestant religion:*" nor was this object ever lost sight of. Surely your Correspondent cannot have heard of Schwartz, of Kier-

nander, of Carey, and of other distinguished names, some of whom were missionaries in India even before the commencement of the territorial possessions of Britain in that country. Kiernander, as he himself informs us, proceeded to Fort St. George as a missionary "*when we possessed no territory there, but only a fort and garrison,*" which being taken by the French, he was permitted to go to Calcutta, where he was hospitably received by the Government, and there remained, prosecuting his missionary enterprise. That greater attention should be given to this subject at the present time, when Britain feels herself responsible to the *Judge of the whole Earth* for the proper government of more than 80,000,000 of human beings in India, than was given to it at any former period of her history, ought not, I think, to excite surprise or incur censure. It is, on the contrary, for those who disapprove of missions to the heathen to show that they have been in any respect prejudicial, either to the governing State or to the dependent Colony. With much pleasure do I refer you, upon this important question, to the opinion of a competent judge, by transcribing the substance of a speech delivered at an annual meeting of the Montgomeryshire Missionary Association at Welshpool, on Oct. 12th, 1827, by the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynne, then President of the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India.

Mr. Wynne stated, that, in common with all sincere Christians, he had always felt impressed with the duty of giving the blessings of Christianity to the natives of heathen countries; and he candidly confessed that, some years ago, influenced by the weight of important authorities, who were opposed to the design, under the idea that it would be attended with dangerous consequences, he had experienced doubts whether, in the strong disposition which he felt to favour such attempts, he might not be carried farther than strict prudence would justify. Still, however, he had thought that the work ought not to be impeded; and he was most happy to acquaint the meeting that, from the official opportunities of understanding the progress of those designs which he derived from the situation he had the honour to fill, he found that such apprehensions were without foundation; and he assured the persons

there present, on the authority of information derived from the most authentic source, that the conduct of the Missionaries was highly praiseworthy. Mr. Wynn spoke with much feeling of the part taken in this work by the lamented Bishop Heber, whom he designated as one of his own personal friends, whom he had loved through life, and whose memory he should cherish to the latest hour of his earthly existence. "When," said Mr. Wynn, "that distinguished prelate was proceeding to India, he declared that it should be his glory, so far as he could allow himself to glory in any thing, that he was the Chief Missionary from England." Mr. Wynn admitted that delicacy was requisite in the execution of such a work; he deprecated the idea of putting a force on the religious opinions of any man; and urged the necessity of a most exemplary demeanour on the part of those who undertook the conversion of the heathen.

With reference to the objection, too frequently made against such undertakings, that it is impossible they should succeed without the aid of miracles, he emphatically demanded, "Where is it that we are now considering this objection? In Britain, where the Gospel has been already successfully planted without miraculous aid; and where a people sunk in barbarism, and under the influence of bigoted and interested priests and druids, were persuaded to relinquish their superstitious rites, and their horrid custom of sacrificing human victims, and submit to the mild influence of Christianity, by Missionaries."

He remarked, that we ought to be governed in this work rather by a regard to our duty than by any other consideration. Yet it was not to be disputed that success had attended missionary exertions, and if the question were asked, why do you not show some conquests over the prejudices of the people in other places where the difficulties are less than in India? the answer was at hand: By a steady perseverance in this course, whole islands in the South Sea have already been induced to abandon their superstitions, and receive Christianity. Similar success may be expected in India. "The lamented prelate," Mr. Wynn remarked, "to whom I have already alluded, in the last letter which I received from him, informed me that he

was then writing in the midst of a population of 40,000 native Christians, the spiritual children of Schwartz, who laboured at first under great discouragements."

3. *The Bible Society*; which your Correspondent observes would spread spurious versions of the Scriptures over the whole world, &c. But, Mr. Urban, in Great Britain this Society circulates the *authorized* version, and no other in the English language. It does, indeed, also encourage the labouring classes to purchase Bibles, by the institution of local associations, who receive weekly the contributions of the poor, and deliver the books when the price is half paid. In this way has a small association in my immediate neighbourhood brought into use 1,200 copies of the Scriptures, to the great improvement of the morals of very many poor families. On the subject of the foreign transactions of the Society, I will only observe, that, assailed as it has been, with no little violence, on this part of its work of benevolence, I conceive it might be clearly shown, in its defence, had I not already trespassed too much on your indulgence, that scarcely any intelligible version of the Scriptures could be put into circulation, in heathen lands, which would not do some service to those by whom it might be read, and attentively considered; and that this objection of your Correspondent is precisely the same as was urged by sticklers for the claims of the See of Rome against the earliest efforts of the Fathers of our Protestant Church. It was on this very principle that the Church of Rome refused to let the laity have any version at all, because, forsooth, she would be thought to be dreadfully afraid of corrupting the Scriptures, by presenting a spurious Revelation instead of the true one; and, when the propriety of presenting his Majesty's liege subjects with a translation into English was debated in the Council of Henry the Eighth, and the Protestants had carried that point with the King, Gardiner, then Bishop of Winchester, as a last resource, presented a list of one hundred words which he designated *untranslatable*. The perusal of this list, which may be found in Fuller's Church History, will satisfy any one that, whatever difficulties they might present to a mind constructed as Gardiner's was, the rendering of them in the authorized version, has,

during three hundred years, answered every valuable purpose of religious instruction.

On the subjects of *Evangelical Preaching* and *Religious enthusiasm*, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that the former phrase but ill defines something, the approval or disapproval of which is often a matter of taste. When a Clergyman, by a clear and energetic style of composition, and popular address, attracts large congregations, he is called an evangelical preacher. In this class was the present Lord Bishop of London enrolled, while he held the Rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and it still includes some clergymen in the metropolis: but that they should not be approved by all their brethren does not appear to me to be a just cause of surprise, or to warrant the passing an indiscriminate censure on them, or on their labours. *Religious enthusiasm* I take to be by no means the characteristic of our age. The extension of civil liberty and diffusion of science, and especially the free circulation of religious truth, have done much to extinguish it. Under the Church of Rome, it was, in ages past, widely extended, and often severely felt. The anchorite,

"Who wore out life in his religious whim,
Till his religious whimsie wore out him;"

and whole armies of crusaders,

"Who left their bones beneath unfriendly
skies,

Rome's worthless absolution all their prize;"
these were unquestionably religious enthusiasts; and it is some compliment to the sobermindedness of the present age, that the instance of the maniac who fired the choir of York Cathedral is without parallel or precedent, except in the man who fired the Temple of Ephesus to immortalize his name.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Burton-st. London,*
March 23.

YOU must be aware that Bath, like London, and many modern cities, owes no small portion of its fame and present consequence to those publications which have been employed to elucidate its history and extol its local beauties. Among these, "*The New Bath Guide*," by the late Christopher Anstey, is pre-eminent, if not for its poetical and descriptive merits, certainly for the unprecedented popu-

larity it rapidly acquired and still continues to possess. Several editions of it have gone through the press, (from sixteen to twenty,) and I am now engaged in editing and printing a new one, which is intended to surpass all the former, not merely in its typographical execution, but in embellishment and the elucidatory notes which I propose to affix to various passages. It is also my intention to precede the volume with a biographical and topographical essay.

As very great alterations have been made in Bath since Mr. Anstey's time; as its amusements, and the pursuits and customs of its natives and visitors are very dissimilar to what they were in the middle of the last century, I shall be obliged for any hints or information on these subjects; or for any anecdotes of the author, or of the times when he wrote.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*

THE view of Dr. Young's birth-place at Upham in Hampshire, engraved in your last, has reminded me, that in the pleasure grounds, of the Rev. Samuel Johnes Knight, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, at the entrance of a fine avenue of lime-trees, an altar surmounted by an urn, of chaste and elegant design, arrests the attention of the visiter, and is thus inscribed:

Ut umbra æstiva, qua ipse delectabatur,
Posteri fruereutur,
has arbores sic in ordine consevit,
Ecclesiæ municipalis quondam Sacerdos,
Edvardus Young,
amœni et perelegantis ingenii Poeta,
facetiarumque lepore,
ac sententiarum gravitate
perinde nobilis:
Qui, cum vitæ esset sanctitas summa,
comitasque par,
Vitia insectabatur, non homines,
Errantes emendabat, non castigabat.

Hoc grati animi monumentum
Successor ei alter in Ecclesiâ curanda posuit
Samuel Johnes, A.S. MDCCCXII.

Titulum dedit familiaris
et consanguineus amicissimus
R. P. Knight.

There is a story current at Welwyn, that during a thunder-storm at night Dr. Young usually rose and repaired to this avenue, to indulge in contemplation—an anecdote strikingly characteristic of the author of the "*Night Thoughts*."

B.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXI.

TRINITY CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.

Architect, Soane.

THE Church which forms the first subject in the accompanying engraving, is situated on the North side of the New-road, near the eastern entrance to the Regent's Park; it is the last of the five new Churches built in the populous parish of St. Marylebone, four of which have already been described in our pages*.

In common with the parish or rectory Church, on the opposite side of the road, the usual Church arrangement has been departed from; in this instance, the principal front faces the south instead of the west, and the altar is at the north end of the building.

In our Magazine for 1826 (vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 301), we gave a view and description of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, also built from Mr. Soane's designs; it will be seen by a comparison of the present, with the engraving then given, that the two buildings closely resemble each other. Though not absolute copies, there is that sameness of design which we have already censured as a fault in the works of inferior architects, and which we should not have expected in any building proceeding from the pencil of Mr. Soane.

Walworth Church is a brick building, with the ornamental portions executed in stone; the present is apparently at least a stone building, with certain patches of brick, a novel, it is true, but at the same time a tasteless style of decoration.

The principal front of this Church is made into a centre with side divisions; the first portion consists of a portico of four Ionic columns, imitated from the Temple on the Ilyssus at Athens; they are raised on a flight of steps of equal height with the plinth on which the entire building is elevated, and are surmounted by their entablature. The frieze displays the Grecian fret, an ornament once very fashionable with the designers of fenders and tea-boards, and with which Mr. Soane has chosen to mark, with a

solitary exception, every building he has erected; behind the portico are entrances to the Church, and collateral to it are two plain divisions, containing lofty arched windows, divided in height by a transverse stone; the central portion is built or faced with stone, these smaller divisions, with their returns at the flanks of the building, are built with brick, and form a disagreeable contrast with the stone work of the front and flanks. Such small portions of brick-work rather show a peculiar taste, than indicate an attention to economy, for no one can conceive that in an edifice, where the funds allowed of a number of expensive columns, any necessity could exist for leaving a small portion only of the corners of the building destitute of a stone covering.

In the side divisions, the cornice only of the entablature is applied, and the entire elevation is surmounted by a blocking course and ballustrade, rather an odd finish to a professedly Grecian building.

Above the portico rises a tower in two stories, the first or belfry is square, in plan: in each face is an arched window, with a circular perforation above for the dial, over which the Grecian fret is again introduced. At the sides of the windows, and near the angles of the tower, are insulated columns of the "Tivoli Corinthian" order, standing on pedestals; the story is crowned with an entablature, which breaks over the columns, and above each column is one of those strange ornaments peculiar to the works of Mr. Soane, which, from the description of this Church by Mr. Elmes, in "Metropolitan Improvements" (p. 83), we learn are intended for cinerary urns. These hitherto nondescript ornaments Mr. Elmes, in general an acute and excellent architectural critic, styles "pleasing finials;" they appear to us little more than clumsy attempts at imitating those far more pleasing finials, the pinnales at the angles of the Church towers of our national architecture. The second story is circular, a peristyle of six columns, of the same order as the tower of the Winds at Athens; the columns are raised on a stylobate, and crowned with an entablature, over which is a blocking course, broken by Grecian tiles at intervals, corresponding with the columns. A cupola, sus-

* Christ Church, vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 577. All Souls, vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 9. The Parish Church, and St. Mary's, vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 9.

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taining a large vane instead of a cross, crowns this story; the cella is pierced with windows between each alternate pair of columns.

Mr. Elmes, in the work before referred to, thus characterizes this tower: "Since the days of Gibbs and Wren, I consider this steeple, belfry, or whatever it may be called, as the fashion of the day, or the will of the Commissioners insist on the perpetration of such horrors (horrors! forsooth) on the roofs of modern churches, to be the best, always excepting that of Shore-ditch. The omission of the pediment gives some approach to the solid tower, emanating from the ground, and surmounted by the steeple, that was the invariable practice of Wren, and the best Italian architects." Now if our readers will take the trouble to turn to some of our engravings of New Churches, they will, without doubt, find many better specimens of towers of the "pepper-box order," than the present; for instance, Mr. Smirke's at Bryanstone-square*, a favourite design, no doubt, as the architect has bestowed it upon about half a dozen new Churches, and Mr. Edwards's at Hoxton†. The first actually rises from the ground, and the second has no pediment before it to ride "cock horse" upon, as Mr. Elmes facetiously expresses himself, and which we believe only applies literally to the works of Mr. Bedford, in the parishes of Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth; but whether the steeple is to ride on the portico, like the giant Gog on Noah's ark, or to rise from the ground at once, is not the question in this instance. Where it does, like the present Church, rise from the roof, it affords no excuse for denuding the portico of its pediment, without which the columns seem to stand alone, without the appearance of utility. Surely any tasteful observer would rather see the portico perfected by the addition of a pediment, (although it might be surmounted by one of those "horrors," which if the Commissioners had not enforced as appendages to the new Churches, more than one in this parish might be mistaken for playhouses,) than witness such an awkward composition as a portico without a pediment.

The eastern flank of the Church, shewn in the engraving, assimilates in general design with the front already described; it is made into a central and lateral divisions, the former consists of six half columns of the Ionic order, between two pairs of antæ, forming seven divisions, having lofty arched windows in each intercolumniation, divided into two heights by a transom; the lateral divisions have similar windows to the central. An entablature crowns the columns, with the favourite fret in the frieze. Above the side divisions, in common with the west front, the cornice only is retained; and a ballustrade forms the finish to the elevation. The central portion, like the principal front, is faced with stone. The small collateral divisions at each angle, as before observed, are brick. The northern elevation is recessed in the centre, with a corridor connecting the projecting wings, in the style of Walworth Church. Above this are three windows, and the elevation is finished with an acroterium.

THE INTERIOR

is more closely a copy of Walworth Church, than the outside. The galleries have pannelled fronts, and with that and a few other minute particulars, the description of that Church will suffice for the present. The three windows above the altar are glazed with ground glass, and on that account greatly detract from the appearance of the building.

Upon the whole, though Walworth Church is a less expensive building, we are inclined to prefer it to the present. The porticoes which decorate the three principal fronts of this Church are spoilt by the brick additions at their sides; and the lower story of the tower, by the addition of the columns to its several faces, is rendered too bulky for the upper one. The close resemblance of the interior to Walworth Church appears to us a blemish which we did not expect to meet with in the works of so eminent a professor of the science as the architect of the Church now under consideration. An inferior hand might be unable to produce two designs differing from each other; but when we see no sameness in the numerous Churches built by Sir Christopher Wren, we confess we were much disappointed at finding

* Vol. xcvi. part ii. p. 9.

† Vol. xcvi. part i. p. 209.

this fault to exist in a design in which we least expected it.

This Church was commenced on the 31st Aug. 1825, and consecrated 21st of May, 1828. The number accommodated is 2003. The estimate was £1,829*l.* 10*s.*

ST. PETER, PIMLICO.

Architect, Hakewell.

The second subject in the engraving represents the new Church on the eastern side of Wilton-place, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

This handsome and chaste building, of the Ionic order, is distinguished by the simplicity and neatness of its decorations, and the harmony of its proportions. The plan is a parallelogram, placed east and west, without aisles, a portion at the west end being occupied by a portico, tower, and lobbies, and at the east increased by the addition of a small chancel flanked by vestries. The west front is occupied entirely by an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, the columns fluted. The floor is approached by a bold flight of steps, and in the wall at the back are three lintelled entrances to the Church, the heads of which are surmounted by cornices on consoles. The ceiling of the portico is horizontal, coved round its sides; the columns are surmounted by their entablature and a pediment, behind which a low attic rises from the roof of the Church to the height of the apex of the pediment; it is crowned with a cornice and blocking course, and surmounted by an acroterium of nearly its own height, but in breadth only equalling two-thirds of it; this is finished with a sub-cornice and blocking course, and is surmounted by the tower, which rises from the middle. The addition of a steeple to a Grecian Church forms a stumbling-block to our modern architects, forcing them to have recourse to many shifts to convert a Grecian temple into an English Church, a forcible argument for the rejection of the classical styles altogether in this species of buildings. The introduction of the attic is sanctioned by the precedent set by James in the parent Church, and the effect produced is not bad, as great value is given to the front elevation by it.

The tower consists of a belfry, square in plan, and in elevation con-

sisting of a pedestal the dado pierced for the dials of the clock, sustaining a cubical story, having an arched window in each face, at the sides of which are Ionic columns, the angles are finished in antis. This story is crowned with an entablature, above which rises a small circular temple, the cella enriched with sunk pannels, and the cornice with Grecian tiles; the whole is crowned with a spherical dome, surmounted by a cross. The steeple has no great elevation, but is upon the whole a very pleasing object.

The body of the Church is built of brick with stone dressings. A small division at the west end of each flank is marked by an antæ; it contains a lintelled window and a circular one over it; the remainder of the elevation contains five lofty arched windows; the walls rest on a plinth of granite, and the entablature continued from the west portico, forms the crowning member; the angles are finished in antis. The west front and north side are shown in the engraving.

The vestries have lintelled doorways in the sides and ends, and are finished at the angles in antis, and in the elevation with an entablature.

The chancel has no window in its eastern front, the flanks have arched windows like the body of the Church, and the walls are finished with the continued entablature. A corridor in advance of the wall connects the two vestries.

THE INTERIOR

is approached by the lobbies at the west end; the body of the Church is occupied on three sides by a gallery sustained on Ionic columns. The floor of the chancel is judiciously elevated on five steps, two of which are situated at the commencement, and above them is a landing, on which is placed the pulpit and desks; the remaining three lead to the portion inclosed within the rails of the altar, which is situated in a bold recess, the angles guarded by pilasters of the Corinthian order; they are surmounted by an entablature, the modillion cornice from which is continued, without the frieze and architrave, round the entire building, and acts as an impost to the ceiling, which is a segmental arched vault made into divisions corresponding in breadth with the windows, the soffits panelled, the central panel in each oc-

cupied by an expanded flower. The ceiling of the chancel is horizontal, panelled with flying cornices, the soffits enriched with flowers. A ballustrade of oak serves as a rail to the altar, the screen of which is also of oak, and is made into compartments by antæ; the central one is square, and occupied by a panel of crimson velvet framed; the two lateral ones are smaller, and correspond in their decorations. The more distant divisions and those against the side wall, contain the usual inscriptions which the authorities of the Church persist in enforcing to the letter of the canon. Above the screen is a large oak panel with gold mouldings covered with a pediment; it serves as a relief to Mr. Hilton's magnificent painting of "Christ crowned with thorns," which forms the altar piece. It was exhibited at Somerset House in 1825, and presented to this Church by the British Institution in 1827. The value of this painting will increase with its age; the execution of it does honour to the country, and it well deserves to rank, as it will one day, far above many of the much vaunted works of the old masters.

An additional gallery at the west end, sustained on Ionic columns, contains the organ, and seats for the charity children; the case of the instrument is very neatly ornamented with a mitre, crosiers, and trumpets.

The pulpit is on the south side of the Church; it is octangular, and rests on a pillar of the same form; it is tastefully carved in oak, and has a substantial appearance. The reading and clerk's desks are on the opposite side of the area.

This Church is very creditable to the architect; without any exuberance of ornament, or extraordinary expense in decorations, it has a solid and chaste appearance; its plainness would scarce give offence to the most rigid, whilst the elevation of the altar gives that decided character to the building which most modern churches, and especially those in which, like the present, the aisles are omitted, are deficient in: the importance of the altar is little understood by the generality of architects; its dignity has, however, been a subject of attention with Mr. Hake-well, and his judicious arrangement of it has greatly added to the appearance of the interior of the Church.

The ground for the site was given

by Lord Grosvenor, and the sum of 5,555*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* was granted by the Royal Commissioners towards the building. The number which may be accommodated is 1657 persons. The first stone was laid Sept. 7, 1824; and on July 20, 1827, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of London (Dr. Howley). After the ceremony had been gone through, the Rev. Dean of Carlisle, (Dr. Hodgson, the Rector of the parish,) delivered a very impressive discourse on the text, "The house of the Lord is perfect." In the course of his discourse, the reverend gentleman adverted to the want which had been long felt of a new house of prayer in that extensive parish, and expressed his satisfaction that it had been supplied by so beautiful a building. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

I AM a little surprised that even an "Occasional Contributor" to your Magazine, should have written a letter so full of absurdities as that published in your last number, p. 216.* He commences by admitting the necessity of a knowledge of anatomy, and proceeds to show that the only means whereby such knowledge can be obtained is reprehensible and mischievous. That his reasoning is as inconclusive as his premises are just, I will, with your permission, endeavour to make apparent.

Your correspondent very gravely charges the Select Committee of the House of Commons with unfairness for examining men who are interested in continuing the practice of human dissections. Now, who are these men? they are teachers of anatomy, the most eminent practitioners in surgery and medicine, the editor of the *Lancet*, and sundry resurrectionists,—all certainly "interested"—vitaly interested—in the subject on which they gave evidence, but from their being actuated by different motives, the truth was more likely to have been elicited. How the Committee acted unfairly in examining the only persons who could give satisfactory information I am yet to learn. Suppose it were a question as to the propriety of introducing a

* Previously to the publication of this letter, our well-intentioned Correspondent was no more. See our Obituary, p. 279.

new wheel or spring, or altering those at present in use, in some piece of machinery—say, for example, a watch—to whom should we apply for intelligence—to a tailor or bricklayer, or to the party more nearly “interested”—the watchmaker? The answer is obvious. On the same principle, and by a parity of reasoning, I would say surgeons can best tell whether anatomy should be taught by means of dissection, and resurrection-men can best describe (although unwillingly) the evils of the present mode of supplying the dissecting rooms.

Your Correspondent next states, “that it does not appear to him necessary there should be in London one thousand medical pupils instructed annually:” if he, or any one else, can devise a plan for lessening the number, he would confer a lasting benefit on the medical profession and the public. He then goes on to say, that because there are “many cases in surgery which do not render it necessary that the surgeon should have dissected a dead body,” therefore dissections are not required for a knowledge of anatomy, which may be procured from “preparations, models, casts, and prints, with accurate descriptions.” I will suppose a case: I will suppose your “Occasional Contributor” to be afflicted with a disease which for its removal required a surgical operation. Two surgeons shall be sent for; one who had acquired his knowledge of anatomy from “preparations, models, casts, and prints;” the other from dissecting the human body, and on which he had performed the various operations: into whose hands I ask would your Correspondent intrust the knife? Indeed he refutes his own argument, for in the very next sentence he tells us, “that the numerous dissections which have taken place since the late Dr. Hunter first gave lectures in London have been of use is not doubted,”—*ergo* they should not be prosecuted.

I am very ready to grant that a minute knowledge of anatomy is not absolutely necessary to a general practitioner in London and other large towns, where in extraordinary cases assistance may be procured from those denominated *pure surgeons*, who have made it their business to investigate the form and situation of the smallest and most delicate part of the human frame for the purpose of performing the required

operations. But by far the largest number of medical pupils who annually come up to London are destined to pursue their avocations in retired villages and market towns, where a second opinion is hardly to be obtained, and superior skill is looked for in vain. Upon these then devolve the arduous and responsible duties of the practical surgeon and physician. If they should be ignorant of anatomy, of the structure of the animal machine in its healthy condition, how is it possible they can provide efficient remedies when it is disordered by disease? The consequences of such ignorance would be dreadful. Pray let us have no impediments thrown in the way of dissections, and if no other system for getting a sufficient supply of bodies can with safety be adopted than that recommended by the Select Committee, let us console ourselves in the language of Shakspeare, that “to do a great right we must do a little wrong.”

As your Correspondent has referred to a letter in the *Morning Herald*, I will, in return, refer him to another which appeared in that journal for March 2^d, 1828, wherein he will find a sufficient reason why medical men so seldom direct their own bodies to be dissected.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Maize-hill, Greenwich,

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 24.

IT affords me much pleasure to make your Magazine the channel of communicating the name, country, arms, and exploits of a Knight of the Garter of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, who has had the extraordinary fate of falling into such total oblivion, that the industry of the heralds and antiquaries has not been able to discover even his name; and his place in the tables of the Knights of this illustrious Order has no other particular than the title of some small fief in Naples, which, in all probability, has repeatedly since passed into different families.

If you will turn to Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, with the Author's corrections, and continued down to 1715,¹ or if you will refer to Ashmole's original publication,² or to Buswell's³ Account of the

¹ 8vo. London, 1715. ² Fol. London, 1672. ³ 8vo. London, 1757.

Knights, you will there find, under the list of knights made by Edward IV. number 199th, this, or a similar entry,

..... Lord Mountgryson in Apulia :

.....
the first line of dots implying that the name of this Knight was unknown, and the second dotted line signifying that his arms were unknown : and although it is a very extraordinary circumstance (as it is also a solitary instance), that a Knight of the very high Order of the Garter could ever be unknown, yet it has been to me a proof of the accuracy with which the tables of Ashmole and others were compiled, to find that, on searching their histories for a Knight who had escaped their research, and whose name they could not tell, they had, nevertheless, left a space and blank shield, in token of the deficiency.

Before noticing this unknown Knight I shall briefly speak of his family.

The House of Spinola, which became ducal in the republic of Genoa in 1531, is descended from Guido Spinola, who, returning from the first Crusade in 1099, was elected Consul of Genoa in 1102, from which period to the present hour the family have ranked amongst the most considerable of the Italian nobility, strengthening themselves by great alliances, attaining the highest honours (ten having been Doges of Genoa, and twelve Cardinals of Rome), and blessed with so numerous a race, that it is considered there is no parallel to it in European families. A portion of the pedigree has lately been published in the "*Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova*," containing the names of about six thousand members of that family, with their descent.

But, whilst Italy was filled with eminent characters of the House of Spinola, their name extended to distant parts of Europe, from the prowess of Paolo Battista Spinola, who, in France as well as in England, added to the glory of his ancestors by two celebrated actions. Engaged in the wars of Edward, King of England, he found himself in Boulogne in Picardy, a city then in possession of the English, though closely besieged by the French. In one of the sallies which were made upon the enemy, he took a French nobleman prisoner who spoke in dishonourable terms of the Italians, protesting that he would rather have died

than surrendered himself to a Genoese, and have honoured him with his imprisonment. He was, nevertheless, taken, and conducted with other prisoners to London, for the disposal of King Edward : but Spinola not being able to rest patiently under the injuries of the Frenchman, offered a large sum of money to purchase his liberty of the King, which this generous Prince, however, gave (most graciously) without price. Having done this, Spinola gave the Frenchman (now free) arms, a horse, and every thing which he might stand in need of for his journey, and then, with the approbation of Edward himself, he challenged him to prove, at a certain place and time, the offence of his tongue with his sword. Many were the cavaliers of each nation who came to await the issue of this duel ; but the Frenchman, dissatisfied with himself, had not the courage to be present, so that the Spinola, after having waited above one hour, and often traversed the field with his sword in hand, departed, followed by the bystanders, calling him, with merry voices, the courageous defender of the Italian name and dignity.

The other heroic action of Paolo Battista Spinola not only obtained for him the applause of individuals, but the reward of the Prince, *and the immortality of his name*. There was a popular tumult in London, directed against the person of King Edward, and already the heads of the conspirators had commenced, with numerous followers, a slaughter in the King's palace. Paolo Battista Spinola, well knowing that he owed the faith of a cavalier to the Prince whom he served, quickly occupied with a little Italian band, the narrow part of a bridge, which the rebels were on their way to traverse, and they were by this modern Ligurian soldier, as of old was done by the Roman, so vigorously and steadily opposed, that the King had time to save himself, and the battle having been continued until the night, the conspirators were totally discomfited. The King, in gratitude, thereupon created him Knight of the Garter, assigned him a large pension out of the taxes of the kingdom, and gave him the privilege of quartering with (adding to ?) the Spinola arms, the Rose, a badge of the Royal House of England.

Although I do not observe in my histories of the Spinola family any

mention of the title of Mont Gryson, of Apulia, yet it is most probably the name of some small fiefs possessed by the Knight, as many of the Genoese nobles derived their dignities from Neapolitan fiefs (Apulia forming the Eastern side of the Kingdom of Naples), the Republic not having any dignities of their own, with the exception of that of Doge.

The authority for this small portion of English history is, a work entitled "Istoria della famiglia Spinola descritta della sua origine fino al secolo xvi. Da Massimiliano Deza, della congregazione della Madre di Dio. Piacenza, 1694,* page 274.

The Spinola arms are, Or, a fess chequy Argent and Gules, in chief a trefoil slipped of the second. The ancient bearing of the family was, per fess Azure and Gules, in chief a trefoil Or; and not having at present ascertained when the alteration took place, I cannot say which shield was borne by the Knight of the Garter, though I think the first.

The Spinola family have, for very many generations, preserved their family records in a manner which might well serve as a model for many noble families in this kingdom. They have an archivist, and the work of Father Deza was, in all probability, compiled from documents and histories of the family preserved in their archives; and nothing but the care of the present Marquis Spinola's ancestors in the registering and preservation of their family manuscripts, could have enabled him to supply to the Genealogie delle famiglie Nobili di Genova, a pedigree containing the descent of six thousand persons of the name of Spinola, all issuing from one common ancestor; yet is it well worthy of a few moments' consideration to think upon the futility of man's *immortal name*; and that, notwithstanding the prophecy of the Knight's biographer, that the Knight would, for his conduct, obtain the immortality of his name, yet, not only is the action which was to confer this immortality unknown to the historians of the country where it took place, but the hero is the only individual in a series of Knights, continuing in uninterrupted succession for nearly five hundred years,

and comprising above six hundred chevaliers, whose very name

Is blotted from the rolls of fame.

Yours, &c.

S. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury, April 4,*

HAVING read in the number just published of the Gentleman's Magazine, a letter from Dr. Meyrick, relative to a collection of Welsh pedigrees, and having for some years devoted what time I could spare from the avocations of a laborious business to the collection of such genealogies, with a view at some future period to arrange under their several tribes and chiefs the descent of every family that I can trace with accuracy, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this letter. Lewis Dwnn, of whom Dr. Meyrick speaks, was a celebrated historian, as well as poet and herald, of the 16th century, and is stated by some authors to have been preceptor in such learning as he excelled, to the celebrated Dr. Richard Williams, bishop of St. David's, and one of the translators of the Bible, as well as to the renowned Mr. Henry Salesbury, author of the Welsh Dictionary. There were in the 16th century two families of the name of Dwnn, the one a knightly family resident at Cydweli, descended from Meuric king of Dyfed, the other also a South Wales family, but descended from the Lord Rhys. To this latter I apprehend Lewis Dwnn belonged; for in a very valuable collection of Welsh pedigrees, now in the possession of John Vaughan, esq. of this town, and written for the most part in the sixteenth century, and as I conceive, between the years 1550 and 1560, I find under Llanvair y Muellt,

"John Dwnn, *Lewys ac Howel*, meibion Stephen ap Darydd ap Llewelin ap Phylip ap Meuryc ab Hoedlyw ab Rys Vychan ap yr Arglwydd Rys."

Lewis probably went to reside at Bettws, co. Montgomery.

John Davies, who with William Hughes attests Mr. Evans's copy of pedigrees, was, I conceive, John Davies the elder, gent. of Rhiwlas, in the parish of Llansilin, co. Denbigh, a celebrated Welsh genealogist in his day, and father of John Davies the younger, gent. of the same place, also a celebrated genealogist, and the author

* Fol. pp. 360.

of the "Display of Heraldry," a small work now extremely rare, but which is very honourably mentioned by Mr. Yorke in his *Royal Tribes*, and does indeed contain some valuable information. A sister's son of the last-mentioned Mr. Davies, named John Reynolds, having obtained possession of some of his uncle's MSS. published a work founded thereon, in the year 1739, which is also very scarce, although from Mr. Reynolds's ignorance of the subject it abounds with errors. The volume of pedigrees to which I have alluded as in the possession of John Vaughan, esq. of this town, is, I presume, much larger than Mr. Evans's. It has lost the title, but commences with the descent of the Mortimers, Earls of March, &c. Then follow the descents of all the heads of tribes and chiefs of families, from whom the gentry both of North and South Wales derive themselves. The next article is an historical and genealogical account of the descent and partition of the principality of Powys, among the descendants of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, prince of Powys. To this succeeds the genealogies of all the British Saints, and then comes a very correct and comprehensive treatise on heraldry, exemplified by a variety of escutcheons and forms of bearings, as in the heraldic works of the present day. This treatise is followed by the emblazoned coats of arms of the heads of tribes and chiefs of ancient families of Wales; after which come the pedigrees of, as I presume, nearly every family of respectability then resident in the six counties of North Wales, and of every one of Welsh descent in the Marshes; together with a great number of pedigrees of families resident in South Wales. The whole of the pedigrees come down to about the middle of the sixteenth century; a few have had some additions made to them, which bring them to the middle of the seventeenth century; and of these latter, two or three of the pedigrees are in the English language. With these exceptions the whole of the MS. is in Welsh, and very fairly written in the style of that period. The pedigrees are some of them very extensive and elaborate, shewing not only the *direct* descent of the male and female ancestors of the parties living at the period in which it was written, but also every male and female in the various *collateral* de-

scents through which the parties can derive their ancestry, all carried up to some known common ancestor. The pedigrees have, as the MS. shews, been collated with the books of the following heralds and bards:

Thomas Johns of Tregarron, 1690.

Simwnt Vychant, 1570.

John Lewys of Llangernyw.

Sir Thomas ap David ap Jevan ap Deicws.

Gruffydd Hiraethog, 1530.

Jevan ab Madoc ab Rys.

Gruffydd Wynn ap John Wynn ap Meredydd (of the Gwydir family).

Lewis ap Edward.

Tudur Aled, 1490.

William Llyn, 1560.

Grono Harri.

Gruffydd Llwyd ap William Llwyd.

Gutyn Owain, 1480.

Davydd ab Gwilym, 1400.

Jevan Brechva, 1500.

Lewys Morgannwc, 1520.

Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Ithel.

John Trevor.

Gruffydd o Veirdd.

John ap William ap John.

And all the variations in any of the descents, as given by these authorities, are clearly stated.

There are occasionally short historical memoranda introduced; and some notes that are appended, have attached to them names and initials which induce me to believe that the MS. has passed through the hands of the celebrated Edward Llwyd, the antiquary, and Mr. John Salesbury. The volume contains about 300 closely written leaves, not above half a dozen of the pedigrees being in a tabular form. Mr. Vaughan, who now possesses the MS., is a lineal descendant of Griffith, youngest son of the celebrated antiquary Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, esq.; but a memorandum at the commencement of the volume, shows that the book was given to Mr. Vaughan's grandfather by his cousin Mr. Owen, of Garth-Angharad, co. Merioneth, a gentleman descended from Meuric, king of Dyfed. As Mr. Vaughan was himself unacquainted with the contents of the MS. he was kind enough to lend it me, and to permit me to extract from it; so that I have been enabled to copy from it all the descents. Presuming that what I have written may not be uninteresting, I remain,

Yours, &c. JOSEPH MORRIS.

Mr. URBAN, *East Devon, April 5.*
NORTON Fitzwarren is a village in Somersetshire, distant about three miles north-west from Taunton on the road to Wiveliscombe. It gives title to the hundred and derives the adjunct to its name from the ancient and honourable race of the Bouchiers Lords Fitzwarren, the ancestors by female heirs of the Earls of Bath and many other distinguished families. This manor, with those of Novington, Huntshill, and others in Somersetshire, and those of Bampton, Tavistock, Kingston, Nymet-Tracy, and others in Devonshire, formed in the reign of Edward IV. part of the extensive possessions of the Fitzwarrens. That family had, in all probability, a residence in this place, for there are some remains nearly adjoining the church-yard which indicate the former existence of a mansion-house of considerable consequence.

The interior of the ancient church of Norton Fitzwarren presents an interesting object which, connected as it is with an existing tradition, appears worthy of being rescued from oblivion. This is an ancient screen which divides the chancel from the nave, and like those still existing in many churches of the west of England, is carved in oak in a spirited and elegant style. It forms six open arches adorned with foliage and tabernacle work, and it is surmounted by a long pannel or compartment, which forms the subject of the accompanying sketch. (*Plate II. fig. 1.*) The figures are in high relief upon a ground of vine leaves, and are severally gilded and painted of various colours, producing a striking effect. Commencing with the subject at the northern end we have three hunting dogs of various breeds; the first is a greyhound, the others are hounds, one yellow and the other black; next is a man in a yellow jerkin with red hose and cap, holding in his left hand a circular implement; he seems either on the point of falling a sacrifice to the monster which forms the next figure, or employed in attempting to entrap him. This animal is carved with great spirit, and is painted black with a golden stripe on his back. A man is next represented with a bow in his hand, and seems to be making his escape; he is dressed in red, with a yellow hat and shoes. We

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have then three yoke of oxen dragging a plough, which is remarkable for the rudeness of its structure; the ploughman and driver are painted in a similar manner to the other human figures; next follows a seedsman with his seedlip or box: the figure which is next is naked, and appears to be meant for a female; her hands are joined in the attitude of prayer, and she seems a resigned victim to the black monster, which is in the act of devouring her. Then come the letters which seem to record the name of the churchwarden of the period, "Raphel barue C. W." and these are succeeded by the three naked figures whose attitudes and employment it is difficult to interpret; the last two hold each other by the hair, and appear to have each a piece of rope in their hands. On inquiry to what event this remarkable sculpture is said to relate, I was informed that it records the fact of a man at plough having been devoured by an enormous serpent, and a field on the south side of the village was pointed out to me as the spot where the circumstance occurred.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

I SEND you the details of a very beautiful door-way, (*Plate II. fig. 2.*) in the Saxon style of ornament, lately discovered in the wall of the church of St. Mary Overy, (now St. Saviour's,) Southwark. It is situated near the western side of the north transept, and was concealed by the coating of modern brick-work which has long deformed the exterior of that venerable building. The opening of this door was about six feet in width, the breadth of the surrounding ornamental masonry three feet; presenting altogether a receding front of twelve feet. The height of the whole from the ground is about ten feet: this latter point, however, I could not accurately ascertain, the plinths of the small supporting columns not being visible. Some portions of the ornamental mouldings are much decayed, apparently by the operation of the weather before the portal was bricked up.

The ornaments No. 3 and No. 4. are designed in a very beautiful style; the latter is particularly remarkable, from its being the Grecian honeysuckle pattern, tastefully combined with

banded circles, having shoots of foliage proceeding from the flower, elegantly interlaced with the circles. This honey-suckle moulding is sharply sculptured in the reddish stone, commonly called Caen stone. It is composed of separate pieces about eight inches in length; and the parts of the pattern being in many places mismatched, they must have been put together by very careless or ignorant workmen.

Stowe alludes to the foundation of this church, according to a popular tale long before the conquest, by a maiden named Mary, who endowed it with the profits of a neighbouring ferry over the Thames. A legendary story, composed in all probability for the sake of a fanciful etymology, deducing Overy from "of the ferry," when "over Rhie," over the river, is so much more obvious and natural. The historian then informs us that it was refounded for regular canons, anno. 1106, by William Pont de L'Arch and William Dauncy, Norman knights, being in the seventh year of the reign of Henry I.; that William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, was a great benefactor to the undertaking, and built at his own cost the body of the church. The figure of a knight attired in chain mail, carved in a spirited manner, and now placed upright in the north transept of the church, perhaps represents one of the Norman founders. The door way I have described, is probably part of Gifford's edifice; and, as I trust we may shortly look forward to the entire restoration of this beautiful church, on principles derived, as far as any authority may remain, from the style of the ancient dilapidated pile, we may hope that among the portions to be restored this truly elegant example of *Saxon-norman* decoration will not be overlooked.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *March 11.*

THE late establishment of an Oriental Translation Fund, for the purpose of publishing accurate versions of the numerous books of science, of history, and of polite literature, which have hitherto been buried in the languages of the East, is an

event which every lover of literature must contemplate with the most lively feelings of satisfaction. At a moment when the advantages of such an institution are so generally acknowledged, and its establishment so warmly patronized, it may not perhaps be useless to call attention to the fact, that we are as yet unprovided with any similar Society for enriching our language with the masterpieces of modern Europe.

It will, doubtless, be alleged that we stand in need of none such—that the activity of our literary men, and the spirited enterprise of our booksellers, are sufficient without any extrinsic aid. We shall be referred to our spacious libraries of English books, rich with the translated treasures of many a foreign tongue, and it will be indignantly demanded wherefore the efforts of any 'exclusive' Society are required. This argument has prevailed with many, but a very slight examination will, I think, suffice to convince us that it is much more plausible and specious than true.

Many of these pretended translations are in fact disgraceful to the nations and literature to which they belong. Those of voyages, travels, &c., have generally been executed by some obscure hack, often hurried into error by the haste of some mercenary bookseller, looking only to his profits, and are consequently replete with foreign phrases, with errors in grammar, and with gross mistakes. Even such as they are, however, if any taste had been exercised in their selection, they might have been allowed some praise; but it is needless to observe to any one who has had an opportunity of investigating the subject, that a perverse ingenuity seems to have been exercised in choosing the most flimsy and unauthentic works for the purpose of translation. In addition to this, the northern and less known languages are, unless on very rare and particular occasions, indeed never resorted to, and consequently some of the most interesting information on foreign countries still lies to us inaccessible and unknown. Works of geographical erudition also, in whatever language published, are generally left to themselves.

Hitherto, only voyages and travels have been spoken of; other departments of literature are in a condition equally deplorable, and their respec-

* Survey of London, edit. 1598, p. 784, and Annals of England, edit. 1592, p. 188.

tive deficiencies could be easily pointed out, did time permit. In order, however, to prove in the most distinct and regular manner to the reader, how much an institution of the nature already mentioned is required, it will perhaps be best to lay him a short list of the translations most needed in the department of Polite Literature, (the same which a ridiculous fashion has accustomed us to hear denominated the *Belles Lettres*.)

With respect to Italy, the first country of modern Europe which awoke from literary lethargy, we are in a much better condition than usual. We have an excellent translation of Dante by Mr. Carey, (it is to be regretted however, that it is not in the same singular rhyme as the original,) and we have a still better of Ariosto by Mr. William Stewart Rose, which is now rapidly approaching to a conclusion. Of Tasso, a version has lately been given us by Mr. Wiffen; but that gentleman having chosen the Spenserian or nine-lined stanza to translate a poem written in what is called Ottava Rima, consisting of only eight lines and of a totally different construction, the effect produced has been such, that a first-rate translation of this excellent poet is still "to come." Petrarca (as it is now, and very properly, becoming the fashion to denominate him whom we formerly, in imitation of the French, misnamed Petrarch,) has met with an excellent translator, (as far as can be judged from the specimens given in Ugo Foscolo's Essay, in Barberina Lady Dacre; but as the fair Petrarchist has not yet given to the light the chief part of her labours, we cannot as yet be said to possess an adequate English version of the Italian bard of love. The minor poets have, perhaps, met with rather more attention than they deserve, when it is considered how much we have neglected even the master-spirits of less famous countries. We have two specimens of a translation of Fortiguerra's Ricciardetto, a whole one of Tassoni's Secchia Rapita, and a select one of Berni's Re-formation of Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato. All these are sufficiently well executed, especially when the second-rate fame of their authors is considered; but the delightful 'Pastor Fido' of Guarini, and the 'Aminta' of Tasso, its still more delightful prototype, have cer-

tainly not appeared in an English garb of their fame and of their merits, although Leigh Hunt's translation of the latter, published a few years ago, is a very creditable effort, and certainly superior to his noble friend Lord Byron's somewhat careless first canto of the Morgante Maggiore. Lloyd's Alfieri has left us nothing to wish for in that respect; but it is much to be regretted that we have not before now seen Englished a selection from the comedies of Goldini. In lyric poetry, where are we to seek for versions of Pastorini, Chiabrera, or Filicaja?

When we turn to Spain the prospect becomes infinitely more dreary. Where are our translations of Lope de Vega, of Calderon, of Antonio de Solis, of Tirso de Molina, of Moreto, the glories of the ancient Spanish stage? We have not even selections or specimens to offer. These deficiencies are really disgraceful. With the exception of our own Elizabethan age, the whole history of literature presents us with no brighter era of dramatic genius than that contemporaneous one in which these illustrious authors flourished. Sir Richard Fanshawe translated, more than two hundred years ago, 'Querer por solo Querer,' ('Loving for Loving's sake,') and this, be it spoken to our shame, is apparently the only Spanish play that we have translated at length. Surely, when our booksellers and our literary men have been so inactive, as in this instance they are proved to be, a Society of some sort or other is required to supply omissions, so glaringly important. The Spanish lyrics have been treated with almost equal neglect. Garcilasso de la Vega has indeed met with a translator, and an able, though occasionally an incorrect one, in Mr. Wiffen; but Boscan, the predecessor of Garcilasso, Luis de Leon, pronounced not only by native but by foreign critics, to be the most successful imitator of Horace in any modern language, the two Argensolas, Herrera, Villegas, and 'last, but not least,' Melendez, all these are at once worthy of many translations, and destitute of any. In epic poetry Spain has not much perhaps to boast, when compared with Italy, Portugal and England; but surely the Araucana of Ercilla, and the Mexico Conquistada of Escoiquiz, are worthy of an English dress,—the former was highly admired by Hayley, no bad judge perhaps of poetry, though

no first-rate poet, and by Dr. Mason Good, (the translator of Lucretius,) a man most extensively and deeply acquainted with modern European literature. Even more valuable perhaps than Spanish poetry, is Spanish prose, which contains an almost inexhaustible treasure of untranslated history, abounding in stirring incidents, and rich in manly eloquence, as indeed might be expected from the chronicles of a country which has well been called the land of romance. There are besides numbers of excellent novels; some by Cervantes are yet known to the English reader, (as well as all his plays without exception); and many of Quevedo's, and others which have been Englished are out of print and unprocurable, except at extravagant prices. In every kind of imaginative literature Spain is rich, and it may therefore be easily calculated, by those who have remarked how small is the number of English books translated from that noble language, from how many sources of enjoyment we are shut out by the inactivity or carelessness of our booksellers. Spain abounds, moreover, in chivalier ballads,—of these we have had more than one collection of interpreted specimens, but neither Mr. Lockhart's nor Mr. Bowring's can be recommended to the reader on the score of fidelity, a defect which is the more remarkable, as the latter gentleman loudly lays claim to it at the very moment that he is diverging most widely from his text. Altogether, Spanish literature may be said to be at the present moment completely unknown to the English public, which would certainly derive the most lively gratification from its novel and original character.

Portugal boasts few great authors. A good translation of Camoens is still wanted. Fanshaw's is antiquated—Mickle's notoriously unfaithful, and Musgrave's (published a few years ago,) written in a measure (blank verse) as unfavourable as possibly can be conceived for a true and perfect rendering of his magnificent poem. Selections from Gil Vicente and the other theatrical writers, from Saa de Miranda and the other pastoral poets, are desirable. But Portuguese prose, (we need only mention the *Asia of João de Barros*, the *Life of Mafoma*, &c.) is certainly more attractive, and in this department, admitting of the most

successful and easy translation, a large harvest awaits the gathering. In elegant, eloquent, and classical prose, the literature of both the Peninsular countries abounds; their languages are peculiarly suited to its composition; and their national history is singularly adapted for its exercise. Italy itself, although it is well known how much care has been devoted by its authors to classical composition in this department, cannot produce so many nor so splendid instances of success, as Spain or Portugal.

From the language of France we have many translations—from its literature, scarcely any. Corneille, Racine, Crebillon, are still locked up to the English reader; Ozell's *Moliere* is not often to be met with, and is besides but a first translation, which, in the case of so distinguished an author, can hardly be imagined to have attained the requisite perfection. The poetry of France is confessedly little worthy of attention; its dramatic literature might certainly afford a number of volumes, at least engaging and instructive, if not so intensely interesting or so deeply affecting as those of Calderon and the other old Spanish dramatists. There is a vast number of amusing works which deserve translation in this language, and none perhaps more so than the unrivalled collection of *Memoirs relating to French history*. Many of these throw light upon our own national annals, and all richly merit to be transplanted into our language. The French press is so active, that most probably there will never be wanting a number of works worthy of being Englished; and its literature is so generally known, that it is not necessary to pursue the subject. Every reader must recollect some French work which he would like to see in his mother tongue; in every department of literature, from the '*Causes Celebres*' in Law, to *Labat's* curious account of the *West Indies* in *Voyages and Travels*. The French certainly abound in what Mr. De Quincey calls *anti-literature*, or the literature of matter-of-fact and amusing books; in the department to which he strictly applies the term, their riches are more questionable.

Germany has but lately been regarded as a literary country, but it has already attained a high station, and bids fair vigorously to maintain it. Its

authors are distinguished for a spirit of originality which renders them peculiarly worthy of translation; its language is so similar to our own as to render it comparatively easy. We have, nevertheless, very few German authors in an English dress. We have Gessner's works indeed, and so many of Schiller's lyrics are found scattered in Blackwood's and the New Monthly Magazines, in "An Autumn near the Rhine," &c., that it is probable they would, if collected, form a complete set of his poems. But where are the works of Wieland? Is Mr. Sotheby's solitary 'Oberon' to be all we are to possess of that original genius, in a form worthy of his spirit? Where is Burger? the translations of Lenora, and of the Wild Huntsman, &c., are only sufficient to provoke and not to sate our appetite. Where is Goethe? Lord Levison Gower's *Faust*, Holcroft's *Herman and Dorothea*, Des Voeux's *Torquato Tasso*, are almost all we have of a contemporary author of the highest eminence, whose works fill forty-four volumes. Of Klopstock, the only poetical translation we possess, (and a prose one is totally inadequate to convey an idea of his merits,) is an abridged one. Most of the German poets, Stolberg, Kleist, Matthias, Thummel, are to the English reader mere empty names. Of Schiller himself, the foremost in the ranks of German genius, we possess but very imperfect copies. We have two *Wallensteins* indeed, but not one *Joan of Arc* or *Bride of Messina*, and *William Tell* is only announced. The translation of the *Robbers* is wretched—that of *Cabal and Love* is totally unintelligible, from a mistake of *sie*, (*they*, when with a plural verb,) for *sie*, (*she*, when with a singular verb,) which runs throughout the five acts. *Don Carlos* is in prose, *Fresco* but weakly rendered. The *History of the Thirty Years War* has been translated three times, while the *History of the Revolution in the Low Countries*, has obtained that honour but once, from the pen of an obscure author, (*Horne*,) whose work is rarely met with. Surely if the booksellers of London were as spirited as they are said to be, we should ere now have had the whole of Schiller's works, at least, in English. While so glaring a deficiency remains in our translated literature, it would seem useless to complain of scarcity of spe-

cimens of the works of Schultze, Grillpazor, &c., &c.

We are accustomed to hear German literature spoken of as something worthy of study and admiration, although but of such recent growth. That of Holland, which dates back more than two hundred years at least, is by us, as indeed by most other nations, spoken of with a contempt which may be considered more as a proof of our own ignorance, than of its demerits. It would indeed be a strange anomaly, if the country which has produced so many excellent writers in Latin, should be so shamefully deficient, as we are too apt to imagine, in authors of merit in their mother-tongue. The *Batavian Anthology*, published a few years ago, has done something towards removing the contemptuous idea formerly entertained of Dutch literature; good translations of a few of their best poets would perhaps raise our idea of its merits still higher. A volume of the masterpieces of Vondel, their Shakespeare, containing his *Palamedes*, his *Lucifer* (said to bear a striking resemblance to *Paradise Lost*, which it preceded in date of publication), and his *Gysbrecht van Arnstel* (invariably acted at every Dutch theatre, on Christmas Eve), would certainly form an acceptable present to the English public. Some specimens of the works of Hooft, and of Anslou, among the ancient writers, and of *Bilderdyk* among the modern ones, might convey a good general idea of the properties of the literature of Holland.

That of Denmark is perhaps still more deserving of attention. It boasts a comic writer of the most distinguished merit, Lewis Holberg, the *Voltaire* of his country, as he has been called from writing on almost every subject in the whole compass of literature, both in Danish and Latin. His plays are said to be models of true humour, and have been found, when translated, to excite the most hearty laughter. The only specimen of them (it is believed) which the English language contains, is "the *Babbling Barber*," in the second volume of "*Tales and Legends*," by some young ladies who are well acquainted with the Danish. Judging from that specimen, they are certainly highly worthy of translation into every tongue. His countrymen are also loud in their praises of *Samsoe*, the author of the tragedy of *Dyveke*,

founded on an interesting passage in the national history, and of Oehlenschläger, now living, who has exhibited equal merit in dramatic and lyric poetry. In prose, Suhm's History of Denmark is esteemed to possess great merit.

The literature of Sweden is perhaps rather inferior to that of Denmark, at present; but the activity and success with which it has been cultivated of late years, bid fair to place it very soon on a level with, if not above it. The poems of Leopold would seem to deserve notice, but much more so those of Franzen, and more so still of Stagnelius and Tegner. As might be expected, the literature of Scandinavia cannot, as yet, be put into competition with those of the more favoured countries of the south; but a greater degree of interest is often excited, by beholding the birth and progress of an infant literature, than the maturity of a full grown one, although of course much less admiration. It is, besides, undeniable that much less attention has been paid to these literatures than they themselves intrinsically deserve. It is time to repair this neglect.

The literature of Russia will very probably, in thirty or forty years, be what that of Germany is now. It is certainly advancing with rapid strides, and upon excellent principles. Karamsin's History has laid the foundation of a good prose style, if indeed it was not already done by the Sermons of Prokopovitch, Metropolitan of Novgorod. Lomonosov, Derzhavin, Batiuschkov are poets of distinguished merit, and latterly Pouschkin has acquired a fame hitherto unrivalled in Russia. This infant literature seems to be the most vigorous of all, and bids fair to attain to a speedy and beautiful youth. We have not even an abridgment of Karamsin, a translation of whom is already possessed by the French and Germans.

Poland has of late produced a great number of writers, amongst whom Niemcewicz, who spent several years of his life in North America, and is well acquainted with the English language and literature, claims the foremost place. Some of his works, especially those which aim to sketch the manners and feelings of the Poles, are certainly worthy of being transplanted. The general fault of the Polish writers seems to be a proneness to imitation,

resulting no doubt from the extensive acquaintance they generally possess with the literature of other countries.

The Servians are rich in ballads, which seem worthy of taking their place with our own Minstrelsies, and those of Spain and Scandinavia. Their whole readable literature might be soon transferred to our own language by two or three hearty labourers at the task.

There are many more languages than these in Europe. Amongst them the Icelandic, the Bohemian, and the Hungarian, perhaps stand out foremost. A good history of the literature of each, in a few octavo volumes, with selected and translated specimens, would be sufficient to give an idea of them. The Frieslandic might be treated in the same way, but in a more summary manner. The Celtic literatures, that of Wales, &c. are also worthy of some attention, and learned natives would be able to write the best histories of them.

All the literatures of Europe have now been glanced at, great and small, and it has, it is imagined, been sufficiently shown, that there is not one of them which does not possess productions worthy of our notice, but hitherto inaccessible to the English reader. It has also been clearly enough demonstrated by that great teacher Experience, that we may wait in vain, as the literary Republic is at present constituted, for any translation of these productions, and that even if, contrary to expectation, any do chance to appear, they will in all probability be executed in a slovenly and inadequate manner.

The only remedy for these evils, seems to be the establishment of a Society, founded partly on the model of the Oriental Translation Fund, and partly on that of the great commercial establishment at Weimar, known by the name of the *Landes Industrie Comp-toir*. Like the former, it should not entirely depend for support on the favour of the public, which must be admitted to be occasionally capacious and unstable. A handsome sum would certainly be subscribed, were the plan fairly brought forward, to create the establishment, and to support it for a year or two, by which time it might fairly be expected its efficacy and use would be apparent.

A few general superintendents, men

of taste and knowledge in the various languages, should be appointed. It should be their duty to examine all new foreign works of "mark and likelihood," and in the event of approval, to order them for translation. The version, when made, should be carefully read over, and corrected by a native of the country, from whose language it was taken, and finally submitted to the examination of a good English scholar, to weed it of all foreign modes of expression, and without altering the substance, to correct the style. It should then be sent to the press. If the original work were adorned with plates, engravers, &c. should be set to work when ordered for translation, and in the event of the illustrations being of very great extent or importance, negotiations should be opened for obtaining the originals from abroad.

By this plan, which does not differ much from that of the *Landes Industrie Comptoir*, we should be supplied with all books of science and information. It is obvious that a very different method indeed must be adopted with works of imagination, especially poetic ones. In the case of unrhettorical prose, translation is a mere hand-labour, a "pouring from one bottle into another"—the demand at once produces the supply. A *Treatise on Optics*, once translated, is as good as the original—is translated for ever—but genius and fortune are requisite before we can have a good *Jerusalem Delivered*, or *Lusiad*.

It would be best, then, perhaps to offer prizes of different amount for such translations of foreign works of genius, as should be decided to be good. If presented in manuscript to the Society, they should be carefully examined, and if approved of, published at the expence of the Institution, thus guaranteeing the author against all risk of loss. The author should have the option of either receiving the prize offered by the Society (perhaps 100*l.* or more), and abandoning to them all the possible profits, or taking his own chance in that respect, in which case the Society would hand over to him all the money received above their own expences.

Amongst the authors for translations, of whom prizes should be offered, should be numbered all poets and all tragic or other dramatists, whose works are *written in verse*, and which would consequently be *translated in verse*.

The Society should also recommend an exact preservation of the original metre, in all these poetical versions, and the closest adherence possible to the original expressions.

In the mechanical translations, it would perhaps be best to commence with versions of literary histories of all foreign countries. Some of *Boutenvek's* (those of Spain and Portugal) have already been translated, the rest ought to be so, and to these be added *Ginguené's Italy*, *Hammariskjöld's Sweden*, *Van Vries's Holland*, &c. As the directors of the Institution should be men of taste and information, they should be required to display it by occasionally giving essays on distinct portions of foreign literature. In our present state of darkness on the subjects, it is almost incumbent on those who are skilled and versed in them, to impart a portion of their information. How comes it that neither Mr. Blanco White, nor Dr. Southey, has ever thought of giving us a *Literary History of Spain*?

I shall now conclude this somewhat long letter by the hope that the appearance of these hints in your widely disseminated pages may lead to a little consideration of this very important subject.

A. C. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

I HAVE recently perused with particular attention the "*Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby*," which, after having remained in manuscript for upwards of two centuries, have at length been edited by one, who, from his very numerous publications of the hidden treasures of our manuscript libraries, may well be designated as the modern *Hearne*. They were reviewed in your *Magazine* for last June; and it was there noticed that they are couched under the form of a *Romance*. If regarded merely in that character, the book's most appropriate title would be, "*The Loves of Theagenes and Steliana*."

Theagenes is Sir Kenelm, and Steliana Lady Venetia Stanley. Besides these, there are about twenty other characters of more or less importance, all veiled under fictitious names. The more important half of them have been identified, whilst the other portion are marked in the Key as "uncertain." The object of the present communication is to offer some additional

hints for their further explanation, and to loosen the difficulties of what, it appears now probable, will never be perfectly unravelled.

It may perhaps be the clearest mode of proceeding to commence our investigation with the remark, that, in the fabrication of his fictitious titles, Sir Kenelm has in several instances retained the letters of the real names,—a circumstance which furnishes manifest assistance in our inquiry. Thus, in the names determined by Mr. Nicolas, we find the letters of Bristol in *Aristobulus*, of Clerk in *Clericus*, the initials of Robert and part of *Geashill* in *Rogesilius* (the name given to Robert Lord Digby of Geashill), of Stanley (Stanley) in *Stelliana*, and of Scandereroon in *Alexandretta*.

To apply this key to the doubtful names: The first not ascertained is that of "Artesia, widow of Auridonio." The latter name I have been endeavouring without success to identify with a Rawdon; and with this suggestion, and that under the name Artesia may be veiled that of Teresia (one of unusual occurrence at the period it must be confessed,) I must leave the wealthy widow.

In Leodivius, whom Mr. Nicolas rightly conjectured to be "apparently the son of the Countess of Bristol by her first husband, Sir John Dive," we recognise Sir Lewis Dives, a person of whom I have recently met with so many detached notices, that I shall reserve them for the composition of a future communication.

May not "Mardontius, a young nobleman," be Lord Mordaunt? The person who bore that title at the period was John, who succeeded his father in 1608, and became the first Earl of Peterborough in 1627-8. His country-mansion, not far from which, "having been abroad all night to harbour a stag in that wood," he may be presumed to have met Venetia Stanley, was Turvey near Bedford.

Nugentius, a minor character, appears to be the name of Nugent, with merely a Latin termination. He is described (p. 244) as a person "whom you know to be so powerful, and of so much esteem in his own country;" will this apply to Ireland?

Oxicrane I imagine may have been one of the family of Crane, probably a "dependent" (p. 298), but not "a relation of the Duke of Buckingham."

Scanderbret is undoubtedly Alexander Brett; he is truly described as "a relation of the Duke of Buckingham" in the key, and as his kinsman by Sir Kenelm himself (p. 298). This character and Oxicrane are merely incidentally mentioned as having been employed by the Duke to challenge to duels Lord Digby of Geashill and Sir Kenelm, in order to prevent their being present to give testimony against the great favourite and minister in the cause of their cousin the Earl of Bristol. Numerous notices of the family of Brett, as relatives of the Duke of Buckingham, will be found in Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First;" and one of them, named Arthur, was put forward, we find, in the hope of his prospering in the same path as his great kinsman. The would-be favourite had not, however, his kinsman's success. King James twice knighted a Sir Alexander Brett; the first styled "of Somersetshire," at Beddington in 1603; the second at Newmarket, Dec. 2, 1624. The latter may possibly be the Scanderbret of Sir Kenelm Digby's romance. That hero, however, was, I have no doubt, the same person as a "Capt. Alexander Brett," to whom the Duke gave a commission in the troops sent to the Protestant army in Germany in October of the same year. A copy of a letter in which the promotion was announced to him by Buckingham's secretary, is preserved in the Harleian MSS. 1581, fol. 317. He tells the Captain:

"Sir, I will not seeke to comment upon the text of my L. Duke's love unto you. You have had many proofes of it, and one singular testimony is offered you now in your absence which his Grace hath commanded me to signifie unto you, that upon Mansfelt's employment hee hath reserved an advancement for you."

We find, however, that after a few months' service this employment was not found so desirable as the Secretary seems to have painted it. The following letter* of the Captain to the Duke gives a remarkable view of the disastrous issue of the campaign, not dissimilar to that of the Walcheren expedition of modern times:

"My most gracious lorde,

I tooke y^e boldnesse not long since to write to your Grace by my servant, in w^{ch}

* From the same volume, fol. 318.

I most humbly beg'd y^e your Grace would be pleased, if you went to sea in person, to take y^e poore servant along with you, w^{ch} is heer now reported for certaine, and I should thinke my selfe a very unfortunate man, if I should not be allowed to waite upon yo^r Grace in this your first action, since my endeavour hath allwaies been to doe your Grace service, and this I am certaine, y^e *there is no way better for yo^r Grace to knowe your friends, than when blowes are dealing, by w^{ch} you may easily perceyve whose loves you best, being they y^e venture theyre lives most freely for you,*† w^{ch} makes me once more humbly intreat yo^r Grace to make tryall whether I be one of them or noe, w^{ch} I hope you will be pleased to doe, and call me from this joyrnie, in w^{ch} wee have very little hope eyther of honour or profit, for our armie is so weakened, y^e of 13,000 Englishe wee are not left above 1700, and I am sure not 1200 marching men, and for y^e French horse y^e greatest part are runne away to y^e enymie mearly for want of pay; we have now payd our companies fortie dayes out of our owne purses, and have soo little hope to have it repay'd, y^e we cannot as yet get so much as our reckonings [reckonings] from him‡. Theyre are 13 regiments reduced, viz. y^e Earle of Lyrcetre's, Doncasters, and Grayes, and as wee heare there are very shortly two more to be cast, and wee have all so ill an opinion of y^e employment, y^e every man wishes it his turn, even those that are the greatest favorites of our Generall could with all theyre hearts leave upon indeferent terms, as this gentleman, if your Grace be pleased to examine him, can very well informe you. Notwithstanding, I am resolved to suffer, unlesse I be cashiered, till such tyme as your Grace's command please to release me, whos have ever been

Your Grace's most obedient servant,

AR. BRETTE.

From Mansfelt's Campe at Drummy neare Husden, May 3^d, 1625."

I shall now conclude with a few remarks on the character named Ursatius, who is first introduced as "a principal nobleman of the Court," is presently (in p. 24) spoken of as one whom Venetia "knew was the person of most respect and note about the King;" and subsequently (p. 32) recommended to our heroine's notice as a suitor, "who in splendour of nobility, abundance of riches, and favour with his Prince, is eminent above all others." These passages appear to point out a character too conspicuous

to be mistaken. The individual in "favour with his Prince above all others" at the period in question was Robert Car, Earl of Somerset. With some help from fancy, we may imagine the latter half of Somerset as the original of Ursatius; but this is unnecessary, as, when James's other favourite is introduced, Sir Kenelm leaves his anagrammatic contrivances, and calls him Hephæstion; Sir Edward Stanley is styled Nearchus*, and Sir Kenelm himself Theagenes.

Yours, &c.

J.G.N.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 107.)

TO resume our narrative of the bombardment of Algiers.—When many of the enemy's ships were in flames, and the destruction of the whole certain, the Admiral, considering that he had executed the most important part of his instructions, determined to withdraw his ships, to avoid danger from the conflagration of those of the enemy, some of which were so near the English, that the noble Lord says he experienced during the conflict some awful moments. By about 10 o'clock the batteries around the British division were silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation. Happily at this time the land wind, common in the bay of Algiers, admitted of the ships being warped and towed off, and the whole got under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labour.—Several of our ships were much damaged in their masts and rigging.

"The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of the day, and performed good service: it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, storehouses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe."

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, according to reports which

† This paragraph is very characteristic of the servile bully Scanderbret.

‡ Mansfeldt.

GENT. MAG. April, 1829.

* Does this allude to his being a commander at sea?

the Admiral received from the shore, amounted to between six and seven thousand men; our loss was 128 killed, and 690 wounded, and that of the Dutch 65 killed and wounded.

The following ships and vessels of the enemy were destroyed; namely, four large frigates, of 44 guns; five large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns; all the gun and mortar boats, except seven (thirty destroyed); several merchant brigs and schooners; and a great number of small vessels of various descriptions. The storehouses and arsenal, timber, &c. and various marine articles, were also destroyed in part.

The next day his Lordship renewed his offer of peace on the same terms as before, on certain conditions; and on the 30th, he had the satisfaction of announcing to the fleet the final termination of their strenuous exertions; that the Dey had agreed to the abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery; to the delivery, to the flag-ship, of all slaves in his dominions, to whatever nation they belonged; and to deliver also to the flag-ship all the money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of the year.*

The naval force employed on this memorable occasion consisted of five ships of 110 to 74 guns, one 50, four large frigates, five sloops, four bomb-vessels, six Dutch frigates, and 55 gun and mortar boats, barges, yawls, &c.†

Lord Exmouth was created a Viscount on the return of the fleet; and various honours and promotions were very liberally distributed to the other Admiral (Milne), the Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, and Midshipmen.

It was observed by an illustrious personage in the House of Lords, when the thanks of the House were voted to all the officers, &c. employed on the aforesaid expedition, that "it could not now be said that we had fought for our own private interests, without regard to the welfare of other States; as, when at peace with every power, we sent this expedition for the sake of the general interests of Christianity and humanity; and every Christian power must feel the great and

inestimable benefits resulting from its glorious and successful issue." This was no more than a just tribute of applause to Government for its spirit, promptitude, and sound policy, in seizing an opportunity, whilst the means were yet in its power, of effecting such extensive good to a multitude of human beings, and the prevention of evil to thousands yet unborn;—as the opportunity, if suffered to have passed by, might have never again occurred; and the blessing of God was upon it throughout.

Little now remains to be added, except a few tables and statements, rendered necessary, for the most part, by circumstances which have arisen since the close of the war, and not adverted to before.

1817. In June the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty directed that all ships should in future be built with round instead of square sterns. This plan of construction will add great strength to the after-part of the body of the ship, which has necessarily been comparatively weak, and almost defenceless; and the guns which will be mounted in the round sterns will prevent the ships being raked by the enemy with impunity.*

The Kent, of 74 guns, was hauled up on a slip in Plymouth-yard in June, in order to be repaired, which is the first instance of any ship, larger than a frigate, being hove up on a slip; and if practised in time of war, when docks may be wanted for ships in commission, will of course leave more docks at liberty for that purpose.

Very many of the frigates were, when the war ended, rapidly wearing out, both those built of oak, and those built of fir; and it was determined to drop those which were nominally under 36 guns, such ships being of too unequal a force to contend effectually with the frigates of the other maritime powers; and to build a great number of large ones†: and it will be

* Sir Robert Seppings was the inventor of this plan. See his letter to Lord Melville, dated 1st January, 1822 (not printed for sale).

† Some of the frigates of 42 (late called 36) guns are repairing, and probably some others may be repaired, but it is not intended to build any more of that class. There were no King's ships or vessels building in merchants' yards at this time.

* 357,000 dollars for Naples; and 25,500 dollars for Sardinia.

† See Extraordinary Gazette of 15 September, for the greater part of the foregoing detail.

seen by what follows, that this resolution is being carried into effect.

1818. The following table shows what ships were building, and ordered

to be built, on the 1st of Sept. 1818 (except those on the Lakes), also those under repair :

Rate.	Guns.	Building, or ordered to be built at							Under repair.	Total.
		Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Portsmouth.	Plymouth.	Pembroke.	Bombay.	Cochin or elsewhere in India.	
1st.	120	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
—	110	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
—	106	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
—	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2d.	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
—	84	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
—	82	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
—	80	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
3d.	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
—	74	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	7	14
4th.	60	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	7
—	58	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5th.	46	7	4	6	4	4	7	1	7	40
—	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
6th.	28	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	3	11
—	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Ship Sloop	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Brig Sloops	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5
—	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	13
Yacht	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....		13	16	14	15	10	12	3	35	131

The following complements of men, in time of peace, were established by the above-mentioned Order in Council, viz.

For guardships—1st rates ... 360

2d.....350

3d.....300

For sea-going

ships.....3d.....540

4th.....420 to 285

5th.....255 to 245

Sea-going ships : 6th rate... 150 to 110

Sloops....110 to 65

Schooners,
cutters, &c. 60

Gun-brigs 50

The new method of rating the ships, as mentioned in page 106, occasioned the following variations in the list of the Navy, a very few ships excepted, viz. :

As rated under the old classification.		As now rated under the new classification.	
Rates.		Rates.	
1st.	110 gun-ships.	1st.	120 and 112 gun-ships.
...	100 - -	...	108, 106, and 104
2d.	98 - -	1st.	104
3d.	80 - -	2d.	86, 84, and 82
...	74 large. -	...	80
...	... middle. -	3d.	78 and 76
4th.	50 frigates. -	4th.	60 frigates.
...	... Two-deckers. -	...	58 two-deckers.
5th.	40 - -	...	Some as 4th rates of 60 guns, and some as 5th rates of 48 guns.
...	38 - -	5th.	46 guns.
...	36 - -	...	44 and 42
Large ship-sloops		Part of them as 6th rates of 28, 26, and 24 guns.	

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY
PLEASURES,—No. XIII.

(Continued from p. 214.)

PHILOSOPHY (says Hierocles, the eloquent commentator upon the works of Pythagoras,) is the purification and perfection of human nature; its purification, because it delivers from the temerity and the folly that proceed from matter, and because it disengages its affections from this mortal body;—and its perfection, because it makes it recover its original felicity by restoring it to the likeness of God.”

In the course of our former attempts to illustrate a few of those concurring sources which make up the sum of our literary pleasures, we have thrown a glance alike at the history and state of philosophy, and certain things connected with our *literary* history. A disposition to resume the contemplation of things connected with the former topic, was some time since intimated. But while the acknowledged votaries of divine philosophy, which Hierocles, in his attempts to illustrate the doctrines of the illustrious Samian sage, has justly pronounced an occupation of the mind, which, beyond all human pursuits, will purify and elevate the grovelling affections of human nature, we have at the same time endeavoured to diversify our desultory pictures with some occasional retrospects connected with literature and criticism. The same course may possibly still be allowed us; and if philosophy be indeed “the purification of human nature,” the diversified walks and recesses of literature may be also said to furnish its high and permanent felicities, and console it under the vicissitudes of its allotment.

And here, reviewing what may be termed the middle period of our national literature, the course of the Eighteenth century, we see that intellects of a very high order united to give a character and tone to its literature and its thinking, which has tended eminently to exalt us among the nations of Europe. For genius of a high rank and classification in all its departments and varieties then flourished, and carried the British name to very high celebrity. Some few spirits of the 17th century shone out with an eclipsing lustre; but it by no means follows that the generous tide of genius slumbered, or moved

in a turbid stream, during the Eighteenth, because some few master-intellects were engendered in the former period, to which the latter offered no parallel. A race of writers sprang up during the latter period, who have left for the instruction and delight of posterity a series of Essays connected with morals, the muses, and polite literature, of which we find scarcely an example in any other age or nation. We allude to those essays chiefly conducted by Addison, Johnson, Hawkesworth, Moore (author of the *Games-ter*), and Mackenzie, of which, without any comparative analysis, it may generally be said that their accurate views of society and mankind, their wit, and their multifarious learning, place them very high in the scale of comparative excellence. Poetry in all its varied schools, after all that hypercriticism has said, gained very high eminence in many or most of its different periods; and the stores of wisdom, of pathos, and of wit, in which the English language stands proudly eminent, may be said to be chiefly furnished by the Eighteenth century. In view of this the individual whose honest aim is a fair allotment in criticism, will sometimes view with impatience the manifested preference given both to the 17th and 19th centuries, and its consequent insinuated inferiority of the Eighteenth.

Of late it has become a fashionable topic in certain quarters to assert the superiority of the present period over that of the preceding century, in philosophy, morals, the belles lettres, poetry, and taste; and the multitude of periodical journals, *et hoc genus omne*, which profess to arbitrate the standard of public feeling in this last particular, if they are not mainly instrumental, have a wide share of influence in upholding such opinion. It must be admitted that, backed by the influence of genius and talent, the position thus powerfully enforced is likely to have its weight. But the periodical organs of literature of the present age are to a very great extent the vehicles of party. If, then, they obtain in British literature a feature altogether unprecedented,—if they have been acknowledged to give a leading tone to the thinking of the age, these insinuated or avowed opinions, enforced as they often are by the powerful fascinations of genius,

may be termed almost omnipotent in literature; since the extended circulation they obtain through the various ranks of a reading community, is altogether unprecedented in the annals of intellectual history. Circulated in every direction through the more courtly precincts of the Metropolis, they equally ramify through the detached and more secluded coteries of the country town and even the hamlet. It is natural to suppose that the sentiments they uphold and maintain, and the positions they favour, pass as genuine among a large proportion of well-educated individuals throughout the nation, who are by no means without their share of literary discernment, and are alike tenacious of the right of judging in matters of intellectual casuistry. Hence the influence which, from the *Edinburgh Review* downwards, the periodical press has in the dissemination of opinions, whether they combine the splendour of paradoxical novelty, or positions formerly considered heterodoxical to sound taste. One of these positions has frequently been, or appears to be, that we (or they) surpass in every particular the intellect and judgment of any period preceding our own; and the tone and breathing of a large portion of the periodical writers of our day evince a disposition of no equivocal kind to pluck the wreath from the brows of some of those who were heretofore thought most deserving of wearing it. Such impressions cannot but often strike the mind whilst reviewing the *Reviewers* of the present day. The *Edinburgh Review* has for many years sustained a proud distinction in the department of literature; and, *haud passim equis*, Blackwood's Magazine has of late taken among its compeers a prominent station in arbitrating the standard of taste, and directing the tone of thinking amongst those periodicals who at once solicit the sunshine of public favour, and affect to direct its operation. Of the *Edinburgh Review* a plain reader would say,—for, as Bolingbroke once premised, a reasonable being may judge of some of these matters without the aid of recondite learning, or the splendour of genius,—that when it enters the realms of literature and taste, it is above all its contemporaries, powerful. But all will see that their decisions in these matters are not to be taken as the invariable dogmas of truth;

the world has long since seen the evil effects of error gilded with the fascinations of eloquence; and if to the nobleman just mentioned, as well as to certain other spirits of more ancient times, the well-known aphorism, "*parum sapientia*," has sometimes been applied, the *satis eloquentia* will often fit the reviewers of the North, even if their wisdom sometimes be more questionable than they would have it appear. Imposing splendour of thought, and sometimes of style, is what our brethren of the North frequently affect: something great and novel in literature is with them a ruling ambition, which forms a prominent end in writing, spite of their constantly iterated text, "*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*;" and if they sometimes in this attain success, their genius may be said to merit it. But these endowments should not pass current at the expence of truth; and if writers sometimes, reckless of the latter, seek a refuge in the blandishments of the former, the common sense or honesty of their readers must be excused from a devotion not at all times quite practicable. We will cite an instance or two. The *Edinburgh Review*, No. 93 (art. Dryden), roundly asserted, a few months since, that throughout the polite æra of Roman literature, there were only two genuine poets of imagination, Catullus and Lucretius. Now this may do very well for novelty; but as Addison observed a long while ago, the writer who undertakes to publish to the world that the classical writers of antiquity were only shallow declaimers, should be told that he comes a great deal too late with his discovery,—that their lessons of wisdom and of genius are too firmly established,—so it may be here intimated that a novelty of this sort will not entirely go down now-a-days. In their laboured article on "*Milton*," about six months before, they make no scruple, in the face of all critical authority, of placing "*Paradise Regained*," if not on a direct equality, yet in a class of excellence not unworthy of "*Paradise Lost*." The vigour of thought and beauty of delineation which distinguishes the article in question (we speak as we would be always understood to do, when alluding to this publication, of its reference to poetry and literature, not to politics,) are justly admired; but it is quite impossible for a person in

his senses to acquiesce in any such *dictum*. In the two articles here enumerated there is a great deal of speculation tending to hypotheses to which few can entirely subscribe, penned with powerful effect, but too bold and too sweeping in its requisitions either to obtain the confidence, or satisfy perchance any scrupulous doubts of the reader.

Dating back some fourteen years (for, with the reader of any experience, it is curious to see that the same poignancy of satire and virulence of criticism have at least always given them the title of consistency,) we find a review of Boyd's Translation of St. Chrysostom and St. Gregory. With the confidence which usually characterizes them, they hesitate not to pronounce Boyd's "Select Passages" to be so far from an acquisition in English literature (a sentiment which persons not blessed with the same illuminations might be almost inclined to favour), that it must be rather thought an impertinence. The Review in question will strike any fair and temperate awarder of literary merit as amongst the number of those in which a rage for hypothesis outstrips a sense of candour. That the Fathers were destitute of genius and learning, nobody of yore suspected; but the whole tenor of the Review in question is at pains to prove that the most eminent of them abound in examples of the tumid and bombast in writing, and continually dazzles the imagination with false figures of rhetoric.—"For our parts we confess," say they, "instead of wondering with Mr. Boyd, that his massy favourites should be doomed to a temporary oblivion, we are only surprised that such affected declaimers should ever have enjoyed a better fate; or that even the gas of holiness with which they are inflated could ever have enabled its coarse and gaudy vehicles to soar so high into the upper regions of reputation.—South, we believe, has said, that 'in order to be pious, it is not necessary to be dull;' but even dullness itself is far more decorous than the puerile conceits, the flaunting metaphors, and all that false finery of rhetorical declamation in which these writers have tricked out their most solemn and important subjects." Now it is impossible, with the exercise of common candour, and with the work in question before

us, to speak in these terms of reprobation; as equally it is, whatever be their faults, to pronounce upon "the rigidity of Chrysostom, the stoic affectations of Clemens Alexandrinus, and the antithetical trifling of Gregory Nazianzen," in the same way as the author of this critique has done. It will probably be thought, moreover, that the sneering allusion which they have directed, in the course of their philippic upon the Fathers, towards a late enlightened Prelate, because in the discharge of his duty he has abundantly cited them in support of his thesis, is as little substantiated in justice. Bishop Tomline thought with reason that these early Christian luminaries possessed, many of them, judgment enough to enlighten him on the point he advocated; and upon the question of their eloquence, Mr. Boyd may be allowed to be not altogether without reason, when he adduces his book as a specimen in support of it.

The Fathers, it has long been agreed, blended their polemical learning with the oriental mythology, and mingled the imaginative doctrines of Plato with the more pure and sacred code of Christian ethics. But the visionary spirit of allegorizing some of the fundamental dogmas of our faith, which frequently prevailed in those times, did not, therefore, fasten on the dignitaries of the primitive Church the imputation of being superficial rhapsodists, or prosaic declaimers, until our Reviewers, in their wisdom, first proclaimed it to the world. But confidence of tone, in its declamatory assertions, is much the fashion in the literature of our day; and the writers of the periodical department of its order, especially, forgetting that sound, however virulently uttered, does not always superinduce sense, have too much legitimized its title to the charge which a "plain unvarnished" thinker might, sometimes, bring against them. Novelty in all its forms, even when at variance with all currently received opinions (preferred perhaps by some on account of that discrepancy),—splendid paradoxes made feasible by the ingenuity of genius, have been uttered from the mouth of oracular authorities, and have not by any means been wanting in their effective and influential operation.

Locke remarks, in one of his "Vindications" (for Locke was of that class of literary men who are peculiarly sen-

sitive of misrepresentation and aspersion), "I remember Chillingworth somewhere puts up this request to his adversary Knot,—Sir, I beseech you, when you write again, do us the favour to write nothing but syllogisms; for I find it still an extream trouble to find out the concealed propositions which connect the parts of your enthymeme. As now, for example, I profess to you I have done my best to find some cement which may tie the antecedent and this consequent together." Those who often write with powerful success, in the present day, if they are not sometimes better logicians, are certainly better rhetoricians than Knot,—their antecedent and consecutive of a sentence are correct, but their hypotheses and their doctrines, having reference to these Reviewers, when weighed by candour and strong sense, are not unfrequently as little convincing or satisfactory as the ambiguities of the opponent of Chillingworth.

Following on the same side with the Edinburgh Review, of avowed and habitual self-complacency (although in politics they are the antipodes to each other), Blackwood's Magazine, as it may be termed in point of talent a leading publication among its brethren, so is it fond of manifesting the same indifference, bordering on scorn, for some literary claimants of other times.—When Blackwood condescends to leave trifling—a staple in literature in which he is immoderately fond of indulging—he often rises to sense and energy. He contends for the peerless superiority of his own age in almost all points in which society can be viewed; and *that* national egotism for contemporaries, both men and things, which we all more or less feel, often whispers his forgiveness. But in these cases, the positions should be made out by reason and argument, which is not sometimes the case. Indeed, if it has been said that Blackwood, instead of the latter, has not unfrequently penned a tirade of immeasured virulence, enlivened with little of ingenuity or wit, the charge is not by any means destitute of some colour of support. To occasional strong sense and penetrating views, Blackwood endeavours, by a happy versatility of pen, to embody in his graphic delineations such an admixture of the imaginative and the gay, as with due allowance to the thinking of the times, shall sustain

an untiring interest. That in this attempt he has sometimes attained to high success, all will admit; but that he sometimes essentially fails, and in the irrelevancy of matter, and incredible flippancy of style with which he nauseates the reader, becomes tiresome, is equally plain. Tastes are various, but Blackwood must know that he is not upholding either taste or literature by indulging sometimes in delineations so nearly allied to coarseness and buffoonery, as abundantly to justify the imputations which have been made on this subject.

Novelty, in the imaginative realms of fiction—in weaving narratives and adventures, especially when attended with success, has always its numerous imitators; and the New Monthly, and several other publications of periodical fame, have emulated a talent so worthily exemplified in him, who, it should seem, opened to his contemporaries a vein whose ore, if not always genuine, at least has passed current. But it may be doubted if this new feature in periodical writing (for the coarse horse-laugh, the obstreperous merriment which endeavours to throw an interest, nauseating as it is, into "pages of inanity," are classical embellishments which have of late grown much into fashion,) is much auxiliary of that general taste and good sense which is, nevertheless, our boast.

It will, on all hands, be admitted, that the present age, viewed on the side of science and general intelligence, may extend the light of knowledge through a larger portion of her society. We have been said also to abound more in sterling genius; and the variety both of the learning and the talents of many of our Professors will not be disputed; but the taste may be complained of, which can tolerate and legitimize wit of a very questionable character, and every way opposed to that used by Melmoth, Burke, Johnson, or Junius. Though Junius has been termed, not with much injustice, politically an assassin of private character, as well as a scourge of public delinquency, we quote him because the genteel irony, the resistless pungency of satire, and the finished elegance of diction which characterize this author, (upon whom ingenuity has been exhausted in vain for the last half century) have no parallels in the present age.

In science, as well as in art, however, the course of literature in the last century witnessed the names of men whose genius, although prompted by spirits who had preceded them in discovery, evinced a master-growth. Just images in literature, sound and penetrating views of mankind,—views sought out from a profoundness and penetration that certainly yield to nothing in these more modern times, although ushered to the world with a less obtrusive tone,—were not the less conspicuous in upholding the genius of British literature and science. In their several departments, Brindley and Smeaton, Watt, Ferguson, and Hutton, on the side of science, all *original* speculators,—and on the other hand, Johnson and Goldsmith, as central suns amid a host of other names in the latter period of the last century,—may rank very high indeed in the scale of human attainments. And yet the entire works of the century (those at least destined to live in an after age) are before the public eye,—corruscations of genius, which, radiating from the authors of by-gone days, were apotheosized respectively, in their age, as intellects of the highest order. The first period of this century indubitably obtained, from all, this high suffrage, until the Edinburgh Reviewers, some eight or ten years back, were at most marvellous pains to prove that their claims were founded in fallacy. It was left for our innovating days to advocate principles tending to prejudice the opinion which had so long gone forth, that Swift, Addison, Bolingbroke, and Pope, stood on very high ground, alike as caustic satirists who had successfully probed the follies of mankind, or as Mentors whose lessons had elevated its manners and thinking. An age or two afterwards, a galaxy of giant intellects, as they may almost be termed, expressed their opinions on men, things, and books, in the celebrated *colerie* at the Mitre. Will their characters also, in the face of the works they have left us, be next impugned? There are few observers, perhaps, who would hesitate to acknowledge that the French are more just to the memory of their most shining æras of national genius, than the English. Their Boileaus and their Fenelons, their La Bruyeres and La Fontaines, the elder Crebillon, with many others not of the very first order, are names which are still mentioned

with enthusiasm and reverence; and while their Corneille, like Shakspeare with us, occupies the first place in their poetry, they hesitate not to do homage to genius, which they acknowledge at the same time to be of subordinate walk and attributes.

The mention here of Shakspeare, a star in our literature, which crowned the commencement of the seventeenth century with such laurels, might suggest to a plain reader a book which may be said to bring up the rear among the very latest of his critical encomiasts—Drake's "*Memorials*." English literature has, for some time past, been much indebted to Drake for his services. His various works prove him to be possessed at once of taste and research. He writes with taste, but of his judgment some might be inclined to doubt, in view of his last work, "*Memorials of Shakspeare*." We know that it has long become fashionable to cull sentiments of originality and pathos, especially from the works of the seventeenth century; and on the other hand, that Shakspeare's fame will, as is confidently predicted in certain quarters, increase, as the progress of the nineteenth century shall still develop the variety and depth of his genius,—a position of which we have not much doubt. Devoted as we are to the works of our great dramatist,—accustomed, from very childhood, to linger with delight upon the magic and fairy illusions of his creative pen, we need scarcely repel any charge of fastidiousness as it regards him. But who does not see, that at this time of day, a volume of eulogistic critiques, marshalled from the writings of a host of encomiasts, is a work somewhat supererogatory. Drake's former work ("*Shakspeare and his times*") would, one might naturally enough suppose, have given him opportunity of embodying almost every thing relative to his author, ungleamed by former critics; then why, a plain reader would be tempted to ask, usher in upon the general mart of literature a work of amplification, which can scarcely, from the nature of the materials, do more than go over the old ground of telling his countrymen already recognized truths?

Expletives of excessive praise, ingeniously multiplied, are apt to nauseate, however eminent their object. The million, and the well informed, it may

be said, alike delight to aberrate amidst the wilds and beautiful creations of Shakspeare's pen; this alone, were the commentaries of all his scholiasts annihilated, would attest his power. But Drake's Memorials, many of them, rise to a perfect idolatry. The book which he has industriously gleaned, alike from authors of judgment and writers who deserve little other title than rhapsodies, amounts indeed to a perfect apotheosis. If it be said that the matchless vigour of Shakspeare's genius justifies the collector, it may be asked, with reference to this work, are we told all this now for the first time? These critiques, isolated in the various authors from whom they are drawn, are recognized with a ready assent; but accumulated, they oppress with the nausea of repetition, and although we ever read with interest MEMORIALS of Shakspeare, provided a new position in criticism, or a new beauty of thought be elicited, yet it will be thought by many, that this, in common with the attempt of Mr. Hazlitt (who a few years back wrote a book on Shakspeare full of laudatory epithets, but almost empty of any thing else), if it *only* reiterates old things, is not altogether a safe one. If it be felt on the one hand by those who, by reading, wish to gather new ideas, that Hazlitt attempts to create an impression in favour of the *critic* (meaning himself), by running into excessive strains of encomium on the *poet*,—it will be recollected, however, on the other, that Shakspeare lived two centuries ago, and upwards, and that, great as he is on great occasions, it has become safe for writers to notice him in the full magnificence of encomiastic phraseology. It may possibly also be recollected, that he burst forth as a phenomenon, and that his age, however abounding in talent, could not exactly appreciate that mind which eclipsed all its compeers; the language, therefore, of the nineteenth century, has reference to the precocity of his genius, and might, it is possible, have been qualified with more limitation, had he lived in the earlier part, or the middle of the last century. Drake would probably plead precedent for his Memorials, in the example of the celebrated Schlegel, whose high encomiastic language, as applied to our great Bard, is not least in imparting interest and splendour to the pages of

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the work in question. But if Schlegel's character of Shakspeare, as cited by Drake, swells sometimes to hyperbole, it may be observed that Shakspeare is not *alone*, with him, the felicitous object of this sort of poetical idolatry. A portion of his peroration, extracted from the eloquent eulogium of Calderon, in his "Lectures on the Drama," may serve to prove that the great English Dramatist did not occupy a higher place in the language of his encomiast, than the illustrious poet of Spanish literature. "Calderon's poetry," says Schlegel, "whatever the subject may ostensibly be, is an unceasing hymn of joy on the splendours of creation. With delighted astonishment he celebrates the wonders of nature and of human art, as if he saw them for the first time in all the attraction of novelty. It is," adds the critic, "the first awakening of Adam, accompanied by an eloquence and justness of expression, which an intimate knowledge of nature, the highest cultivation of mind, and the most mature reflection, could alone produce. When he united the most opposite objects, the greatest and the smallest, the stars and the flowers, the sense of his metaphor always expresses the relation of his creatures to their common Creator." And again, "The poet abandons himself to the highest flights of fancy, and his representations seem almost too ethereal for earth." And yet, he it remarked, another distinguished foreign critic has spoken of Calderon under very considerable limitation of this universality of praise.

Sufficient, perhaps, has at various times been said of the difficulty which foreigners, even the most intelligent, feel in appreciating rightly the genius of Shakspeare. The old errors, and the illiberal criticism of Voltaire on this subject, were long ago sufficiently refuted by the elegant Mrs. Montague; but yet the scholar, who is in a certain degree a citizen of the world, will yet so far entertain a deference to the opinions of other intelligent nations, as to imagine it possible that *other opinions*, although somewhat differing from our own, may not be always altogether the effect of prejudice and blindness. In this idea, the general sentiments scattered up and down in La Harpe's "Cours de Littérature" (which indeed we do not expect to be assimilated on

this point, either to English or German critiques), may be gathered, generally, from the following passage: "Quand Shakspeare a bien fait il a suivi les fondemens de toutes les regles, et s'il eût connue celle d'Aristote comme notre Corneille, s'il eût suivi l'exemple des Grecs comme notre Racine, je ne suis pas sûr qu'il les eût égalés (car cela dépend du plus ou du moins de génie), mais je suis sûr qu'il aurait fait des meilleures pièces."

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

Mr. URBAN,

Riccall Vicarage,
Jan. 29.

HEREWITH I send you an exact transcript of the fly-leaves at the end of a small quarto bible in my possession, printed by Henry Hills in London, 1660. The book has clearly been in the possession of Lady Frances Hyde, the youngest daughter of the great Lord Clarendon. She was born in 1658, at Brabant, and married in 1675 to Thomas Keightley, esq. of Hertingsfordbury, Herts, which estate he soon sold, and removed to Ireland. By him she had a large family, who mostly died young. She was separated from her husband for 27 years, and was left his widow in 1718-19. Her daughter was married to Lucius O'Brien, esq. of Carrofin, in the county of Clare, and became his widow in 1717. Mrs. K. appears to have been, like her sister the Duchess of York, a devout Roman Catholic. Probably these mementoes of Mrs. Keightley's family, may be worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

F. K.

My brother James was drowned betwene Scotland and england May y^e 7th, 1682. Lady Ossery died January y^e 25th 1684-5. Lady Rochester died aprille y^e 12, 1687. the Queens died december y^e 28th, 1694. Lady Clarendon died July y^e 17th, 1700. Lord Jesus have mercy on their souls.

My deare niece Mrs. Catherine Hyde dyed March y^e 15th, 1707-8. Lord Jesus receive her soule.

Lady Conway dyed january y^e 25th, 1708-9. Lord Jesus receive her soul.

My deare brother Clarendon dyed 8^{ber} y^e 31st, 1709, he was 71 y^e June before he dyed, and Mrs. Ann Hyde daughter to my Lord Hyde dyed the same day. Lord Jesus receive their souls.

My deare friend Mrs. Hutchens dyed jan. y^e 11, 1709-10, at 3 a cloek in the after noone. Lord Jesus receive her spirit.

The next day, jan. y^e 18th, 1710, Mr. Colson's house took fire in my chamber, and I and all the family in danger of being

burnt in our beds: God of his infinite mercy make me thankfull as I ought for so great a preservation, and grant I may never forget it.

(The above comprises the second page of the first end paper.)

I was married July the 9th, 1675, on a friday.

My daughter Catherine was borne 8^{ber} y^e 29th, 1676, on a sunday at hartingsfordbury.

James was borne feb. y^e 1st, 1677-8, on friday, London.

William was borne in Ierland, at Corneveigh, March y^e 15th, 1678-9, on saturday.

My 2 sons, Edward and Thomas, were borne at corneveigh, March y^e 11th, 1679-80, on thursday.

ffrank was borne at corneveigh, 8^{ber} the 25th, 1681, on wednesday.

My 2 sons, Christopher and francis, were borne at Mallow, 9^{ber} the 10th, 1682, on thursday.

My daughter Lawrence was born at Killbrew, January y^e 12th, 1684-5; she lived but to be baptised.

James died may the 18th, 1681, aged 3 years and 3^m.

Willy died may y^e 15th, 1679, 2 mounths old.

Ned and Tom died at a weeks old, 1679-80. They lie all 4 together in the old ruined church by youghall parke in Munster, Ierland.

Kitt died july y^e 15th, 1683, and is buried at Mallow.

my son francis, y^e Last of all my boys, died March y^e 14, 1687-8, and is buried in new church by St. Jame's, London.

My daughter Lawrence died as soon as borne.

(This comprises the first page of the second end leaf.)

My daughter obrien was brought to bed aprill the 7th, 1705, of a son; it was Easter even; on Easter day he was baptized, my Brother Rochester and St Donah obrien godfathers. Mrs. Hamilton Godmother, and he is named Edward.

My Daughter was brought to bed of a son feb. y^e 23d 1707-8, at her house at Carratin, his name is Thomas.

March the 22nd, 1709-10, on a wednesday, my daughter was brought to bed of a daughter at her house at Carrofin in the county of Clare, she was named Lucy after Mr. O. B. mother. The poor deare Baby died Aprille y^e 5th, 1710, of convulsion fits.

July the 15th, 1711, my daughter was delivered of a girle, Lady Dalkeith Godmother, her name Ann.

May y^e 5th, 1711, poor Mrs. Colson died. Lord Jesus have mercy on her soul, may she rest in peace.

Mr. Lucius O'Brien, my daughters hus-

band, died at Paris, *janu. y^e 17th, new stile, 1717, God forgive him his sins.*

(This comprises the second page of the second end leaf.)

Mrs. Henrietta Hyde, eldest daughter to my Lord Hyde, died of the small pox, *July y^e 3d 1710.*

It pleased God to take to himself my deare Brother, may the 2nd, 1711, on a Wednesday. Lord Jesus have mercy on his soull; he was the march before he died 70 years old.

The Princes Maria Louisa Stuart, youngest daughter to King James, departed this life Aprill the 28th, new stile, 1712. Lord Jesu receive her soul and reward her sufferings in thy heavenly kingdom.

My deare nephew Cornebury dyed feb. *y^e 18th, 1712-13. God Almighty rest his soul.*

Queen Ann dyed August *y^e 1st, 1714. God give her rest.*

My deare Nephew the Earle of Clarendon dyed the 31st of March, 1723: it was passion sunday; by thy blessed passion sweet Jesu I beseech thee to looke on the sincerity of his hart and his great charity. Lay not his follis to his charge, but have mercy on his poore soul.

(This comprises the first page of the third end leaf.)

Mr. Kei. went for england and left me att Mallow, *x^{ber} y^e 17th, 1682.*

I went to Dublin for the first time may the 19th, 1684. Mr. Keight came out of England to Dublin, July 14th, 1684.

I got a fright on the 10th of March, 1679-80, and fell in labour next day: since which time, *8^{ber} y^e 8th, 1725, my daughter Obrien came to London, I had the comfort of seeing her after an absence of 20 years.*

I was born the 2nd of June, new stile, *y^e is may y^e 23d, 1658, at Breda in brabant. janu. the 19th, 1712-13, I saw Mr. Keightley at somerset house, after 27 years absence.*

(This comprises the second page of the third end leaf.)

9^{ber} y^e 28th, 1710, my Lady Hyde was brought to bed of a son. God send him life and health; tis L^d. Cl. birth day also.

It pleased Almighty God to take Mr. Keightley out of this world *janu. y^e 19th, 1718-19; O God lay not his follis to his charge.*

It pleased Almighty God to take to himself my deare Grand child Ann O'Brien; she dyed Aprill *y^e 16th, 1719, at eleven a clock before noone; she would have bin 8 years old if she had lived to the 15th of July.*

March the 30th 1722, my good friend Mr. Charles Lealy departed this life at his owne house at Glas Lough in the county of Armagh, Ierland. Oh God of mercy forgive

his sine, oh lay not invincible ignorance to his charge.

(This comprises the first page of the fourth end leaf.)

The Dutches of Yorks my onely sister, dyed the last of march, 1671, in the 34th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

July the 30th, 1722, poor Lady Clifton dyed in child bed of a daughter. Lord Jesu have mercy on her soul. She was the youngest and last of L^d. Clarendon's children.

(This comprises the second page of the fourth end leaf.)

My ffather dyed at Rouen on *y^e 9th of 10^{ber} 1674. O Lord have mercy on him, my mother dyed August y^e 9th 16....*

(The two above mementoes are written on a blank page, between the Revelations and Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms.)

Mr. URBAN,

AS accuracy is of the highest importance in Topographical works, I shall make no apology for intruding on your notice the following corrections of mistakes in Miller's History of Doncaster.

P. 321. He says he knows of no register at Thriberg earlier than 1787; whereas, having had myself reason to refer to them, I find they go as far back as 1599.

P. 321. He gives the following inscription as being on the south side of the chancel in the church at Thriberg.

Here lies the body of Sir Samuel Reresby, Bart., who was governor of York in the year 1688. He died the 16th of August, 1748, æt. 69.

The errors are these; his own name was Sir Leonard, not Samuel. 2dly. He never was governor of York, as is obvious from the inscription itself, or he would have been in that situation at *nine years of age*, which he himself observes in a note. The Topographer, vol. III. p. 294, might have served to correct the mistake, where it stands as follows:

"Here lies the body of Sir Leonard Reresby, Bart., youngest son of Sir John Reresby, Bart., who was governor," &c.

In page 320 is as follows:

"Sir William Reresby, son and heir of Sir John, sold the estate to John Saville of Medley, esq., who was in possession of it in 1705, but shortly afterwards reduced to a low condition."

Does it not appear from the wording of this sentence, that it was John

Saville, not Sir William Reresby, that was reduced, *although the contrary was the case?* In fact, the information is taken from Wotton's Baronetage of 1727, vol. i. p. 507, where, however, the last sentence runs thus; "and is now reduced to a low condition," which obviously changes the meaning.

This Sir William Reresby was a profligate spendthrift. Le Neve, in his MS. Baronetage in the Herald's College, says, he was a tåpster in the King's Bench, and tried and imprisoned for cheating in 1711. If any of your readers can give further information on the subject, I should feel obliged to them. He was not the only Baronet who disgraced the title at this period; Sir Charles Burton was tried at the old Bailey, September, 1722, for stealing a seal; pleaded poverty, but was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment and a private whipping.

Sir Leonard Reresby (whose connection with the family Miller speaks of, but which the tomb abovementioned, if rightly described, would have told him,) left at his death in 1748, 5000*l.* to the Foundling Hospital; thus he seems to have revived the fortunes of his family. W. J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your pages, (though in the present instance it is not for me to calculate their reflection or refraction,) to make a few observations on a regulation which has lately taken place at Cambridge, with regard to the admission of candidates for the Classical Tripos. Persons entitled to noblemen's degrees are now considered competent to offer themselves as candidates for this tripos, *without having previously obtained a mathematical honor*, and these persons only. This is the regulation referred to. Now, I ask, what display of judgment do we see here? It is concession forsooth. Is it granted as a sort of exchange for compelling those persons to undergo a public examination? Or is it a half-measure, agreed to at the suggestion of some friend to the *frenum priuslinum*, who, thinking mathematics as in some degree favourable to liberalism, advised this inroad to the system, looking forward to see in time the classical tripos thrown open to all, to the gradual ex-

tirpation of sentiments opposed to his own. That persons, entitled to noblemen's degrees, should not have been required or even allowed to be candidates for honors, appears to me* to be emblematic of much greater judgment, than that those persons only of the *rum imperiti mathematicarum* should be thought fit to rank themselves in that tripos, where a mathematical honor alone had been allowed an introduction. BETH.

Mr. URBAN,

A SINGULAR inconsistency exists in the pedigrees of the famous Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, which your genealogical readers might perhaps be able to reconcile.

In a pedigree in the Herald's College in a Visitation of Warwickshire, 1684, marked K. 27, and which is copied in the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum, No. 5822, p. 40, Matthew Wren Bishop of Ely is said to marry Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Cutler of Ipswich: His third son, Charles, marries Dorothy, daughter of — Euston, a divine, and the pedigree is attested by William Wren the fourth son, who ought, we suppose, to have known the maiden name of his own mother. In the Stemmata Chicheleiana, No. 209, on the contrary, the Bishop of Ely is said to marry Elizabeth daughter of George Beaumont, and through this Elizabeth Beaumont do the descendants of the Bishop claim founders kin, and especially the gentleman who supplied the pedigree, William Rugge, himself a fellow of All Souls.*

To make the alliances even more contradictory, by the arms on the tomb-stone in Broxbourn Church, of Dorothy the wife of Charles Wren abovementioned, (which are Az. semée with fleur de lys Or, a lion ramp. of the second,) *this Dorothy herself seems to have been a Beaumont*; and yet Mr. Rugge could not claim founders-kin through her, as he was descended through her husband's sister Susan Wren, who married Sir Robert Wright, and whose grandson he was.

I need only add, that Anne, the only daughter of Charles Wren, also quarters the Beaumont arms in her monument in Broxbourn church. She married George Monson, the ancestor of the Lords Monson. W. J. M.

* *Homine imperito nunquam quidquam iniustus;*
Qui nisi quod ipse facit, nihil rectum putat.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent. By Thomas Allen. 4 vols. 8vo. Plates.

LONDON, in a state of nature, was a beautiful oasis in a wilderness. To come to particulars,—it was approached through fens and woods on the Essex and Kentish shores. Southwark and St. George's fields formed at high water a glorious lake (*Llyn* a lake, and *Din* a town, being the most probable etymon); and on the Middlesex side, the two fine knolls, one of the Tower to Ludgate, and the other of Fleet-street to Charing Cross, made a crescent of rich elevated banks: an enlarged Richmond and Twickenham. A beautiful rivulet running between woods (for so the scenic character of Battlebridge, by Bagnigge Wells, as the place of action between the Romans and Boadicea, is described by Tacitus) separated the two knolls, under the more recent name of the Fleet river. At the Tower, on the east, was the Wapping marsh, and beyond Westminster, Millbank, another marsh. On the south was the river; on the north was meadow in gentle elevations, extending in the arc of a circle from the Tower to Clerkenwell, Coldbath-fields, &c. up to Highgate and Hampstead; and at Finsbury was another marsh, from whence issued a brook afterwards called *Walbrook*, which fell into the Thames at Dowgate. Parallel with Holborn (Old bourn) was a petty stream, which fell into the Fleet rivulet, at the hollow between Holborn-hill and Snow-hill. In short we have a river running in a semicircle, between marshes on one side (Southwark), and fine undulating grassy banks on the other, which banks were bounded by woods and hills, viz. the forest of Middlesex, High-gate, Hampstead, &c. The general form was a crescent, the convex side being the banks from the Tower to Westminster bridge, the concave side the river.

Every body knows how much the height of the Tarpeian rock at Rome has been diminished by the accumulation of *rudera* at the base; and a similar artificial surface exists at London. It is raised from nine to sixteen feet above the floor of the Roman city (i. 29),

and so much lower therefore were the ancient banks.

Our author observes (p. 2) that the vale of London was certainly one of the most extensive in the British dominions, taking it from Brentwood (in Essex) to Windsor one way, and from Hampstead to Surrey Hills on the other. That London was a British *city*, in any assimilation to the modern sense, we do not believe, for the Britons had no such cities. They formed huts on the banks of rivers for depasturing their cattle; but collections of buildings, with connecting roads, were devoted to high lands, although as at Lincoln, Grimspond, &c. where these elevations were wanting, the fortress was placed on an island or peninsula amidst marshes. Indeed we are inclined to think that ideas of protection, as well as habitation, were connected with all the British villages, which have the appearance of banks, streets, and ditches. That there might have been such constructions at London, is evident from the terms *Lothbury*, *Finsbury*, &c. terms not applied, we think, by the Anglo-Saxons, to places which were not, or had not been fortified in some way or other, or accompanied with fortifications. But as to Celtic remains, illustrative of the pure British London, we have no knowledge further than the passage of the Watling-street by or through it, and the exhumation of buffaloes' heads (buffalo being the *urus* of Cæsar) upon the site of St. Martin's in the Fields (i. 25). Celtic remains may however have been destroyed upon the subsequent occupation centuries ago; and as to History, every thing is uncertain. Our author says (i. 2),

“Cæsar, in his Commentaries, denominates it the chief city of the Trinobantes, which is easily converted to Tre-yu-y-bant*, describing the exact situation of the British town in the valley. Others have translated the expression made use of by Cæsar, *civitas Trinobantum*, as the city of the Trinobantes; while some have argued, that these words are used rather in the sense of ‘state’ or ‘dominion’ of the Trinobantes, and of this opinion are Bishop Stillingfleet, and a later historian Maitland.”

* Unde Troynovant.

We are inclined to agree with the latter interpretation, from the following passage of Cicero, in which *civitas* and *urbs* are expressly and minutely discriminated:

"Tum res ad communem utilitatem, quas publicas appellamus, tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea *civitates* nominatæ sunt, tum *domicilia conjuncta*, quas *urbes* dicimus, invento divino et humano jure, mœnibus sepeperunt" (*Pro Pub. Sextio*.)

Verulam, the capital of Cassivelaun, has decided traces of a Celtic fortress, being of an irregular form, and defended on the south side by a double and even a treble vallum; but as to any similar characteristics at London, there is no evidence whatever (an *urbs* being distinguished from a *civitas* by conjoined dwellings); in short, the only testimony is that of *civitas*, which certainly is not synonymous with *oppidum* or *urbs*, in a sense at least adequate to the exclusive appropriation here assumed. The favourite sites of Celtic towns on the banks of rivers and the sea, were, like Southampton, &c. *linguæ* projecting from the main land, i. e. promontories or peninsulæ, wholly or nearly insulated at high water. London is not such a situation. When, too, Norden applied the *firmissima civitas* of Cæsar to that city, he totally perverted the meaning of the original, which says, "*Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum civitas*," (Bell. Gall. L. v. c. 20), i. e. *state*, and plainly shows that *civitas* was not here used in the sense of *town*. At the same time, we are not disposed to deny the possible existence of one of Strabo's British substitutes of towns, a place full of huts and cattle stalls, protected by an *abbatis* of trees, because Cæsar says, that such a place the Britons called an *oppidum*, and Ammianus Marcellinus adds, "*Lundonium vetus opidum*" (*sic*) (L. xxvii. Hist. Aug. ii. 462. ed. Sylburg); and again, Theodosius,—"ab Augusta profectus, quam *veteres* appellavere *Lundinium*" (id. L. xxviii. p. 472). The term *vetus* and *veteres*, does therefore imply something ancient, while at the same time the defect of Celtic remains, even in History, shows that something by no means to have had a grandeur of British character, equal to many other places in the kingdom, e. g. Abury, Stonehenge, &c. &c. in abundance.

When London became Augusta in the Roman æra, it was rendered con-

spicuously splendid, so far as regarded the interval between the Tower and Black Friars. And it is remarkable evidence of the force of tradition (too much despised), that this part goes by the name of "*the city*" to this day, thus, plainly marking out subsequent additions. A wall was, ultimately at least, raised from the Tower to the Minories, from thence to Aldgate, from Aldgate to Bishopsgate, from Bishopsgate to Moorgate, from Moorgate to Cripplegate, from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, from Aldersgate to Ludgate, from Ludgate to Black Friars, according to Mr. Allen's plan, though we are inclined to think that all these gates did not exist in the primary station. With the plans of Roman stations, the diagonal streets represented by Mr. Allen, do not harmonize; and it only appears, that (*even in Mr. Allen's plan*) the *Via Prætoria* commenced at the St. Paul's end of Cheapside. To the other appropriations we object.

Mr. Allen's plans are also at variance with those of Sir Christopher Wren, who formed his observations upon appearances presented to him after the Fire of London. He says (and he every where errs on archæological subjects),

"The north boundary of the Roman colony or city ran along a causeway (now Cheapside), skirted by a great fen or morass; that it extended in breadth from the same causeway to the river Thames, and in length from Tower-hill to Ludgate; that the Pretorian camp was situated on the west side; and that the Pretorian way, and principal middle street, was the present Watling-street." i. 20.

With this statement we again cannot coincide. It is evident, from the recent remains of London-wall, and the Hounds-ditch towers, that the City was far more extensive; and that, according to Sir Christopher's plan, the chief buildings must have been out of the protection of the walls, an hypothesis which is difficultly admissible. We shall therefore enumerate, first, the sites of the tessellated pavements found.

(1) Bow-church, remains too of a temple; (2) Camomile-street, Bishopsgate; (3) St. Mary Woolnoth Church, Lombard-street; (4) the end of Lombard-street, near the Mansion House; (5) near Sherbourn-lane; (6) Birchinn-lane; (7) Crutched-friars; (8) Leaden-

hall-street; (9) near London-stone; (10) Lothbury. These pavements show that the chief spots of Roman occupation lay, with scarcely an exception, within the known walls; and that in fact the mass of villas occupied the spot between London-stone and Moor-fields on one side, and Bow-church and the end of Leadenhall-street on the other, the favourite sites being about Cornhill and Lombard-street. There are other reasons for presuming that Cheapside formed the *via pretoria*, or long street of the station; and that the Groma was near the Poultry and Cornhill; from the number of straight lanes or streets (the intervals of which formed the *strigæ*, or places for tents or houses,) on both sides of Cheapside, and that the Prætorium was on or about the Mansion-house, from the crowd of magnificent buildings adjacent, which buildings, according to the usual rules, should appertain to the *Legati* and other chief officers. Mark-lane, *olim* Mart-lane, is said (i. 23) to have been the chief place of traffic, though Sir Christopher places the Forum (wrongly we think) at London-stone. (i. 34.) An *Ustrinum* was at Spitalfields (i. 19), and there were cemeteries in the suburbs. It is remarkable that St. Paul's and Bow-church seem to have been the original sites of temples, and that considerable Roman relics were excavated in the foundations of the churches of Bishopsgate and St. Mary Woolnoth, as if the sites had been originally of religious appropriation.

We by no means give our presumptions as unexceptionable, though we go so far as to deem Sir Christopher's hypotheses to be utterly untenable. Our reasons are these. All Roman stations and towns were in the interior cruciform; and the long way up the middle, equidistant or nearly so from the valla, was the *via prætoria*; towards the upper end was the prætorium, and before it was a cross street, called the *via principalis*. Now, according to these rules, taken from Hyginus, &c. no street but Cheapside could have been the *via prætoria*.

In short, we know that the walls, as comprising the interior, are proved by remains to have been correctly delineated, setting aside recesses, projections, and deviations from straight lines, which imply subsequent enlargements. We are satisfied also that no street can

give a clearer idea of the main road of a Roman camp, viz. the *via prætoria*, than Cheapside, nor of the *strigæ*, or divisions for tents and buildings, with ways between them, than, on one side, Foster-lane, Gutter-lane, Wood-street, and Ironmonger-lane; nor, on the opposite side, the Old Change, Bread-street, Friday-street, and perhaps others on both sides, which we have forgotten. We are sure, from the plans in Hyginus, that the prætorium and its adjuncts might have occupied nearly the whole of the Poultry and Cornhill, with their wings, and that the accumulation of remains about that spot support such an hypothesis. We are certain too that Gracechurch-street and Bishopsgate-street answer to the *via quintana*, and the site of Leadenhall Market to the *quæstorium*. We are also sure that no walls occur on the river side, because such a protection was deemed unnecessary,* where water formed a boundary.

It is to be remembered that the circumference of the walls being precisely determined, there only remains to be disposed of, the interior compartments. The *via prætoria* was always, or nearly so, in the centre of the long diameter of the cross; and whoever takes Aldersgate on the north, and the river on the south, will find that there is no equidistant line up the centre but Cheapside; he will also recollect that, as was customary, the great Roman remains were discovered in a crowd about the Bank, Mansion-house, and Birch-in-lane, i. e. where they ought, according to rule, to be expected, viz. about the Prætorium. The ground also accords to the usual sites of stations. Such, to determine by known plans and customs, we conceive was primarily the Roman station of Augusta, the Romanized London. All the diagonal streets which commence at the Poultry, and continue to ramify from Cornhill, at the upper end of the presumed *via prætoria*, and of Newgate-street and St. Paul's Churchyard, at the lower end of Cheapside, we know to be anomalous to Roman plans, therefore subsequent alterations. Of this also we are certain, that whoever will compare Cheapside, with its straight side streets, to the *via prætoria*, and its adjuncts, in Hyginus (see En-

* See Fosbrooke's Gloucester, p. 129; and Virgil's fortified camp of *Æneæ*.

cyclop. of Antiq. ii. 500), will find an exact conformity remaining to this very day; nor does a single diagonal street from the Newgate end* to the Poultry, un-romanize the ancient plan. Lothbury and Cateaton-street on one side, and Watling-street and Budge-row on the other, are collateral ways, precisely accordant with the plans in Hyginus. All from the upper end of Leadenhall-street to Aldgate, on the east, from the bottom of Cheapside to Fleet-market on the west, and the deviations from the right line of the streets on the north of Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, we believe to have been no parts of primary Augusta, though they might have been included as enlargements, within the subsequent walls of Constantine's æra.

We now come to the Roman roads in the plan of Mr. Allen's authorities, which are palpably *most* incorrect. We are so bold as to affirm, that no Roman town whatever had roads running in such directions as the pretended ways, called the Vicinal Ways, going from London-stone to Aldgate and Bishops-gate, and the pretended prætorian way, now Holborn. Add to this, that Watling-street is made to proceed north and south, instead of south-east and north-west, as it now does. We are not, however, going to reject the just pretensions of this ancient street (of which hereafter), though we deny that it ever was the *via prætoriana*. At Lanchester (*Glannibanta*) and other stations, the Watling-street, like all public thoroughfares (where rule was regarded), only *skirted* the camp or station for the convenience of traffic and business, on purpose that the *via prætoriana* and other interior military ways might not be subject to incumbrance; and indeed the very term Watling-street proves it not to have been the *via prætoriana*, but the old British highway, a *via patriæ*, not a *via militaris*.

We will now from Antoninus's Itinerary state the Roman roads, which either ran through London, or started from it. In the second *iter* from beyond the Wall to Richborough, the road proceeds to Verulam and London, and thence again into Kent. The third and fourth *iters* from London to

Dover and Limme (the Kent road) by Rochester. The fifth *iter* goes by Stratford-le-Bow and through Chelmsford to Carlisle; and here Horsley observes, "The two main branches or grand ways that issue out of London, tending northwards are Watling-street and the Military Way," by which he means the common circumstance of British trackways (*viæ patriæ*) and Roman roads (*viæ militares*) running parallel with each other. The sixth *iter* from London to Lincoln proceeds to Verulam. The seventh *iter* from London to Chichester goes to *Pontes*, whether Staines or Old Windsor, or other place in that line of road. The eighth *iter* from London to York went by Verulam. The ninth *iter* from London to Norwich went *viâ* Chelmsford. These are all the *iters* which mention London as the stage in the journeys; and what do they prove? only that four Roman roads (and no more) issued from London; viz. (1) the Kent-road; (2) the North road, which branched off into other roads at Verulam; (3) the South road, which went by *Pontes*, as before; and (4) the Eastern road, which branched off at Chelmsford. The great Western road does not run nearer London than Sheen, Silchester being the terminating point; and the way from London to that place, Silchester, was by the Southern road, viz. London to *Pontes* M. P. xxii. and hence to Silchester (Calleva) xxii. Now Roman camps and stations had by rule four main roads issuing from as many gates, answerable to the points of the compass; in short, according to Antonine's Itinerary, there appear to have been only roads,—to Verulam (a branching off stage), and by that way to all the north,—to Rochester, the Kent road,—to *Pontes*, the South and Western road,—and to *Cæsaromagus* (if Chelmsford), the eastern road.

As to the British *viæ patriæ*, no one of the four great ways* had, according to ancient authorities (Higden, int. xv. Script. 196; Lel. Collect. iii. 370, &c.) any direct connection with London, except the Watling-street; and as to the presumed error, noticed by Maitland (Lond. i. 14, ed. Entick), of Higden's affirmation, that it passed by Southwark to the west of Westminster, though the river never flows to the

* Paternoster-row is the most ancient continuation of Cheapside, being the straight line.

* There were ridgeways and portways innumerable, exclusive of these.

west of Westminster AT OR NEAR London; yet we are certain that the present street from St. Paul's towards the Tower, called Watling-street, does run S.E. from the Cathedral (which stands of course east and west), in the general direction of the Watling-street as mentioned by Higden, (*viz. ab euro austro in zephyrum septentrionalem*), from S.E. to N.W. Moreover, the street leads direct to London-stone. This stone, which is justly presumed to have been a Roman milliare, is, in our opinion, junior to the Watling-street, and was made a point or *groma*, from whence the Romans struck out new roads. If, however, the Watling-street commenced at Dover, it must have passed the Thames from Southwark (it has been supposed at Dowgate), to reach the northern bank: but certain it is, according to Bowen's map, that a straight line running S.E. to N.W. crosses the Thames obliquely from between Rotherhithe and Southwark direct to the Tower, the *arx palatina* of the Roman æra, and the very probable site of a Celtic fortress. If the Watling-street crossed here, and formerly included Cannon-street, Tower-street, &c. in the line from the Tower to the present Watling-street, then the S.E. and N.W. direction is faithfully preserved.

We know that the modern accounts of these British highways are very controvertible, and we pay great regard to our *ancient* writers on the subject, because, in the middle age, these roads were in common use. The Watling-street, upon leaving London, ought, according to the straight line S.E. to N.W. to pass through Fancras, Hampstead, Stanmore, and Watford, to Verulam; but Higden says, that it went "*ad occidentem Westmonasterii*, in-deque processit juxta S. Albanum;" i. e. "to the west of Westminster, and thence to St. Alban's;" but no road west of Westminster would ever reach St. Alban's. Now certain it is, that Coway Stakes do lie south-west by west of Westminster, and that Cæsar did pursue Casivelaun in that direction to Verulam. The British trackways did not adhere to the straight line; and though we will not presume to determine the actual direction of the Watling-street, we are sure that the words "*ad occidentem Westmonasterii*," do not imply immediate contiguity to that

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city; and that the fact quoted from Cæsar does afford a vindication of Higden, hitherto unnoticed, although he may misnomer the Coway Stakes road, that is, have confounded the Watling-street with some other British trackway. It is, too, to be recollected, that the term Watling-street is an Anglo-Saxon denomination.

In making these statements, we must be understood as showing the perplexities of the subject, not determining any doubtful questions. We are only of decided opinion, that nearly the whole of the high roads issuing from London were of Roman, not British origin.

We shall end this long notice concerning the first and second London, by observing that double heads were not peculiar designations of Janus, and that the pretended Janus's head (in i. 36) is a Jupiter Ammon with the ram's horn, in union with a Juno with the mitre. We must, however, particularly congratulate Mr. Allen,* upon his having, in our judgment, made out a clear case of Coway Stakes having been the actual spot where Cæsar crossed the Thames. In our opinion, nothing short of manifest impossibility ought to be admitted in invalidation of the antiquity of places where history is attested by ancient remains. The idea of the Stakes having been part of an old wear, is hypercritical.

(To be continued.)

Lawson's *Life of Abp. Laud*.

(Continued from p. 244.)

MR. HALLAM (in his *Constitutional History*,) having, in the opinion of Mr. D'Israeli and our author, leaned too much to the Commonwealth side, the former has in his "*Commentaries*" vindicated the Royalists, and our author has shown up the Calvinists and Puritans, in all the horrors of their pernicious doctrines, because he deemed it seasonable in the present day, on account of the following result, namely, the natural lapse into Socinianism of such monstrous perversions of Christianity:

"While the Archbishop was thus watching sedulously against the prevalence of the

* In differing from the book, we are to be understood, as differing from his authorities, not himself, for he merits high praise.

Romish superstition, he was no less mindful of the ravages of sectarianism. The impieties of Socinianism had begun to extend universally among the Puritans, as they did rapidly among their descendants in the succeeding century; and indeed it could hardly fail to be otherwise, for Calvinism, which is in reality religious necessity, if carried to the extreme, is apt, as in the well-known case of Dr. Priestley, to land its votaries eventually in the principles of pure Deism. And yet it is not easy to see how a man can be what is termed a *moderate Calvinist*, which is a mode of phraseology current among our modern evangelicals; in other words, a moderate Calvinist is one, who believes in predestination, and who does not believe in it; for the phrase literally signifies this absurd contradiction. A man must either admit Calvinism to the full extent, there being no middle course, or he must reject it altogether: for to say, that there is redemption for all men who hear the gospel, if they repent and believe, and also to say, that, nevertheless, none but the elect will be saved, is an absurd contradiction." ii. 274.

If such is to be the termination of certain bubbles of the day, we ask those who have loaded us with abuse and insult for scouting them, which is most likely to be right in the end? In doctrinal points, we have advanced nothing but upon high authority. If referred to the Bible, we have not taken the sense by insulated texts, or neglect of their meaning and application at the time when they were written. Of Bible-proud people, Mr. Irving* exposes the assurance in no very flattering terms:

"Come," (he says,) "my Bible-proud brother, let me tell thee a secret into thine own ear, as if it were heard only by thyself; because thou settest no store by the constantly received opinion of Christ's Church, I dread thou art an ignorant novice, or a self-conceited bigot; and that, if thou take not heed, Satan will make thee an incorrigible heretic."

In estimating the consequences of doctrines, we have been guided by History, and declined innovation upon questions of principle. The doctrine before us now is Calvinism and Puritanism, and that doctrine is substantially this:—"All men are predestinated before birth, to salvation or damnation, and if the former make dangerous lapses, the grace of God will interfere to prevent their final damnation, provided that they do not go to concerts or balls, which is the Calvinistic sin against the Holy Ghost. As to the condemned

predestinates, it is useless to make any efforts to reform them, because they cannot be saved."

Such is the doctrine of a recent Calvinistic work, (which we forbear to name,) and it is from the propagation of such doctrine among the lower orders, that wretches, who are brought before the magistrates for the most heinous offences, allege that they are still under grace, and are persecuted for righteousness' sake, by those who go to wicked stage plays.*

Whenever party runs high, reason is invalid, because mankind fall into classes, passions are roused, interests are conflicting, and triumph, not edification, is desired. There never was a period when the common sense of this once common-sense nation was less. All the wisdom that the great writers on the history of man and the philosophy of human action have left us, is utterly neglected; and states of arduous circumstances are created, which nothing but force can overcome, because the incurable insanity of fanaticism has taken deep root. For our parts we are resolved in future not to propagate nonsense by quoting or discussing it, because adversity can alone cure folly; and mortification, ambition.

We have spoken thus in vindication of the evident design of Mr. Lawson, which is palpably to expose the civil and political evil of Calvinism and Puritanism from the unerring testimony of History. He means to show, that they terminate in bringing upon us the curse of infidelity and profligacy; and in that opinion he is supported by Mr. Pusey, Mr. Mackey, and Mr. Scott.

As to Laud, the history of his fate lies in a nutshell; he was all oak and no willow, in times when integrity was the sure means of destruction. The incendiary Calvin (we are astonished how any person can speak of him with respect,) made difference of opinion (as in the case of Servetus,) a capital crime, and his accursed predestinatory doctrines not only destroyed reason, feeling, and morals (as to duties due from man to man) in the partizans of his own day, but in those of after times. Nor is that the only gross error of Calvinism. He published (see our Author vol. i. p. 399,) a *bodily* descent of Christ into hell, and a suffering of the pains of the damned in his soul, in the very face of the re-

* Sermons, ii. 434.

* See Mr. Bowles's Banwell Cave.

ceived doctrine of an Intermediate State, of the knowledge that Hell does not mean the place of final punishment, of the parable of Lazarus, and the text of "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." The Bishops have now set their faces against Calvinism, and Mr. Lawson has laudably seconded the efforts to hoe it up. It matters not that Calvin was an excellent commentator in many other points. That is only a plea of eminence in calligraphy, in vindication of forgery: Christianity and public good require, that he should not be considered as "one having authority."

Of the moral character of Laud, nothing in serious depreciation can be said. Violent he certainly was, but he thought himself obliged either to fight or fly; and chose the former when the enemy was too powerful to render victory practicable. Now Juxon, his contemporary, chose an armed neutrality, and the contrast between him and Laud will best show how the latter victimated himself:

"Like the Archbishop, Juxon was eminent for his integrity, piety, loyalty, and attachment to the Church, 'and had nature,' (remarks Sir Philip Warwick, who knew both these distinguished prelates,) 'mingled their tempers, and allayed the latter by the prudence and foresight of the former, or invigorated the former with the zeal and activity of the other, she had formed a finer mass than she usually does in her most exact workmanship about mankind.' Meek and steady in judgment, Juxon's profound knowledge of the civil law, which he had successfully studied, capacitated him for secular business; and though he found the Treasury much diminished, yet he acted with such moderation, as not only to support the dignity of the royal household, and to administer uniform justice in all public business, but he also reduced the debts of the Crown, and made the Treasury rich in a surplus sum. Fewer complaints were made against him than had been made against any of his predecessors; his conduct was so calm and circumspect, and his advice at all times so judicious, that the King himself declared, that Dr. Juxon never gave his opinion freely in his life, but when he had it he was always the better for it. It was indeed feared, and perhaps ardently hoped by some, that he would be unable to fulfil the arduous duties of his office; and as Heylyn observes, 'sink under the burden of it, as Williams did under the custody of the seals.'" But his mildness and prudence obtained for him such reputation, that, though he was a Bishop, which was crime enough in the eyes of the Puritan zealots, and in that

capacity united the office of Lord Treasurer, two most dangerous offices in that age of fanaticism, he was neither envied, nor subject to the caprice of the times. It was by means of his admirable temper and conduct, says Sir Philip Warwick, that he weathered the most dreadful storms that ever the nation felt, and at last rode triumphantly into the harbour, without any shipwreck of his honour or principles. Never was there a more fortunate pilot, or a more upright man." ii. 126, 127.

Such was the effect of uniting the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. Laud had only the latter. He was a knock-down character; one which requires no anatomical discussion to understand. All that can be said for him is vindication of his intentions and principles, for his passions were never in harness; they were not carriage horses, but hunters.

We shall now come to the main object of the work. Mr. Lawson is a Scotch minister of the Episcopal Church, now only tolerated in his nation. He therefore advocates the institution to which he belongs, and charges Andrew Melville with the introduction of Calvinism and Puritanism, (i. 51,) so far as they concern the opposition to Episcopacy. Calvinism and Puritanism having also survived to the present day, he mixes up modern times with his discussion; and most assuredly it is an excellent plan to illustrate the effects of doctrines by history; for philosophers, statesmen, and men of learning, know that Calvinism and Puritanism *cannot* exhibit the will of God with regard to man, because they stultify religion; it being absurd that God should send a Saviour upon earth, if he had previously predestinated the future lot of man; or have given us material bodies with senses and passions, if he intended us to be Puritans. Laud having fallen a martyr to the sedition and treason spawned by the unphilosophical trash thus deprecated, his life was a proper thesis for Mr. Lawson's strictures. The friends of the Church of England, as sounded by reformers anterior to Calvin, and uncorrupted by his errors, will find in his book strength of argument, soundness of doctrine, and felicity of illustration; and in the commixture of the times of Charles I. with our own, they will also discover, in the words of Mr. Huntingford,*

* Intermediate State, p. 4.

that controversialists of the present day contend only with the weapons handed down to them by former disputants, "and produce only a revival of erroneous opinions, which have often before been promulgated and confuted."

Woods's *Letters of an Architect*.

(Concluded from p. 239.)

WE shall end this notice by abstracting certain particulars which tend to improvements in knowledge.

Kitchen chimnies,—formed by a deep recess, the stoves in the middle, the general flue for smoke aided by smaller ones, two windows for light on the sides. ii. 5.

Ceilings, height of. This ought never to be less than the width; if it be more, the height should be increased, to make it the characteristic of the room. ii. 4.

Coupled columns have neither the solidity of a pier, nor the lightness and grace of a single column. ii. 14.

Paintings, criticism of, if not excellent, are worthless. ii. 14.

Foundations. After the trenches are dug, introduce water to the depth of about a foot, and throw in stones and liquid mortar without order, and a solid mass is formed. ii. 15.

Stair-cases, raised on arches, may have a noble aspect. ii. 16.

Columns upon Arches should be very small, and two in each space. ii. 17.

Vaults. Lightness may be given to a small arch, but it does not harmonize with a continued vault. ii. 21.

Friezes adorned with arches, a proof of the decline of art. ii. 38.

Arches groined, probably the first appearance in the baths of Dioclesian. ii. 39.

Arches over columns.

"The cloisters of the convent of Badia consist of a range of arches supported on columns, and over these there is a range of small columns, very wide apart, supporting the roof. It is, I believe, an advantage that these supports are so far asunder, as they thereby assist the idea of lightness in the roof. Where the slenderness and wide separation of the supports below can persuade the spectator that the parts above are very light, it is a beauty: one, indeed, not to be sought on every occasion, but admirable in its proper place. But where this persuasion is not accomplished, and the upper parts are manifestly heavy, the slenderness of the lower is a very great defect. Where columns stand over arches, it is absolutely necessary to have a consi-

derable space over the latter, otherwise the effect is poor and meagre. ii. 109."

Gateways of cities, usually of two arches, that those going in might not interrupt those going out. ii. 209.

Simplicity without relief: mere tameness and insipidity. ii. 309.

Lightness tends to exhibit the richness of the architecture, and the painting and sculpture with which it is adorned. ii. 390.

Greek and Roman architecture, difference between.

"There is a marked difference between the ornamental style of the Greeks and Romans. The former made their ornaments much smaller in proportion to the building than the latter, and there is a degree of simplicity and elegance of design, and a neatness and delicacy of execution in Greek buildings, which you would seek for in vain in Italy; while on the other hand, in the Roman edifices, there is a full and rich magnificence, which is not to be found in those of Greece. The beauty of both is, that the same feeling is observed throughout, and that in each building all the parts are in perfect harmony; while in modern structures it frequently happens, that one beauty is copied from one ancient building, and another from another, and their union only produces disgust. This difference of character was preserved, though perhaps in a less degree, even to the latest times of the Grecian art." ii. 239.

Architecture, history of its decline.

"In the history of ornamental architecture, we may observe that the Composite order was not introduced so early as the time of Augustus, but we have not materials to determine the precise date of its invention. It seems to be the order of a people who loved richness of effect, but had not patience or skill to attain the delicacy of the Corinthian; yet there are some examples, highly beautiful in design and exquisitely finished. The remains in the Church of Santa Maria, in Cosmedim, form an example of this; and the capital, which adorns the entrance of the baptistery of Constantine, is another not less beautiful; but it differs so much in the arrangement of its parts, that, if we consider such little particulars as essential characters, it could hardly be considered as the same order. Among the fragments at Rome, we have hundreds of specimens equally or more anomalous, but in general of far inferior workmanship; and it would be more convenient to class all these much-ornamented capitals as varieties of the Corinthian.* The ear-

* Mr. Woods thinks (ii. 264) that Dr. Clarke's early Corinthian capital is only a work of the Lower Empire.

liest Corinthian entablature was without modillions, and in nowise different from the Ionic. Modillions were probably introduced about the time of Augustus, and the dentils were diminished to make room for them, and even at times omitted; but this fashion does not seem to have lasted. The dentils came in again, but reduced in size, or at least in length, perhaps not in width, for they are proportionally much wider, and farther apart, but frequently connected at top, the dentil-band being only cut partially; or else some little ornament was introduced on the upper part of the interval; this, indeed, occurs in some ornaments of the Augustan age. In the same manner the eggs became wider and farther apart, and the little processes between them, which at first were mere points, became arrow-heads. In the temple of Jupiter Tonans, each ovolo is laid in the hollow of a leaf, and is itself carved on the surface; and at the same time that the leaves of the capital became more united with the solid, which they surround, the ovoli were executed so as to stand more detached from the background. This process continued to the time of Dioclesian. The capitals of his baths were not of contemptible workmanship, nor is the entablature bad, though very much inferior in every respect to those of the age of Augustus, and even of Septimius Severus. In the short interval between Dioclesian and Constantine, the builders seem to have forgotten every thing: between the reign of Constantine and the death of Honorius, a period of above one hundred years, I have seen no building of any consequence. We may perhaps attribute to this period the church or basilica of San Lorenzo. The columns and capitals of any edifice then erected at Rome, were probably always taken from older buildings, and the entablature frequently made out of the fragments of former entablatures: but in the portico of that church there is an entablature made for the building, with a high frieze in mosaic, and the mouldings of the cornice are composed of lines nearly straight, and with ornaments of little relief. In the time of Dioclesian, and before that period, when arches and columns were used together, the arches sprang from the top of the entablature. In Constantine's time, the practice was to spring them from the capitals of the columns; and in some countries we find this practice existing to a comparatively recent period, especially in cloisters. But the Northern nations, in their attempt to copy Roman architecture, imitated rather that of the time of Dioclesian, than of a later date. They, however, diminished very much the entablature, and ultimately reduced it to a mere slab over the capital, on which some of the appropriate ornaments of the ancient entablature might still be traced. On the

other hand, the architects employed by Theodoric introduced a solid block under the springing, which is evidently derived from the construction of a stone arch, and not from that of a wooden entablature. The same arrangement occurs at St. Mark's, at Venice. This peculiarity forms one striking point of difference between the architecture of the age of Constantine, and of that of Theodoric; another is the use of corbels; the small columns of the latter age frequently standing upon them; and the impost of the arch is sometimes lengthened out into a corbel, and supported by a column, which is not placed under its extremity; the impost continuing beyond its support, and sustaining a wall, considerably advanced before the face of the columns. Something of this sort occurs in Dioclesian's palace at Spalatro, but I have not observed it in any of Constantine's buildings.

"A third distinctive mark may be found in the ornaments, and especially in the capitals: in point of execution there is not much difference, but the design in Theodoric's time is much inferior. The artists no longer endeavoured to imitate the antique, but introduced badly-imagined fancies of their own. Theodoric was educated at Constantinople, and probably procured his artists from that city. At a later period we know the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, to have been built under the direction of a Greek architect, and, though an interval of several centuries occurred between these erections, we yet observe many points of resemblance, and may reasonably consider some of these peculiarities to arise from the Greek school of art in the later ages. We meet occasionally in other places with traces of the employment of Greek artists, quite enough to show that, though they combined with the Western and Northern nations in the degradation of architecture, each nation, however, following a road in some degree peculiar to itself; yet that they had nothing to do with the new and very different style which arose out of that degradation, and which we now call Gothic." ii. 165—167.

Here we see the germs of our Saxon and Norman style; the Gothic being oriental in manner and principle. The following extract will show the immediate

"Archetypes of our Churches.

"There are several churches at Ravenna, of the fifth and sixth centuries. The interval which elapsed between the first and last of the churches of this period, which still remain tolerably perfect, was not accompanied with any change of style; the ancient basilican form, consisting of three naves, divided by two ranges of columns, supporting arches, prevailed in most of them. Above the arches is a high wall with nar-

row windows, fewer in number than the arches below, and rarely corresponding with them in position: the roof was of timber, and not concealed from view; and the middle nave terminates in a semicircular recess, covered with mosaics, forming the apse..... If we do not observe in the workmanship any very distinct marks of difference between the productions of the fourth and sixth centuries, we do in the design of the ornamental parts; the capitals and mouldings in the latter being much more fanciful. In the time of Constantine, the architects seem to have copied the antique, though very badly. Under Theodoric they abandoned it wantonly, and we find frequent indications of the whimsical style of capital, which afterwards prevailed in the Gothic. In the same building, however, each capital is alike, or at least intended to be so. A block from which the arch springs, is uniformly placed over the capital; it is in the shape of the inverted frustum of a pyramid, but not perfectly regular, as it generally slopes more on the front and back, than on the sides. In the early Saxon architecture (I use this incorrect term for want of a better), a block is sometimes found above the capital to support the springing of the arch, but it is in the shape of a thickened abacus, and has sometimes dentils or mouldings, which show it to be a degradation of the whole entablature; at St. Mark's at Venice, and at Ravenna, it is evidently a stone block, without any relation to the parts of the ancient order." ii. 125.

Here we must leave this copious work. We know not its equal as to the number of objects architecturally criticized, and microscopically scrutinized. To a professional man and connoisseur, it is an inestimable encyclopedia; and where the author indulges in enlivening digression, he gives us valuable remarks or curious descriptions of incidents, manners, and customs; and happily he never judges by English prejudices. We shall conclude with his opinions of preaching *stuff* (as he justly calls it) to please the ignorant, because he very plainly shows its pernicious operation:

"To amuse and to cheat the people has been too often the endeavour of those who think themselves called to rule the world; but if they vitiate the taste of the multitude by furnishing them with unwholesome food, it is the fault of the teachers, not of the people, *if the latter lose their relish for plain and salutary truths.*" ii. 386.

Yet Englishmen patronize such mischievous expedients, under the notion of improvement of the people.

Twelve Years' Military Adventure, &c.

(Concluded from page 341.)

WE proceed with the second volume.—At Java, our author enquired for the famous Upas trees, but found only the apparent foundation of the fable, namely, a vegetable, with which the natives used to poison their weapons. ii. 84.

Some light shall now be thrown upon the substantial massiness of Egyptian building, a style supposed to have been borrowed from India. In the ruins of Beejanaghur, or Anagoondy, are a set of Elephant stables, of which the very high pillars and connecting beams are formed of single blocks of granite, and the roof is composed of slabs of the same material. Our author next observes,

"While the religious Hindoo is content with a humble habitation for himself, composed of the most perishable materials, those edifices which he raises to the honour of the Deity approach as near to perpetuity in their durability, as human works are capable of doing. *No timber whatever is introduced in these buildings; they are mostly composed of huge blocks of stone, which it must have required no small ingenuity or patience; which is fully equal to supply its place, to transport from the spot where they were hewn, as well as to fix in their places.* The expiatory system among the Hindoos, like that of the Christians of old, has been the cause of innumerable edifices to the honour of God, or for the convenience of man; for it is only those who cannot propitiate the Deity, or atone for their sins by their pures, that are compelled to inflict penance on their bodies. The erection of a pagoda, a choultry, or an aqueduct, or the excavation of a tank, are generally the subjects of their vows." ii. 104.

That this practice obtained among the Romans, in the erection of temples, *ex voto*, and among our ancestors, in regard to abbeys, is well known. We consider it folly, in an expiatory view, but it was exceedingly useful in a public one. It stocked a country with magnificent public buildings.

In the same volume (ii. 316), we have the following character of the Duke of Wellington:

"My old commander, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, used to say, that Job wanted one more trial of his patience, and that was the command of an army. Not that this kind of responsibility affected Lord Wellington much. If any thing went wrong, he vented his spleen at once, and it must be confessed in no very measured terms; but, as far as

regarded himself, there was an end of it. He had, what I have rarely seen in any one, the power of dismissing a subject from his mind, whenever he chose; so that, in the most difficult situations, he could converse on familiar topics; or, while ordinary minds were fretted to death, he could lie down and sleep soundly under the most trying circumstances. A cavalry officer related to me, that he was sent express one night to Lord Wellington, from a distant part of the army, with information of a sudden movement of the enemy, which all supposed to be of great consequence. His Lordship received him in bed, heard the communication, asked a few questions, and with the laconic observation of 'all's right,' fell back on his pillow, and resumed his repose; leaving the officer, who, big with the important intelligence of which he was the bearer, had nearly killed his horse in his haste, quietly to retrace his steps, and to convey to the General, who had sent him, this very satisfactory answer to his message." ii. 317.

Our author (p. 332) observes that, if soldiers carry their packs well, it is a sure sign that they belong to a good service regiment; and (p. 366) that so great had been the scarcity of *sugar* and *coffee* during the war, that the French coffee-cups had dwindled down into the size of good large thimbles, and the lumps of sugar extracted from beet-root, to the size of a marrow-fat pea.

In a book so wholly entertaining as this, it is hard to know where to pick and chuse; and we are sure that, with regard to our extracts, we may have done as badly as if we had been blindfolded; but in American phraseology, we *guess* that we may certainly do well to conclude with the following military character of the Duke of Wellington, and the tactics at Waterloo, because they are professional opinions.

"With respect to the Duke of Wellington himself, it might be enough to say, that he is in every respect worthy to command British troops; but my admiration of his Grace's talents will not allow me to be silent. The two principal qualities in a general, firmness and decision, the Duke of Wellington eminently possesses. His *coup d'œil* is just, his apprehension quick, and his judgment sound. His military operations are all on the grand scale, deep-laid, well-combined, and consecutive. He never troubles his head about the *petite guerre*; and, as his subordinates have little or no latitude allowed them, it must sometimes happen that the opportunity of a good *coup* is lost; but this is more than compensated by the general result of well-combined movements. He chooses rather to employ

men with cool heads and strong hearts, than men of talent or genius, who his knowledge of mankind teaches him are seldom the best tools."

"The Duke has been accused, particularly by our enemies, of being over-cautious. I shall content myself with saying, that the number of defeats which he has inflicted on the French, ought to have whispered to them to be silent on that point; for if, in being over-prudent, he achieved so many victories over them, what must have happened, if, in accordance with their notions, his operations had possessed more vigour? It has been also said, that he does not take sufficient advantage of his victories; that is, that he does not follow up his enemy properly. There is, I think, some truth in this assertion, and a fault it certainly is, but it is the fault of a great mind, and one of which no little mind could be guilty. Perhaps he is not so great a tactician in battle, as in the previous operations; nor does he, I think, make sufficient use of his cavalry. But this is in some degree the consequence of his system. The cavalry do not enter into his calculations; for he plays off his divisions of infantry as a chess-player does his pieces, and by a series of skilful movements, puts his adversary in such a situation, that check-mate follows as matter of course. In any case cavalry is an arm which should in a great measure be left to act at discretion. One principle of his tactics is, to keep large reserves, for he knows that a momentary impression is as easily made with a small body as a large one, and at whatever point he is successful, there he follows up the blow."

"The Duke has not, it must be confessed, been so successful in his sieges, as in the other operations of war; but this is because his talents, as a tactician, cannot enter into them."

"Some pretend that he was taken by surprise previously to the battle of Waterloo. This I deny. No doubt he was surprised to find Buonaparte come so suddenly on him and Blücher, but in a military sense he was not surprised—that is, taken off his guard. His rendezvous is always so situated with regard to his cantonments, that, at whatever point the enemy may penetrate, or however rapidly they may advance, his army can always be concentrated before any considerable portion of it can be attacked. It would have been so in the instance alluded to, but that Blücher thought proper to take a position in advance; the Duke was therefore compelled to move up to his support. Had it not been for this, he would doubtless have fallen back to some position in his rear, probably Waterloo.

"Was it because the Duke was in his silk stockings at a ball in Brussels, at the time of Buonaparte's irruption, that he was taken by surprise?

"How completely in the end did he out-manceuvre Buonaparte, and how different was his generalship from that of Blücher's. That honest, brave veteran, at the first intelligence of the advance of the French, threw himself directly across their path, and encountered almost the whole of their army. As might have been expected, he received a sound drubbing. This very error the Duke of Wellington turned into the principal means of defeating the French army. Blücher retires precipitately after his defeat, but in good order. *Buonaparte detaches of course a considerable force in pursuit of him. The Duke retires also; and on the morning of the 17th, sends word to Blücher, who he was informed had intended to concentrate at Wavre, that he proposed to offer the French battle at Waterloo, and that the Prussians must march in the night of the 17th, or early on the morning of the 18th, to join him. Now Buonaparte could not know that the Duke of Wellington intended to give him battle at Waterloo, till the morning of the 18th, when he saw our army in position. He himself says, that he could hardly believe it then—well, this being the case, he did not and could not send to Grouchy to join him till then. But Blücher having been warned the preceding day of the Duke's intention to fight, put, or ought to have put, his army in motion to join the English either on the night of the 17th, or early on the 18th, leaving a sufficient force to mask the movement, or to keep Grouchy in check for some time. Blücher must therefore have joined the Duke long before Grouchy could have joined Buonaparte. Nothing but a combination of untoward circumstances prevented the Prussians from coming up sooner. Blücher should not have allowed his army to be detained by his artillery, which from the heavy rain during the preceding night, could hardly proceed, but should have pushed on with his cavalry and light troops. Had he done so, the battle would have been decided at an early hour. As it was, although the Prussians contributed to render the defeat of the French more complete, they had no share in the glory of the day. The enemy were completely beaten before they came up. It was desperation only that made Buonaparte persist in his attacks on the British position. As a General, he should have retired before the arrival of the Prussians."*

Thus it is plain, that Buonaparte gained nothing by the defeat of the Prussians on the 16th. On the contrary, he weakened his own force considerably, by sending Grouchy in pursuit, to such a distance, that he *could not* rejoin him, till long after the junction of Blücher and Wellington. Thus Grouchy was disenabled from being of any service to Napoleon. The Eng-

lish and Prussian Generals improved upon the error, and utterly annihilated the French army before Grouchy's force could come up to assist it. A similar disjunction of the English and Prussians was meditated by Buonaparte, and a similar result expected; but Wellington turned the tables upon him by exactly the same manœuvre; and through more caution, and better calculation, completely succeeded.

◆
Liber Scholasticus; or an account of the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; by whom founded, and whether open to Natives of England and Wales, or restricted to particular places and persons; also of such Colleges, Public Schools, endowed Grammar Schools, Chartered Companies of the City of London, Corporate Bodies, Trustees, &c. as have University Advantages attached to them, or in their Patronage, with appropriate Indexes and References. Post 8vo, pp. 500. Rivington.

IN the days of our grandmothers, there was an old adage,

"When House and Land is gone and spent,
Then Learning is most excellent;"

and there was a custom also of teaching children the Church Catechism, and instilling observation of the Ten Commandments. In short, these were days when knowledge and puddings were both solid, and morality formed an integral part of piety. Frothy education, like living upon pastry, is now however so patronized, and the purposes of life are so easily conducted by means of superficial acquirements, that deep qualifications are reduced to the rank of mere hobbies of individuals. Plausible garrulity carries all before it in the Senate and the Bar, in the Pulpit, and Dining-room. But amid this circulation of paper, what has become of the cash? what has become of the strong reason which formerly distinguished debate, pleading, preaching, and composition? Now all these matters, like tents pitched for temporary occupation, or plays and farces, are got up for the nonce; and every thing has the same fluctuating character, as fashions in dress. Events only descend to posterity, not the grand and solid thinking and philosophy, which distinguish the works of Millar, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, or Blair. Men in office, like horses in stage-coaches, think only of trotting through their stages, and being stabled and fed in a comfortable man-

ner. They are more automatical at least than human, for abstract or intellectual aid is only of subordinate concern, only at best auxiliary, and we are really of opinion that people in the present day, would not even learn to read or write, if it could be evaded. But our ancestors reasoned differently. If they prescribed a seven years' apprenticeship, it was because they thought that a youngster between fourteen and twenty-one could not better employ his time; and as to learning, they had the same principle, that of not wishing youth to become their own masters in trades and professions, before they were well grounded in them. Nothing is a better proof of this, than the foundations of our Colleges, public Schools, and Grammar-schools, the benefits of which are entirely dependant upon proficiency. They guarded against superficial acquirements; and what was intended by their noble and generous feelings, but that the world might not lose the advantage of natural talents, by the oppression of "chill penury;" and in what did their spirit of patronage terminate, in most cases, but in a certain provision for life, and learned independence of the world, that the mind might be left free for study, or be engaged in training others on to the same worldly blessings. The present alchemical age is however remarkable only for making substances out of shadows, for acquiring the reason of philosophers by writing without data; the theology of divines by mount-bank preaching; the solidity of lawyers by lively imagination; and the depth of scholars by Hamiltonian spelling-books. Society is not composed of sterling silver; it is nothing but brass plated and gilt. It will not stand a minute's rubbing with leather and whitening. The coating covers nothing beyond false concords and a few elementary indispensables. All is mere horse-breaking for the road only (no matter for butcher's shuffles in the paces), not for the *manège*, like the ambling palfreys and trained steeds of our ancestors. In short, knowledge is now house-building in London, band-box fabrics of single bricks and cement facings, a toy-shop affair; for as we have heard that houses in the vicinity of the Regent's Park are let with the express proviso that no balls, because dangerous, shall be given in them, so

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do we believe that modern knowledge would, in like manner, tumble down upon undergoing examination.

Under this modern rage for planting mere poplars and shrubs, it is most lucky that our ancestors have left us groves of valuable oaks. The colleges and the public schools must and will have scholars. Fortunate indeed is it for learning and public good, that our progenitors were not Frenchified—that *old John Bull* would not have his calves tutored by monkeys and dancing dogs, but grow up into his own sturdy athletic likeness, with the curls of their rough foreheads unfriazed and unpowdered—and his cows and heifers, they were not disfigured with millinery and trumpery. And then there were such domestic habits—such anxious parental feelings—such hoarding up pretty money, and monies of all kinds—such wholesome dread of expensive show and waste—even Thelluson on Change, with a pen in his ear, and men worth a hundred thousand pounds, afraid of setting up a carriage before retiring, lest their credit should be doubted. But now all is show and unthriftness, wearing Sunday coats every day (*horrible dicta*); and what is odder still, the nation seems to be peopled with carriages instead of men; and horses (as we are told) talk of petitioning for Emancipation.

We have been led into this badinage by the animating sight of the work before us. To those who have sons to bring up to the learned professions, it is as useful as a compass to a mariner. It comprises the most valuable information for the best of human beings, good and kind parents, who imitate their Creator by studying the best possible means of providing for their children.

We need not say more. The title fully explains the contents.

Sermons, Lectures, and occasional Discourses.
By the Rev. Edward Irving, M.A. Minister of the National Scotch Church, Regent Square. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE sun may give light, and a candle may give light, but the latter will never be the medium of great microscopical discoveries. Genius has a solar character; and though invidiousness may make fires of straw and stubble, to obscure the atmosphere with smoke, and blast the luminous

display, it is no other than artificial obscurity, useless contamination of light and air. In certain weighty points of doctrine, we do not agree with Mr. Irving, nor do we with Massillon or Saurin; but we solemnly believe that, although their doctrine be not achromatic, they are grand astronomical instruments, not retorts and crucibles for distilling Christianity into Christian quack medicines, and Christian cosmetics.

But Mr. Irving is, *in cathedra*, John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness. Kind and benevolent, as we are sure must be his natural disposition, and soft and charitable as must be his motives and actions, his theoretical Christianity is not, in our judgment, that of the meek and amiable Jesus, but of the stern and tyrannical Calvin.

According to the Genevese harshness of the Scottish Church*, it is professionally obligatory on Mr. Irving to assimilate the Deity to a volcano, the Saviour to a magician, who professes to charm away its baneful violence, and mankind to a generation of vipers, swelling with poison. Consistently with his school of divinity, Mr. Irving concentrates the powerful rays of his splendid talents, in exhibitions of man, finely Hogarthian, but untrue and unphilosophical. His worthy intention is simply to abstract and spiritualize, but he forgets that even the perfect Platonic character, delineated in the *Kempis Imitatio Christi*, is one of pure selfish individuation, not adapted to social duties, natural affection, and gregarious impulse.

If it was intended that Christianity should be conformed to a state of sense as well as reason, and that population should augment, it is impossible that mere passionless purity could be in the contemplation of Providence. An exaggeration of the doctrine of original sin has led to such a visionary refinement. "Our *passions* (says Mr. Malthus) are the main sources of virtue and happiness." The *passions* (adds Warburton) were given to excite our activity in the pursuit of good; and it is observed by a modern clever author (though we by no means assent to the general tenor of his doctrines), that when man sins, he sins from the influence, but at the same time abuse of

some principle given to him for his happiness, and essential to it; for all the passions and propensities which he possesses, *naturally* have a tendency to promote his welfare, the pleasure of existence, and the prosperity of the whole human race. So far indeed are the primitive principles from which man sins, a depravement of his nature, that they constitute its excellence. There is neither turpitude in the possession, nor crime in the indulgence of a proper impulse of them. It is in the *excess* only of their influence, that depravity consists*. If this be not true, God is the author of evil. Besides, if it be supposed that our first parents were created without the feelings and dispositions which now cause their descendants to offend, it must also be supposed that they were to occupy the world *alone*; that they were without the principle of increase; for this principle, more than all the other human passions together, is the stimulus to wickedness in the present race of mankind†. Furthermore, Divines agree that original sin implies a preponderance of the animal over the intellectual nature, not a new creation of the passions at the Fall. So much for the passions; now for the arts and luxuries which constitute civilization. God commanded man to "increase and multiply." To this the arts are instrumental, for Gibbon‡ says, "With the improvement of arts, the human species is visibly multiplied;" and as to luxuries, the same Philosopher says, "Refinements, under the odious name of luxury, have been severely arraigned by the moralists of every age; and it might be more conducive to the virtue, as well as happiness of mankind, if all possessed the necessities, and none the superfluities of life. But in the present imperfect condition of society, luxury, though it may proceed from vice or folly, seems to be the only means which can correct the unequal distribution of property. The diligent mechanic, and the skilful artist, who have obtained no share in the division of the earth, receive a voluntary tax from the possessors of land; and the latter are prompted by a sense of interest, to improve those estates, with whose produce they may purchase additional

* Inquiry into the true Faith, 303.

† Id. 307.

‡ Vol. i. p. 68, ed. 8vo.

* See Lawson's Life of Laud.

pleasures*." Such are the operations and institutions of Providence (of which philosophers are the priests, under certain qualifications), as proved by History; and as the passions, arts, or luxuries, which are brought into action by such operations or institutions, cannot be controuled, we think that ascetical systems are unnatural, and that, philosophically speaking, conduct cannot be etherealized above morals and temperance; and if such a result were possible, that it would be inimical to the social duties. Indeed, all monastic and ascetical systems imply some to be lazy masters at the cost of others, being brutal drudges, to provide the former with the means of subsistence. We speak thus, because Mr. Irving sees no green fields in life—all is dreary desert, and all is cruel. Not a solitary passage have we seen in these powerful displays of genius and eloquence, which allows to mankind a single virtue, founded on civil duty, or affection, or patriotism, or industry, or honour, or moral character, or good nature, or any thing else relative to our well being and happiness in *this* world. All virtue is limited to an ascetical and (as we think) impracticable spirituality. Providence, by giving us bodies (for certainly they were not given to be instruments of torture), disqualified us from such aerial pretensions, and by inducing diseases as punishments of excess, and misfortunes as punishments of folly, has taught us that our duty is to be *good* and *wise*, as well as *pious*.

We have spoken thus, because, through the whole of these fine Sermons, there runs a bitter spirit which such a man as Mr. Irving would never have adopted, if he had not deemed it professional duty. But we have been accustomed to judge of men and things by history and philosophy (sciences in which his own wise and gallant countrymen have especially instructed us), and if the laws of Providence and those of the Bible apparently vary, we think that the latter is misinterpreted. At the same time, it is to be admitted that a state of high civilization, and consequent luxury, is unfavourable to *sufficient* spirituality and abstraction; and that superabundant population causes men to do any thing to obtain a livelihood; and injudicious misma-

nagement of the poor laws, disregard of character in the indigent. We know that we are treading upon burning embers, by thus opposing speculation, and appealing to reason, philosophy, and circumstances; but project is not history, nor does theory avail against experience. We are not of opinion that exacerbation will have any other effect, *in general*, than defiance, unless a worldly interest (sorry we are to say it) is attacked. We think so from the high reason in Bp. Sherlock's Sermon upon "Let not your good be evil spoken of." (Rom. xiv. 16.) Nevertheless, there is excellent forensic and parliamentary reprimand (as to oracular manner) in Mr. Irving's castigations of the dangerous presumption, "Let us sin that grace may abound" (i. 49); of Unitarianism, as moulding Deity according to its own superficial conceptions (i. 105); of Evangelism, as discouraging theological research, and fostering latitudinarian indifference (i. 136); of irreverence towards superiors, and radicalism in politics (ii. 747); of Bible-pride, rejecting authority and ministerial instruction (ii. 434); of self-interpretation of Scripture, "as if a man could learn his letters without being taught them, or a trade, by merely having the tools laid before him" (ii. 445); of the brutal sensuality of labourers and mechanics (iii. 1056); and of idolatry of the Bible, "whereas it was never intended that a book should of itself convert the world, else no more than a book would have been given; and it never hath happened that the Bible itself hath wrought any great reformation in the church." iii. 1241.

Flogging is a most essential part of Mr. Irving's school-discipline; and we should tremble at being *flogged* by him, though we think, from sulky obstinacy, that argument and reason would be more efficacious. But on this head we have said enough; and shall conclude with the following trite, beautiful, and masterly illustration of the blessed effects of piety.

"The atmosphere is not more necessary to the vegetation of a plant, than devotion is to the growth of those virtues within the soul, which go to form the 'soil of a good and honest heart,' whereof we now treat. And very much the same uses which the atmosphere serveth to the growth of plants, doth devotion serve to the growth of all good fruits in the soul. For the plant, by

* Inquiry into the true Faith, vol. i. p. 68.

having its roots in the earth, doth in licking up the moisture inhale from the earth a certain substance, which it is as necessary for it to cast off, as it is for animals to cast out through the draughts, the refuse, and dregs of what they eat and drink. All life which is supported upon the earth imbibe a vile intermixture of things, which life must separate and discharge out of the system, otherwise it will soon sicken and die. Now behold you the use of the atmosphere to the plants, which in the season of the night do give out from their leaves that noxious substance which they have separated from the nourishment; and this is the reason why we may not without risk sleep beside plants in the night season. Thus they purge themselves by their commerce with the air of heaven, from that feculency which they draw up from their intercourse with the ground. Even so doth man by devotion cleanse off the impurities which his spirit deriveth from the business and commerce of worldly life; for, brethren, there is a baseness and wickedness in all human associations, a mixture, to say the best of it, in all human occupations, which clouds and sickens the spirit of a man, damps all its ardours, extinguishes all its holy aspirations, and in time drowns its spiritual life utterly; unless from time to time we do, by confessions and meditations and prayers unto God, and acts of lively faith upon the blood of Christ, purge and cleanse our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.... And observe also the exactness of the emblem, of the growth of plants, with relation to the growth of the spirit. When the plant hath thus cleansed itself, in the season of the night, from the foul substance which it takes in with its nourishment by the roots, then when the Sun ariseth, it is ready for holding a higher and more vital communion with the air of heaven. For now every leaf is diligently occupied inhaling the pure air of life, the oxygen or vital part of the air, by which all healthy and vigorous and joyful life is supported. This is the breathing of the plant, whence it hath the quickening life, which enables it to draw nourishment from the moisture of the earth, as well as the power to purge off the unwholesome and deadly matter which it hath gathered from the earth; and such, in the higher region of devotion, is the communion with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, which we hold in prayer." ii. 769, 770.

Remarks on the "*St. Cuthbert*" of the Rev. James Raine, M. A. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 68.

MR. RAINE (as we have recently shown in a Review of his work,) has given an elaborate account of the phenomena which accompanied the exhumation of the body (as presumed)

of St. Cuthbert at Durham. In the course of his work he has made various reflections on the pious frauds and impostures of the monks, and by so doing, has roused the anger of some Catholics, who have in consequence published this pamphlet, which we have heard attributed to Dr. Lingard. The gist of it is to show, that Mr. Raine did *not* find the *real* body of St. Cuthbert, which still lies interred in a part of the church, known only to certain modern Benedictines. Of this secret the following explanation is given:

"According to the tradition which has descended to them, [the said Benedictines,] the body of St. Cuthbert was buried under the shrine in the reign of Henry VIII., and was taken up again during the reign of Queen Mary; that the Catholic clergy, previously to their expulsion under Queen Elizabeth, buried many things, which they esteemed sacred, in the vault under the place where the shrine had stood, but for greater security, deposited the *Saint's body* in a vault in a different part of the church; and that the secret was communicated to the restorers of the English Benedictine congregation by some of those who had actually been employed in this removal. The spot itself is distinctly marked in a plan of the cathedral, which they keep, but that spot they are under an oath of secrecy not to disclose." p. 59.

Now a question of fact cannot be determined without experiment; and, as the secret interment is said to have been made in a vault, and vaults in cathedrals are, we presume, accessible, perhaps, without sacrilegious and irreverent disturbance of the remains of the dead, vindication of Mr. Raine may be easy. As to ourselves we are satisfied that Mr. Raine has made out a case not to be disputed, except by physical contradiction, and we are sure that the accompaniments found by him, are of the age of St. Cuthbert—unquestionably Anglo-Saxon.

There is great ingenuity and equal sophistry in this pamphlet; but we Protestants are not so ignorant, as Catholics presume, as to take brass for gold. For instance, in p. 41, we find the following passage:

"Mr. Raine has added a note respecting Harpsfield and Fox. Certainly he cannot mean to *degrade the credit* of Harpsfield to a level with that of the Martyrologist."

Now, whoever has read Bishop Jewel's Reply to Harding, &c. &c., will find, that Harpsfield was an abstracted convicted liar, and that his

name is perfectly infamous ; while Fox was only occasionally a misinformed man. Of the political ingenuity of the Catholics, recent circumstances give a proud attestation ; and we shall be much mistaken, if a most bitter and crafty defamation of the Established Clergy does not immediately follow the concessions granted.

Spanheim's Ecclesiastical Annals, with Notes, &c., by the Rev. G. Wright. 8vo. pp. 168.

IN Ecclesiastical History, we take no pleasure. What ought from the subject to promote only good turns out bad ; what ought to bear wheat, produces only tares. What is the cause ? Men in agricultural processes consult their necessities by taking care that their wheat crops do not fail ; but in ecclesiastical matters virtue does not gratify ambition, which can never thrive by good arts ; and ambition has its classifications and grades, from the lowest to the highest rank of life ; and where religion is made the ladder of promotion, it is often mistaken for that of Jacob, not a real, but a dreaming one ; and those who ascend such ladders are very subject to vertigo, and fall off before they reach the top. These perpetual falls form the disagreeable materials of Ecclesiastical History.

Moreover, one remarkable providential fact ensues in verification of Scripture, and St. Peter's instruction, "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," viz., that without the two last adjuncts no religious improvement follows. Our Divine physician never made his prescriptions of only one ingredient, nor did he intend that the chemist should set up for the doctor, or his pharmacopœia be formed out of theory, by charlatans.

If, in Swift's mode of speaking, we had no rogues or fools, Ecclesiastical History would consist only of the successive efforts of philanthropists to do good, and would show the real truth, that knowledge has furnished all the mechanical machinery which has developed in action the great excellence of Christianity. Freestone will never bear a polish, but marble may ; nor can a rope be made of sand, or a house of cards. There is a previous necessity for what Scripture calls a "fullness of time," modes of living and form of government, upon principles of civilization ; a home before the cart, or else

the proposed Christianization is mere empiricism. Men who obtain their support as hunters or savages cannot be Christians ; and no facts are better known than that the "fullness of time," implied a sufficient state of civilization for the promulgation of Christianity ; that Popery grew out of barbarism, and Mahometanism out of Sectarianism, and Protestantism out of the revival of learning. The horrors of Ecclesiastical History proceed from nothing else than the ambition or folly of individuals endeavouring to make proselytes—to become themselves gods, and their followers idolaters.

It is a general misfortune, that we cannot find out right roads, without being informed of wrong ones ; that we cannot become fish, which escape baits and hooks, without knowing that there are such things. It is physically impossible for man to be without the fear of God, or the instinct of immortality, or the erroneous conception of what he does not understand. All these inevitable circumstances are excellent materials for speculation to improve upon, as darkness is for ghost stories ; but after all it is only Art misrepresenting Truth, Nature, and Providence. Providence will be always found to go hand in hand with Revelation, and History will here present no mutation. Excess has been ever followed by disease, and folly by adversity. Temperance and prudence are therefore as distinctly marked by Providence as by Scripture, and all the moral laws come under one or the other of these duties of temperance or prudence. As to revelation, a man is as little vindicated in putting his own arbitrary interpretations upon it, as he is in constructing according to his wishes the will of a testator or the spirit of a statute. However, the aberrations which form the chief materials of ecclesiastical history are of a similar character ; and the Devil tried to become God, with just as much rationality as thousands have built castles in the air upon the Bible which they profess to understand by intuition, without any compunction or reflection upon the wickedness of adding to, diminishing, or corrupting the sole standard of weights and measures in piety and morals.

Of Spanheim's *Ecclesiastical Annals*, a most copious, elaborate, and useful compendium, commendation is as un-

necessary, as it would be of the utility of speech or memory. By a homely, though not degrading similitude, we may call it an "Almanack of Ecclesiastical History," and it is just as useful to theologians, as tables are to merchants—great savings of time and trouble. Mr. Wright is an editor, who walks *passibus æquis*; and with such a Castor as Spanheim, it is no small merit to become a Pollux.

We know so little of the Antediluvians, that we shall take our extract from the account of them, in p. 109.

"On the impiety of Cain's descendants, and the corruption of the Church, the Scriptures speak decisively. See Moses, Christ, Paul, Peter, &c. And although doctrinal impiety is not so pointedly censured as immorality, yet both are frequently condemned, and may be comprehended under the following heads:

1. Want of faith, of which sin Cain himself was an instance. (Gen. iv. 5; Heb. xi. 4.)

2. Fratricide, a principal cause of the wickedness that ensued.

3. A deprivation of doctrine (Jude xiv. 2, Pet. ii. 5), a neglect of the promise respecting the seed that should bruise the serpent's head; the perversion of sacrifices from the end designed; the denial of the Providence and judgment of God, and of the immortality of the soul.

4. The worship of idols, alluded to by Moses, Gen. iv. 26, vi. 5, Josephus, and the orientals.

Many learned men admit that idolatry prevailed before the flood. But it is uncertain whether it was the worship of the stars, of heroes, or of demons, and angels.

5. Profligacy of life, tyranny in government, polygamy in wedlock (Gen. iv. 19), sensuality, drunkenness, and adultery. At length the children of Seth, 'the sons of God,'* united with the wicked descendants of Cain† (Gen. vi. 4), and the wickedness became universal.

IV. The time allowed for the repentance of the old world was about 120 years (Gen. vi. 3). Noah, during that period (1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. ii. 5), continued to warn and preach to the inhabitants, and was then commanded to build the ark, for which a sufficient time was allowed him. His faith and ready obedience deserve notice. The structure of the ark is an object of wonder. Its material was Gopher or cypress wood. Its size was prodigious, being 300 common cubits in length, 50 in breadth, and 30 in height; and was capable of carrying a burden of 42,413 tons. It had three stories, and

these were again subdivided into separate apartments for beasts, birds, &c. It had also many conveniences for light, breathing, food, &c.

The animals entered into it by a divine impulse; those that were clean, i. e. fit for eating or sacrifice, in seven couples; the others, two of every sort."

Thus the ark was in fact a floating island; and the inundation in a state of perfect calm.

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Fifty Lyrical Ballads. By Thomas Haynes Bayly. 4to.

ALL these pieces have been published with music, and many of them have become universal favourites. This collection is not intended for sale, but has been printed at Bath for distribution among the author's noble and private friends. There is much beautiful poetry and pretty sentiment in these lyrics, but some of them want strength and brilliancy. That amiable and talented poet, Lisle Bowles, has remarked, in one of his later works, that "epithets, generally painting to the *eye*, destroy the sentiment of the melody addressed to the *ear*;" and has noticed how little this is regarded, particularly by those, with one masterly exception (Thomas Moore), who write songs "expressly" for music. Mr. Bayly may be ranked among the exceptions; but no comparison can be instituted between the pleasant, genteel paces of his Pegasus, and the striking, vivid, and noble ones of the Bard of Erin. The songs "Oh am I not a lover still," "The Bridemaid," "Hand in Hand, Love," "The faded Love-knot," and one or two others, are of a very superior description, and interest us by the depth of feeling, the delicacy of the sentiment, and the beautiful simplicity of the imagery and the language. Among these songs we recognize some which are incessantly rung into our ears at every concert and in every street, which cannot but please and delight, when sung with feeling and taste, but which disgust when attempted by every tyro in music. "Oh no we never mention her," so charmingly executed by Miss Love; "Fly away, pretty Moth," "I'd be a Butterfly," and its answer, "Be a Butterfly then," which in our opinion is the best written of the two, have reputations that it is difficult to shake, and which they deserve. Some of the playful hu-

* Monotheists.—Rev.

† Idolators.—Rev.

mourous pieces have merit, and display an inclination for punning to some extent. The principal are, "My wife is very musical," "Lord Harry has written a Novel," "The Men are all *clubbing* together," "My Husband means extremely well," &c.

We shall conclude our notice of Mr. Bayly's songs, which have given us satisfaction and delight both in the closet and the drawing-room, to say nothing of the theatres, &c. by quoting one piece, which combines the playful and the serious:

"Benedicite Daughter."

The lady abbess was gone to her rest,
And the nuns in their cells were sleeping,
Saw one who sick of so dull a rest,
Was over the battlement peeping;
And under the convent wall she spied,
A boat on the dimpling water,
And in it a youth who fondly cried,
'Come down—Benedicite Daughter!'

She threw him one end of a silken thread,
And she kept fast hold of the other,
'Be silent—be silent,' she trembling said,
'Or you'll wake our lady mother!'
She drew up a ladder of ropes, and soon
The youth in his stout arms caught her;
'Away!' he cried, 'by the light of the
Moon,

Away! Benedicite Daughter.'

The lady abbess awoke—and she heard
A voice at the midnight hour;
She counted her brood, and missing a bird,
She sought it in hall and tower:
The ladder she spied—and down it she
hied—

But she tumbled into the water!
The boat sail'd off, and the lovers cried,
'Farewell! Benedicite Daughter!'"

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Missionary Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 363.

MR. WOLFF's Journal resembles the North-west Passage explorations. It shows the almost insuperable difficulties of the object sought; difficulties here growing out of debasement of character. Unphilosophical enthusiasts, however, as such, idolatrise trouble: like dogs, bones are as much food for them as flesh; and maugre all physical obstacles, Mr. Wolff and his coadjutors have sown seed and turned out cattle for breeding, in an Esquimaux desert of snow; but how is any other than nominal Christianity to be reconciled with Oriental habits, such,

for instance, as polygamy, assassination, rapine, and other notorious vices? The Propagandists have, for a long series of years, established missions in Asia: but has the result been attended with any other success than the conversion of a few insulated individuals, at the very best only of star-light instead of day-light? We think that all this implies no more than erroneous navigation. The horrid governments and customs of the East prevent the elevation of mind and sentiment essential to civilization; and as to the Jews, the oppression of them is so shocking, their manners so disgusting, and their roguery and meanness so appalling, (see pp. 33—37, &c. &c.) yet accompanied with such stubborn prejudices, that very few conversions can be deemed sincere, or, if sincere, efficient as to the production of a character befitting Christians. We think, therefore, that the first step is, to prepare the manners of the people for the exemplification of Christianity, before it is worth while to expend money and labour in making converts, whose opinions may be those of angels, and whose actions may be those of devils. It is, nevertheless, but mere justice to Mr. Wolff to state, that he is urgent for establishing schools, and previously civilizing and cultivating the Jews. (p. 272, seq.) Persia seems the most favourable soil; and it is an opinion of our author (p. i.), "that the appearance of our Lord will take place either in Persia or in China."

We must, however, refer to the book itself, for a variety of very curious ideas entertained by the Orientals: so barbarous are they, that Druidesses exist at the present day in the Caucasus. There are tribes

"Who have no priest, properly so called: a woman, who has acquired the character of great sanctity, or holding communications with the inhabitants of the other world, is consulted by people suffering under distress, sickness, or any loss; there are particular streams, vallies, and groves, that are held sacred, in which festivities are performed with the greatest secrecy. Here they offer sacrifices, but their great jealousy in preventing people from witnessing their rites, has hitherto prevented them from having positive information." p. 198.

Mr. Wolff reprobates conversion of Jews to Christianity by means of bribery, for he says,

"A Jew who leaves his religion on ac-

count of worldly prosperity, will become a more bitter enemy to Christianity than any Jew ever was, who sincerely adheres to the religion of his forefathers; for such a money proselyte was disappointed, he sought riches and found none." p. 231.

We cannot, however, pretend to go into the numberless strange ideas and manners noticed in this book, or even a small portion of them, because we have a long account to give of Prince Hohenlohe, the wonder-working saint; and we disregard the length of the extract, because we think it likely to interest our readers.

"When I was at Vienna in the year 1814, I made the acquaintance of Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, in the house of Pater Clemens Hoffbaver, Vicar General of the Order of Alphonsius Maria Lignori. Prince Alexander Hohenlohe speaks like a saint; and it must not be forgotten to be mentioned, that Prince Alexander Hohenlohe introduced himself to Hoffbaver, and to Fredrick Schlegel, as *Canon of Olmitz*. He called frequently on Pater Hoffbaver, and spoke with him about the corruption and decay of the Austrian clergy, of his freely proclaiming the truth to the Princes assembled in the Congress at Vienna, and of his frequent visits to the hospitals of the sick persons. One day we called on Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, and found him drunk; he manifested then his true sentiments against the Pope of Rome; towards him he affected great attachment, when he spake with the great champions of Popery; but on that day he spake not only with the greatest bitterness against the Pope of Rome, but even against the divine doctrines of the Gospel; and beside this, conversed with a lasciviousness, which I could not mention here with propriety. Hoffbaver confessed candidly, that he had already found him out to be an atrocious liar. Madame Dorothea Schlegel said to me, that he is already a man of very bad reputation in Vienna. Prince Alexander Hohenlohe is a liar, for he is not Canon of Olmitz: he was proposed to the Emperor, but the Emperor rejected him at once. The Prince Archbishop of Vienna said to me, 'I am exceedingly sorry that you have made the acquaintance of Prince Hohenlohe: that man was one day with me for one hour and a half, and during the whole time I knew that every word he spoke was a lie, and I looked at him with astonishment, that a man should not be able to speak one word of truth for one hour and a half. He said to me, among other lies, that he had left the seminary of Tyrnau, on account of the heretical doctrines which are proclaimed there; but he was expelled on account of his bad customs and immorality.'" pp. 174—176.

Our readers will, we think, have had already disgusting details of this impostor, sufficient to excuse our abbreviation of the remaining criminalities alleged. One time he *professes* to preach extemporaneously from the Bible, but actually does so verbatim from a *published* sermon. He visited the sick in hospitals, and the malefactors in prison; and from so doing Mr. Wolff thought him an altered man, but found him the next day drunk, and boasting of his debauchery and adultery. He opened letters of Mr. Wolff which fell into his hands, he pocketed a collection made for a new Church at Zurich, stole communion plate, and published Latin poems, &c. as his own, though he was incapable of writing Latin at all (pp. 176—179), but such was his impudence, that he made no secret of the plagiarism or any other crime. The only apology made in favour of this man, is that which might be made for Judas himself, that of Baron Penkler (p. 175), viz. "that Hohenlohe is a man of inconsistent conduct, but has sometimes moments of pious enthusiasm!" And this pious enthusiasm is apologetick: the Devil quoting Scripture is not blasphemous, but symbolic of virtue.

That such a man, convicted of such crimes, should be permitted to mount a pulpit at all, shows what religion is upon the Continent; it shows, that the Tartuffe of Moliere, and the Dr. Cantwell of our own comedy, brave all obstacles, and that even a bottle conjuror (for so his miraculous deceptions entitle Prince Hohenlohe to be justly denominated,) can acquire the reputation of a saint and apostle. Let a man be an exemplary character, a meek, amiable, educated man, a man "who walks humbly with his God," a man who moulds every feeling, and conducts every action according to the holy doctrine of his Saviour, such a man is **NOBODY**,—the **ALL IN ALL** is a fellow of legerdmain,—an itinerant Thaumaturgist, of blasted character.

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The Last of the Plantagenets: an Historical Romance, illustrating some of the Public Events, and Domestic and Ecclesiastical Manners, of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. Two, pp. 464. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE last legitimate male Plantagenet was Edward of Clarence, Earl of Warwick, beheaded by Henry the

Seventh in 1499; the last legitimate Plantagenet by birth, his sister Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded by Henry the Eighth in 1541; and the last of the name that occurs in history, Arthur Viscount Lisle, a natural son of King Edward the Fourth, who also died in 1541.

But, by the parish register of Eastwell in Kent, it is found that there was a Plantagenet who survived till 1550. "Richard Plantagenet was buried the 29th day of Desember," in that year. There seems no reason to dispute the current opinion that he was a natural son of King Richard the Third; and the other circumstances of his history handed down by tradition, are not inconsistent with possibilities. The interesting particulars were related by Heneage Earl of Winchelsea (the lord of Eastwell), to Dr. Thomas Brett, in the year 1720; were by him communicated in a letter to Dr. Warren, President of Trinity Hall, in 1733; and were first printed in Peck's "*Considerata Curiosa*." They will be found extracted in our volume for 1767, p. 344 (and a confirmation from the then Rector of Eastwell, in p. 408), and now form the foundation of the present Romance.

It is an uncommonly well-sustained story, trading as closely as possible in the footsteps of history, with respect to chronology and public events; and the fictitious parts, supplied for the developement of the hero's personal adventures, made subservient to the introduction of the leading topics of interest in the æra which it embraces—such as the state of the monasteries and their schools, the persecutions of the Jews, the illumination of MSS., the London festival of "The March of the City Watch," the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth of York, the military expeditions to the Continent, the Court of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, the building of Henry the Seventh's chapel, the Pilgrimages to Canterbury and Walsingham, the contemporary Voyages of Discovery, and the Reformation—in treating of all which subjects the truth has been investigated with a most laudible curiosity, and is imparted in a most agreeable and instructive manner.

This is not one of those numerous soi-disant "historical" novels, in which early characters are introduced, trans-

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formed into moderns in all but name, acting from modern motives, and according to modern habits; nor is it one of those clumsy compilations in which some fragments of ancient lore are ostentatiously exhibited with dull prolixity and blundering anachronism; but it is a consistent, harmonious production, evincing intimate knowledge with nearly every known means of judging of the Tudor age, delightfully connected, and bearing a strong similitude to truth. We are presented not only with the manners and all the paraphernalia of our ancestors, but their own sentiments, prejudices, and superstitions, by which only is it consistent with justice, or with truth, to judge of their actions. The author has even employed what it is perhaps still more difficult to adopt with precision, the narrative style of contemporary writers, in which Richard Plantagenet is made to relate his own story. It is preserved with close fidelity, and perhaps more happily than in any preceding attempt. In the set speeches (where the eloquent and pathetic unavoidably offer strong temptation), some words and phrases might perhaps be pointed out more characteristic of modern fiction than ancient reality; but the descriptive parts appear to us to approach nearly to perfection. As a specimen, may be quoted the picture of King Richard's tent and occupations on the night before the fatal field of Bosworth:

"With much careful attention the King then took up his letters and re-perused them; but their contents seemed greatly to perplex or to disturb him. He often wrote hastily, and to me appeared to be designing of a draught, which I deemed to be a map of the battle-field, and the order of his armament. Sometimes also he rose and silently paced the tent with his arms crossed, and then walked forth to mark if his soldiers were watchful, and to issue divers commands unto his leaders. Yet were not his guards all vigilant; for in that night there was treachery in his camp; since Sir Simon Digby came thither as a spy, though at hazard of his life, and carried word thence unto Harry Tudor, how the King was making him ready for battle. After this visitation of his camp, Richard anon returned, and seated him at the table again, erasing his former scripſion, and writing as it were some newer and fairer copy. Thus was he occupied, perchance, for more than an hour's space; during which time I did intently watch his motions, or marked the pavilion

and its furniture, and rich hangings of divers-coloured tapestry, and the bright polish of his embossed steel armour, with the other harness which was to fit him for the approaching fight. The King, however, appeared not to note my presence, being as it were overwhelmed with the anxieties of loyalty, and the leading of a host on the eve of battle; but to me his every look and motion was matter of wonder or concernment, being the first of human creatures whom I had ever known as kindred, as well as the Sovereign of the realm."

King Richard tells his son that he is legitimate, but that the marriage of which he was the offspring was clandestine. We must remark that this is extremely improbable, although it may heighten the dramatic effect, and afford a plea for the ambitious dreams which our hero indulges at one period of his early life. The memorable interview before the battle of Bosworth, is the first in which "the last of the Plantagenets" gains any information of his origin; but of the real Richard Plantagenet a circumstance is recorded from which it may be inferred that he was acknowledged by his father at the beginning of his reign, since he was knighted at York on Richard's Coronation. This circumstance is not noticed by our author, even in his preface, but mention of it will be found in Drake's History of York, p. 117. The existence of one natural son of King Richard the Third, is indubitable; there is a document in Rymer, by which he appointed "John of Gloucester, our beloved Bastard," to the Captaincy of Calais. This our author has properly noticed in his preface; but we are surprised that "the last of the Plantagenets" does not once in his narrative allude to his brother John. Nor do we think the co-existence of the Earl of Warwick (a nearer heir to the throne, even if Richard had been legitimate,) is sufficiently regarded. "The last of the Plantagenets" is not at all brought in contact with him; although his death is briefly noticed (p. 336). With the Lady Bride Plantagenet, the cloistered daughter of Edward the Fourth, we are made well acquainted, and she may be called the heroine of the tale. In her dying scene there is great pathetic beauty. She is the Prioress of Dartford (where history says she was a nun); but has been induced to peruse the translated Scriptures of Wickliffe, and we cannot resist extracting a passage of her parting ad-

dress, as conceived in the spirit of truly poetical sublimity:

"Thou hast well said, Plantagenet; it is indeed a solemn hour with me, seeing that I am standing between life and death; and, like him who stood upon the top of Pisgah, overlooking both the wilderness of this world and much of the glorious Canaan to which I am hastening. And, perchance, this solemn hour giveth even unto mortal creatures somewhat of immortal knowledge; since I feel it written upon my soul, that the Lord is about to rise, and mightily to refresh the nations with his presence! That a great overthrow is coming upon the corrupted Clergy of this realm! That many of our superstitious rites shall wane and die away, in the plain purities of the advancing Gospel; and that the TRANSLATED WORD shall speedily be spread through this land, from the throne even unto the hovel! for 'Kings shall come unto the brightness of its rising.' I depart in the twilight of these things, but you shall behold the sun rise; and I pray that he may shine forth upon you with healing in his wings!"

We must now leave this clever volume, with the remark that the notes contain much solid information, and that the introduction, and indeed the whole work, is calculated to diffuse a rational taste for the curiosities of history and literature.

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The Nautilus, in five Cantos. By a Sailor.
12mo, pp. 120. Cock.

THIS is a poetical log-book, kept during a voyage out and home from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, in the years 1825 and 1826. The intelligence as to the varying of the wind's course, the consequent tackings of the vessel, and the alteration of the sails under such circumstances, are in general the only information that a common log-book can furnish; and such is the nature of the poetical one now before us. There may be some difficulty in throwing into rhyme such dry details, but there cannot be much pleasure in the perusal. There are, however, some very good specimens of poetry and description in this little volume, particularly the detail of the ceremonial observed in passing the line, the excited state of mind produced by the extreme danger of destruction; and some of the short sketches, appearances of fishes, manners of birds, &c. The volume is illustrated by three good engravings, executed by E. Duncan, after paintings by W. J. Huggins, which are deserving of great praise.

The frontispiece is a grand and awful representation of a vessel in imminent peril, in a mountainous sea, troubled by the convulsions of the dark storm. The Shaving scene, on crossing the line, is a laughable picture. The mock heroism of Neptune's representative and attendants, the melancholy situation of the unfortunate novice, and the spirit with which his tormentors enter into the sport, are very fairly given. The third engraving is a portrait of the vessel, full rigged, and majestically sailing in a calm, with an albacore in the act of darting at the bait which is thrown out to ensnare him.

A work of very great utility to Country Magistrates, and all other persons interested in the criminal code, has been just published

by Dr. ROBINSON, Author of "*The Magistrate's Pocket Book*," entitled *An Analysis of, and digested Index to, the Criminal Statutes, alphabetically arranged*. The Compiler is himself a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, and consequently every way qualified for the task he has undertaken. The work exhibits, in the clearest manner, the penalties, &c. to be awarded by the Magistracy, according to the late modifications in the criminal law, as introduced by Mr. Peel; for it is well known that, since the recent alterations in the Criminal Code, nearly all the provisions of the previous Statutes have been rendered a dead letter. The Magistrate will here find an easy and ready reference to every subject of inquiry, and ascertain with precision what penalty, forfeiture, fine, or imprisonment, is to be inflicted for any specific offence brought before him.

FINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

On the 26th of March the sixth annual exhibition of the Society of British Artists opened, with increased attractions and many advantages; not among the least of which is the entire separation of the gallery of Sculpture from the other departments. Those whose delicacy objected to the progressing through a file of nude figures, even in marble, will not now be kept from visiting the less offensive works of art; and those who would make the sculptures the prominent object of their visit, will be gratified by finding them placed in the decidedly best sculpture gallery in London. On the 8th of April the anniversary of the Society's institution was observed with a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern. It appeared that above 2500*l.* had, up to that date, been already paid for pictures in the present exhibition. We rejoice at it, and sincerely hope that every deserving artist will find a patron. We this month purposed calling attention to some of the most striking pieces in the gallery, but are unwillingly compelled to postpone our notice till the next number, when we hope also to pay attention to the claims of those Exhibitions which have favoured us with invitations.

LITHOGRAPHIC MEZZOTINTING.

Mr. Brockedon, (whose large painting of the Deluge was exhibited at the Academy last year, and is now before the public, at the British Institution, but which we cannot admire,) has been lecturing at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, "on a new mode of sketching effects rapidly in chiaro-scuro, and on its application to lithography." The process detailed is, by laying over the surface of a species of card, known

by the name of Bristol board, or any similar material, an unctuous black ground, and taking the lights out by a knife, or any other convenient means. The principle is that of mezzotinto, and has been successfully applied in some productions from stone, the work of Westall and foreign artists. By this discovery the lithographer acquires a very valuable process for mezzotinting. Specimens were exhibited, executed by Mr. Brockedon and Mr. Harding.

Northern Whale Fishery.—Huggins.

This interesting coloured print, representing the processes of flinching, or cutting in, and taking in of the blubber, &c. is engraved by Duncan, from a painting by Mr. Huggins. The vessels engaged in the Fishery here portrayed are, the Harmony of Hull, the Margaret of London, the Swan of Montrose, and the Industry of London. On the rigging of the two first are observable the gay garlands, composed by the crew on arrival at the Fisheries, which is generally about the first of May, with the ribbonds and favours presented to them by their wives and sweethearts on quitting port. This, surmounted by a little ship, is continued in that situation during the season and return home; and unlucky indeed would be the vessel whose crew were ungallant enough to neglect this proof of their constancy in the colder climates of Davis's Straits and Greenland. Among the animals introduced, and which greatly increase the interest of the scene, are bears, walruses with grim-headed countenances and tusks, seals, flocks of wild fowl, doves, and eider ducks. The walruses have a picturesque appearance, as well as a formidable one; they are said never to attack the boats in the first instance, be-

ing peaceably inclined; but the destruction of one of them will bring the whole herd upon the offending boat, to the imminent danger of its being overturned. This print is very well coloured, and there is a novelty about it we much approve of. The margin of the engraving is washed with a brownish tint, to assist in bringing forward the whiteness of the snow and the ice floes. Two mountains of high and sharp angular masses of ice appear of very large size; one of them is 500 feet in altitude.

Thomas Clarkson, M. A.

A whole-length portrait of this distinguished champion of the oppressed race of Africans has been published by Mr. S. Piper, of Ipswich. It is 17 inches by 14, and is engraved by Mr. C. Turner, mezzotint engraver to His Majesty, from a painting by that admirable artist A. E. Chalon, esq. R. A. Mr. Clarkson is represented sitting in an easy attitude, and the resemblance is perfect. On the mantel-piece appear busts of two of his coadjutors in the same benevolent labours, Mr. Wilberforce, and the late Granville Sharpe.

Portrait of a Setter.—Huggins.

This portrait of a favourite dog is copied from a painting of Abraham Cooper's, and is coloured after nature in a very superior manner. The head has all the beauty of a painting.

The engravings of Belshazzar's Feast,

Joshua, and the Deluge, having been presented to the King of France by the secretary of the Academy des Beaux-Arts, his Majesty transmitted a fine medal of gold, bearing the Royal effigies, to Mr. Martin, as a testimony of the high gratification he had received from his productions.

Mr. Proatt has received the appointment of "Painter in water-colours in ordinary to His Majesty;" an honour conferred where most justly merited.

Mr. Wilkie has been commanded to paint a full-length portrait of His Majesty in the Highland costume, which is intended to be placed in Holyrood House, and a copy of it is to decorate the corridor of Windsor Castle.

A monument is proposed to be erected in Greenwich Hospital, to the memory of Charles Dibdin, whose patriotic naval songs contributed so much to the exaltation of the character of British seamen during the late war. For this purpose £50l. was obtained by the representation of the dramatist's "Padlock," and the introduction of many of his popular songs.

Preparing.

A plan of London and Westminster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with twenty marginal views of the principal buildings as they appeared at that period, will appear in the month of May.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

An Address to the Protestants of the United Kingdom of every denomination; and to those Roman Catholics whose religious opinions do not wholly overcome a just regard for the free constitution of the British Government, &c. By Lord REDSDALE. Also, by the same Author, a Political View of the Catholic Question; and, Nine Letters to Lord Colchester on the Catholic Question.

Memoirs of the celebrated Lady Fanshawe, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart. Ambassador from Charles II. to the Court of Madrid.

The Sectarian, or the Church and the Meeting.

A History of the late Catholic Association of Ireland, from its institution in 1760, to its final dissolution in 1829, by a Member of that Body.

Sermons, chiefly practical. By the Rev. Edw. BATHER, Archdeacon of Salop.

Modern Methodism Unmasked; in a Letter to the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, Author

of "Evangelical Preaching." By a Layman.

Jesuitism and Methodism. A Novel.

The Legend of Einsiedlin, a Tale of Switzerland. By the Rev. W. LIDDIARD.

A Dissertation on the English Poor, stating the advantages of Education, with a Plan for the gradual abolition of the Poor Laws. By B. HAWORTH, Esq. M.A.

On the policy of introducing the System of Poor Laws into Ireland. By G. H. EVANS, Esq.

Mr. FRENCH, the barrister, is preparing a translation of those Speeches of Demosthenes which have never been attempted. The Oration of Demosthenes against the law of Leptines is in the press.

Observations upon the Medicinal Properties of the Sulphur Spring, discovered a few years ago on Lord Durham's estate at Dinsdale, near Darlington, in the county of Durham; with considerable additions, and a new and complete Analysis of the above Water. By JOHN PEACOCK, M.D.

Tales of Field and Flood, with Sketches

of Life at Home. By JOHN MALCOLM, Author of "Scenes of War," &c.

Biographical Sketches and authentic Anecdotes of Dogs. By Captain THOMAS BROWN, F.R.S.E. &c.

Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Gloucester Cathedral, containing Memoirs of the Bishops; an Essay by the Rev. J. Webb, on the customs, privileges, and manners of its Abbot and Monks, &c.

The Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, No. III. containing two Views of Lincoln, one of Bath, and one of Worcester; with picturesque representations of the Fishmongers' Hall, London; Broad-street, Bristol; Edgar's Tower, in Friar-street, Worcester; &c. &c.

A Course of Lectures on Hieroglyphics, delivered at the Royal Institution, and at the University of Cambridge; with plates. By the Marquis of SPINETO.

Strictures on the Orders for the regulation of the Practice and Proceedings in the Court of Chancery: professing to be issued in pursuance of the recommendations of His Majesty's Commissioners, by the Lord High Chancellor, 3d April, 1828. Addressed to the Gentlemen connected with the Court. By F. P. STRATORD, Esq.

The Garland; a Collection of Poems. By the Author of Field Flowers, &c.

The Savings Bank Assistant. By C. COMPTON.

A new and improved edition of An easy Introduction to Heraldry, by CLARK. With new and additional engravings of the English and Scottish Regalia, Orders of Knighthood, &c. with Historical Notices; also a Dictionary of Mottoes.

Preparing for Publication.

The Chronicle of Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Marshal of Champagne and Romania, concerning the Conquest of Constantinople by the French and Venetians, in 1204. Translated from the French.

The History and Description of Ipswich, including the Villages and Country Seats in its vicinity; forming a complete History of the Town and Neighbourhood. With engravings.

A new edition of Anstey's New Bath Guide, with illustrations by Cruikshank, &c. a prefatory Essay on the Life and Writings of the Author, on the localities and peculiarities of Bath at the middle of the last century, and elucidatory Notes. By J. BRITTON.

Letters from Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, &c. By R. R. MADDEN, Esq. During his travels in the East, he visited the sites of Troy, Memphis, Thebes, and Jerusalem, and other interesting ruins.

A Life of Archbishop Cranmer, by the Rev. H. T. TODD, the Editor of Johnson's Dictionary.

The Family Chaplain, or St. Mark's Gospel analyzed, and prepared for reading and expounding to a Family Circle. By the Rev. S. HINDS, M.A. Vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

The Natural History of Enthusiasm. In Ten Sections.

The Willow-Bank Dairy History. By Mr. HARLEY.

Beatrice, a Tale, founded on facts. By Mrs. HOPLAND.

SKELTON's Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the collection at Goodrich Court. Part XVIII.

An Essay on the Coins of Scripture, as internal evidence of the truth of Christianity, and on the Tribute Money as affording no grounds for the Popish doctrine of divided allegiance. By the Rev. J. GRANT.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Some admirable improvements have been effected in the Chapel of Winchester College, by the restoration of about 8000 feet of beautiful stained glass, which was commenced about eight years ago, and completed in August last, by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, whose successful imitation of the ancient art of glass-staining stands perhaps unrivalled in the kingdom. The centre of the great East window in the Chapel contains the genealogy of our Saviour, the highest compartment being filled with a representation of his sitting in judgment; beneath which are figures of the Virgin Mary, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Paul. At the bottom of the window is a representation of the Salutation, Edward the Third praying to the Trinity, Richard the Second adoring St. John and the Lamb, and William of Wykeham adoring the Virgin and Child. The eight windows on the north and south sides contain forty-six figures, standing on pedestals beneath beautiful canopies of tabernacle work; the tracery of the upper compartments with appropriate designs. Those on the south side comprise figures of the Prophets Isaiah, David, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, and Amos; the Apostles Peter, Andrew, James the Great, John, Thomas, and James the Less; with the Romish Saints Martin, Edward, Ethelwold, Leonard, Oswald, Egidius, Stephen, Anne, and Mary Magdalen. Those on the north side are the Prophets Joel, Haggai, Sophonius, Ezekiel, Zechariah, and Abdias; the Apostles Philip, Bartholomew, Matthias, Matthew, Simon, and Jude; the Romish Saints Nicholas, Mary, Thomas, Swithin, Dunstan, Berinus, Christopher, Edmund, George, Augustine, Wolstanus, and Lawrence. The whole of this has been effected at the expense of the Warden and Fellows of the College; and the rich and mellow tints emanating from this splendid collection of glass is truly astonishing. H. P.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 2. Fred. Madden, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society the remainder of the old English poem on the Siege of Rouen, A.D. 1418, which was printed imperfect (in a communication of the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare) in the 21st volume of the *Archæologia*. It has been found entire introduced into certain MS. copies of the well-known prose Chronicle of the *Brute*, commonly but falsely attributed to Caxton, that father of typography having printed it in 1480. But none of the printed editions of the Chronicle contain the poem; and out of the numerous manuscript copies which Mr. Madden has examined, only three have preserved it,—two in the Harleian Collection, and one in the library of Mr. Coke, of Holkham. From these Mr. Madden has prepared his transcript, which is now printed and published in the portion of the *Archæologia* which has been lately issued. It is remarked by Mr. Madden, that of the various contemporary narratives of the Siege of Rouen, there is no document which, in point of simplicity, clearness, and minuteness of detail, can compare with this poem. The difference it bears to other accounts is shown in the notes appended to the poem.

April 9. A communication was read from A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. as a specimen of the contents of the ancient MSS. from Loseley, mentioned under the head of Literary Intelligence in our last. Mr. Kempe, in the introductory part of his communication, gave a particular account of George Ferrers, who was appointed, for his literary and poetical qualifications, to the office of Lord of Misrule to the Court, in the Christmas of 1551-2; and Mr. Kempe produced, in illustration of his subject, transcripts of several curious original letters from the Lord of Misrule, George Ferrers, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, "Master of the King's Majesty's Revels," in which the Lord of Misrule has minutely detailed the different assistants and properties required by him in the performance of his office. Also some documents of the same period, illustrative of the rude beginnings of those splendid entertainments called *masques*, which became afterwards so prevalent a diversion of the English Court. These papers, after being read, were returned to Mr. Kempe, as they form a portion of his volume which we have already noticed as in readiness for press.

April 23. This being St. George's day, the annual election took place, agreeably to the charter, when the Earl of Aberdeen was re-elected President, T. Amyot, Esq. re-elected Treasurer, John Gage, Esq. was

selected Director (in the room of J. H. Markland, Esq. resigned), and N. Carlisle and H. Ellis, Esqs. were re-elected Secretaries. The following gentlemen of the old Council were re-elected on the Council for the year ensuing: F. Douce, H. Gurney, H. Hallam, W. R. Hamilton, J. H. Markland, Esqs. and the Right Hon. C. W. Williams-Wynn. To which were added, M. Bland, Esq. J. Britton, Esq. Dr. Dibdin, Hon. G. Agar Ellis, Lord Farnborough, Bp. of Llandaff, E. Lodge, Esq. Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, T. Phillips, Esq. R. A. and E. V. Utterson, Esq.—The Society afterwards dined at Freemasons' Hall, Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

CHAMPOLLION'S EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

In vol. xcvi. ii. p. 630, we detailed the progress of this interesting expedition to the 8th of October, when it had quitted Saklara. We shall now continue the narrative of Champollion's journey, and give brief notices of the various discoveries made during his progress.

On the 20th Nov. M. Champollion and his party arrived at Thebes, and on 23d he went to the palace of Karnac, on the eastern part of Thebes, of which he thus speaks: "All that I had seen at Thebes, all that I had admired with enthusiasm, on the left bank, appeared miserable in comparison with the gigantic conceptions with which I was now surrounded. No people, either ancient or modern, ever conceived the art of architecture on so sublime and so grand a scale as the ancient Egyptians; their conceptions were those of men a hundred feet high; and the imagination which in Europe rises far above our porticos, sinks abashed at the foot of one hundred and forty columns of the Hypostyle Hall of Karnac. In this marvellous place I viewed the portraits of most of the ancient Pharaohs, known by their great actions: and they are *real portraits*, represented a hundred times on the bas-reliefs of the outer and inner walls. Each of them has his peculiar physiognomy, different from that of his predecessors and successors. Thus in colossal representations, the sculpture of which is lively, grand, and heroic, more perfect than can be believed in Europe,—we see Mandouei combatting the nations hostile to Egypt, and returning triumphant to his country. Farther on, the campaigns of Rhameses Sesestris; elsewhere, Sesonchis (Shishak) dragging to the feet of the Theban trinity Ammon Mouth and Khous, the chiefs of thirty conquered nations, among which I found, as was to be expected, written in letters at full length, Joudahmalek, the kingdom of the Jews, or of Judah. This is a commentary on the

14th chapter of the first book of Kings, which relates the arrival of Shishak at Jerusalem, and his success; thus the identity which we have established between the Egyptian Scheschonk, the Sesonchis of Manotho, and the Sesac or Schishak of the Bible, is confirmed in the most satisfactory manner."

On the 26th Nov. the Expedition left Thebes. The following day they arrived at Hermonthis, and on the 29th at Esne. The next morning they visited the temple of Elethya. When they left Elethya a violent wind arose, which carried them in a few hours to Silethia, where are the quarries of free-stone which furnished the materials for the principal edifices of Thebes. These quarries are themselves monuments, on account of the inscriptions with which their sides are covered. There is also a temple excavated in the rock, like that at Beni-Hassan. Between Elethya and Silethia is Edfou, with the great temple of Apollinopolis Magna. The temple at Edfou has a striking appearance, on account of its size; but the caprices of the most fantastic Gothic are mingled with the lines of a style of architecture which pleases only by its austerity; and the sculpture of the Ptolemies, which is, at the most, tolerable in subjects of small dimensions, is at once insipid and stiff in those colossal figures, in imitation of the monuments at Thebes, with which the outer walls are covered. However, it is the best preserved of all the Egyptian temples, and furnishes means to facilitate the understanding of the others. They set out again in haste, and in the evening were moored at the foot of the ruins of Ombos, the capital of the last Nome of Egypt. They found there a great temple of the time of the Ptolemies, but in a better style than that of Apollinopolis. The place chosen for the site of this great edifice is at a bending of the Nile, on the summit of an insulated hill, now entirely covered with ruins. The Egyptians seem to have been in general less careful in this respect than the other nations of antiquity. The sands of the desert, which now cover all the neighbouring plain, have encroached upon the sacred enclosure, and hardly more than one third of the columns of the temple remain visible. On the rapid declivity towards the river are heaps of ruins, which appear ready every moment to roll into the abyss below.

The Expedition remained two days at Assouan, to visit an indifferent little temple. On the evening of the second day they staid at Philæ. Its monuments, which are all of the Greek and Roman period, are precious, from a perfection of preservation of which there is no other example in Egypt.

In Champollion's last letter, dated Ouadi Halfa, Second Cataract, Jan. 1, 1829, he details the progress of his labours. He says,

he was then arrived at the farthest point of his voyage. The expedition left their *mdasch* and *dehabé* at Asuan (Syena), these two barks being too large to pass the cataracts. It was on the 16th of Dec. that the new squadron beyond the cataract was ready to receive them. They set sail from Philæ, (says Champollion) to begin their voyage to Nubia, with a tolerable wind, and passed Deboud without landing, wishing to gain as soon as possible the extreme point of the course. This small temple and the three propylæons are, moreover, of the modern epoch. The 17th, at four o'clock p. m. they were opposite the small monuments of Quar-tas, where they found nothing to glean. The 18th they cleared Taffah and Kalabche without landing. They afterwards passed under the Tropic; and from the moment they entered the Torrid Zone they shivered with cold, and were obliged to cover themselves with hennous and cloaks. At night they slept beyond Dandour, merely saluting its temple with a wave of the hand. They did the same on the following day, being the 19th, to the monuments of Ghirsche, which belong to the good times, as well as to the great temple of Dakkeh, of the period of the Lagides. They landed at night at Méharraka, an Egyptian temple of the low period, changed in former ages into a Coptic church. On the 20th they remained an hour at Oudi-Esseboursa or the Valley of Lions, thus named from the Sphinxes which ornament the dromos of a monument constructed under the reign of Sesostris, but a more provincial edifice, built of stone cemented with mortar. They were occupied the 21st and 22d, in turning the great angle of Amada, whose temple is important from its antiquity. They cleared it on the 23d, and arrived at Derr or Derri at an early hour. There they found a pretty temple dug in the rock, and still retaining some basso-relievos of the conquests of Ramses the Great. The 24th, at sunrise, they left Derri, passed under the ruined fort of Ibrim, and went to sleep on the eastern shore at Ghebel Mesmes, a charming and well-cultivated country. They proceeded on their voyage the 25th, sometimes with the wind, sometimes by towage.

On the 26th, they landed at Ibsamboul, where they remained also on the 27th. There are two temples entirely dug out of the rock, and covered with sculptures. The smallest of these excavations is a temple of Hathôr, dedicated by the Queen Nufre-Ari, wife of Ramses the Great. It is outwardly decorated with a façade, against which are raised six colossal figures, each about 35 feet high, also cut from the solid rock, representing Pharoah and his wife, having at their feet, the one his sons and the other his daughters, with their names and titles. Those colossal figures are of excellent sculpture; their waists are slender, and their drapery very elegant.—The great temple of Ibsamboul

alone is worthy of having occasioned their voyage to Nubia. The façade is decorated with four colossal figures, seated, each being not less than 61 feet high, of superb execution, representing Ramses the Great. The countenances are all portraits, and perfectly resemble the face of this King at Memphis, Thebes, and every other place. On their arrival, the sands, aided by the efforts of the Nubians, who take care to assist its progress, had closed the entrance. They had it cleared; and Champollion, almost completely undressed, keeping on merely his Arabian shirt, and a pair of cloth drawers, crawled on all fours to the small opening at the top of a door, which, if cleared, would be at least 25 feet high. It appeared as if he were entering the mouth of an oven. Slipping into the temple, he found himself suddenly in an atmosphere 51 degrees of heat. They went over this astonishing excavation, Champollion, Rossellini, Ricci, and one of the Arabians, each carrying a wax candle. The first hall is supported by eight pillars, against each of which is a colossal statue 30 feet high, also representing Ramses the Great. On the walls of this enormous chamber runs a cornice of large historical basso reliefs relative to the conquests of Pharaoh in Africa. One of these in particular represents his triumphal car, accompanied by groups of Nubian prisoners, negroes, and forms a composition of exquisite beauty, and of the highest effect. The other halls, and there are 16 of them, abound in fine basso reliefs, on religious subjects, exhibiting very curious particularities. The whole is terminated by a sanctuary, at the further end of which are four fine statues in a sitting position, much larger than nature, and of very beautiful work. This group represented Anon-Ra, Phré, Phta, and Ramses the Great sitting amongst them. After two hours and a half spent in admiration, and

having noticed all the bas-reliefs, the heat and want of fresh air compelled them to retreat.

The Expedition quitted Ibeamboul on the 28th. Towards noon they stopped at Chelbel-Addeh, where there is a small temple cut out of the rock. The major part of its bas-reliefs has been plastered over with mortar by the Christians, who have ornamented this new surface with paintings representing saints, and particularly St. George on horseback, but Champollion was able to ascertain, by removing the mortar, that this temple had been dedicated to Thoth, by King Horus, son of Amenophis Memnon. They went to Faras to sleep. The 29th, an almost dead calm, did not permit them to advance beyond Serre; and the 30th, at noon, they arrived at Ouadi-Halfa, within half an hour's sailing of the Second Cataract.

Champollion says, that he has discovered on the western coast the remains of three edifices, which bear only the endings of hieroglyphics. One of them was a temple dedicated to Horammon (Ammon Generator), and was erected under King Amenophis II. son and successor of Thouthmosis III. (Mœris). A second temple was of the reign of Thouthmosis III. (Mœris), built of brick, with primitive pillar columns of the Doric order, with stone sides to the entrance, the door of which is of free-stone. It was the large temple of the Egyptian city of Beheni, which stood on this ground, and which, from the extent of broken pottery on the plain (now a desert), appears to have been of tolerable dimensions. This was, without doubt, the bulwark formed by the Egyptians to contain the nations residing between the first and the second cataracts. This great temple was dedicated to Amon-Ra and to Phré, as, indeed, were the greater part of the larger monuments of Nubia. This is all which remains at Ouadi Halfa.

SELECT POETRY.

On the tragic Catastrophe of some modern Tales, contrasted with the lively Delineations of Miss Mitford.

By MRS. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.

SOME mortals, weary of their lives,
Seek Death, but cannot find him.
How should they, when in modern books,
'Tis now the rage to bind him?
There he lies hid, between the leaves—
Life's fairest blossoms blighting.
Consumption kills the love-lorn maid;
And heroes perish fighting.
Too much of Death! too much, indeed!
I grow quite nervous, as I read.
But, Mitford! when my spirits sink,
Thy sprightly tales can raise 'em;
For scenes of humblest life can charm,
When wit, like thine, portrays 'em.

Sketch'd by thy pen, what portraits rise,

In Truth's own colours glowing;
E'en Cynics own its magic pow'r—

On each a grace bestowing.
Then write, dear Mitford! write again;
And charm us with thy varied strain.

Those—who have gain'd life's upward path—

Must feel—ah sad conviction!

Where real miseries abound,

We need not woes of fiction.

Then why should those, who have the
pow'r

To tune the soul to gladness—

Give, to the dreary scenes of life,

A deeper shade of sadness?

'Tis cruel thus to dim the ray,
Heav'n sent, to cheer us on our way.

West-square, Feb. 8.

ODE

*On the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the
Right Hon WILLIAM PITT, May 28, 1828.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

A MIDST the turns of fate below,
Where all things human ebb and flow,
PITT still retains his state ;
Through life he toil'd for Britain's weal,
And all who for their Country feel,
Must deem him good and great.
Like his fam'd Sire, he wealth despis'd,
His Country's glory all he priz'd,
And, with his parting breath,
He rais'd to Heav'n a patriot prayer,
She still might be its guardian care,
Then calmly sunk in death.
Our last pure Monarch, ere his mind
In all its nobler pow'rs declin'd,
Gave PITT supreme command ;
And HE who now the sceptre aways,
And shines with such transcendent rays,
Chose PITT's sagacious band.
And may there still on earth be found,
Till Time shall close his mortal round,
Those who this day revere ;
A day the Wise and Virtuous claim,
A day that History gives to Fame,
To PITT and ORDER dear.
And ye* who here again unite
To celebrate the natal rite,
Oh ! to your race transmit
Those PRINCIPLES which firmly bind
In social safety human kind—
The PRINCIPLES of PITT.

THE GRATEFUL BARD.

A British Tale of the Sixth Century.

[Elphin, Prince of Cardigan, having been treacherously imprisoned by his uncle Maelgon, King of North Wales, obtained his deliverance in the manner described. The poet was the celebrated Taliesin, whom the Prince had saved in infancy from a watery grave.]

THE thoughts that bade our spirits bound
In grief must fail to cheer ;
And vain is music's sweetest sound
To charm the sickening ear.
Where Mona's turret eyes the main,
And spurns the rushing tide,
Thou, sever'd from his lov'd domain,
The captive Elphin sigh'd.
Below, in congregated state,
Sit warriors, dames, and kings ;
While tones that ill beseech his fate
The pervious lattice bring.
The festive shout at length is dumb,
The lyre resumes its flow,
And plaintive sounds that faintly come,
He knows, or thinks to know.

* The Pitt Club.

GENT. MAG. April, 1829.

But, ah ! farewell, delusion sweet,
Again for doubt prepare ;
The song is hush'd, and hasty feet
Ascend the prison-stair.

"Come, menials of a tyrant's will,"
The Prince undaunted cries ;
"But mark, life's torrent as ye spill,
If terrors cloud my eyes."

No executioner appears,
Joy mingles with alarms,
A smiling youth reproves his fears,
And frees his shackled arms.

"And see'st thou not who comes to save,
Or know'st thou me no more ?
From Cardigan's impetuous wave
Those hands my cradle bore.

"I heard thy wrongs, I felt thy pain,
I tun'd the suppliant lay :
See Maelgon, soften'd by my strain,
My gratitude repay !

"Then, if a subject vies with thee,
Forgive the generous strife ;
'Tis just to proffer liberty,
—In recompense for life."

L.

SONG.

By the Author of "Field Flowers," &c.

COME, quit the city for the grove,
Join Beauty's fairy throng ;
And bring the magic wand of love,
The melody of song.

Soft be the words, and sweet the air ;
For 'neath the calm moonlight,
What more than song delights the fair,
When skies are clear and bright ?

Oh ! few, indeed, have felt no word
Electric warm the breast ;
And fewer still have woke no chord
To mar the bosom's rest ;

A silver lute, a minstrel hand,
To youth and love belong ;
For is not Love's own magic wand
The melody of Song ?

Brighton, Feb. 7.

H. B.

THE RAINBOW.

THERE'S not a tempest clouds the skies,
But loveliest rays its flight succeed ;
Expanding in an arch they rise,
And cast o'er mansion, hill, and mead,
So sweet a glow, so bright a hue,
That gazers half begin to bless
The storm that desolation blew,
When fleeting in so fair a dress.

Thus anger's burst, resentment's thrill,
Assuag'd, new gentleness reveal,
To brighten o'er departing ill,
To dry the tear, the sorrow beal ;
The troubled breast a calm assumes,
The ruffled cheeks their peace regain,
Till kindness more engaging blooms,
From passion's brief and stormy reign.

L.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 23.

Numerous petitions were presented for and against the Catholic Claims.

The order of the day for the committal of the CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL being read, Mr. *Banks* moved an amendment, the effect of which was to omit the clause altogether, and exclude Catholics from both Houses of Parliament.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. *Moore*, the member for Dublin, opposed by Mr. *Peel*, and negatived by 207 against 84.—Another division took place upon an amendment proposed by Sir R. *Inglis*, that after the words in the oath "that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm," the words "ecclesiastical as well as civil," be inserted; which, however, was rejected by 276 against 114.—The last division was upon an amendment proposed by Mr. *Estcourt*, to add after the words "any intention to subvert," or "make any attempt to subvert or injure," which was lost by a majority of 262 to 99.—Upon the motion of Mr. *Peel*, the words "So help me God," were added to the declaration, thereby converting it into an oath.

March 24. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, an amendment was proposed by Mr. *Peel* relative to Roman Catholics voting at elections, and, being elected, upon taking the oath; the clause was carried by a large majority.—In the clause which excepts certain offices from being held by Roman Catholics, an amendment was proposed by Mr. *Peel*, and adopted, for inserting the following words, "the offices of Guardians or Justices of the United Kingdom, or Regent of the United Kingdom, during the absence of his Majesty, or his successors, from the same, under whatever name, style, or title, such offices may be constituted or appointed."—The Marquis of *Chandos* wished to extend the number of offices excepted, by the insertion before the name of "the Lord Chancellor," of the words, "First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury," because, by the clause as it stood at present, the First Lord, who was considered as the Prime Minister, might be a Roman Catholic. The amendment was opposed upon several grounds. First, that the First Lord of the Treasury was not necessarily Prime Minister. The Foreign Secretary of State might be, and had been, Prime Minister. Next, that the Church patronage was not inherent in the office of First Lord of the Treasury. And, thirdly,

because if a Roman Catholic should become Prime Minister, he was debarred by a special clause in the Bill from interfering with the disposal of the Church patronage.—Sir *Edward Knatchbull* took a wider range of exclusion—he wished to exclude Roman Catholics from the Privy Council.—The amendment proposed by the Marquis of *Chandos* was negatived by a majority of 218 to 98.—Sir *E. Knatchbull* then proposed his amendment relative to the Privy Council, which was rejected without a division. Some other amendments of minor importance were also rejected. In the 9th enacting clause relative to presentations to ecclesiastical benefices, the exercise of the right of presentation was committed to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, instead of being given to Commissioners.—The 16th clause, which enacts that Roman Catholics shall not assume, under a penalty of 100*l.* for each offence, the titles to Sees or Deaneries which belong to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Deans of the Established Church in England or Ireland, was agreed to without much discussion. The 20th clause relative to the Jesuits and Religious Orders, occasioned some debate, but no alterations were made in it. A fresh clause was agreed to, upon the motion of Mr. *Peel*, which provides that no person in holy orders of the Church of Rome shall be capable of being elected a Member; and that if any member shall take or receive holy orders from the Church of Rome, his seat shall become void. The Bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday the 27th.

March 25. Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for consolidating the Laws relative to the qualification and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Counties. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, that the object of the Bill would be rather to facilitate the execution of the duties of Justices of the Peace, than to trench on the privileges of Magistrates, or to limit their powers. The Bill, he said, would abolish the distinction between Justices of the Quorum and other Justices, and make regulations for holding Petty Sessions throughout the country; it also contains a general form of conviction in all cases for which the law has not already provided. The Bill would require Magistrates to make a return to the Clerk of the Peace of the amount of all fines and penalties they might have imposed for a certain antecedent period. It would also determine

in those cases which are not provided for by law at present, when an appeal should be allowed against a summary conviction, and contained a provision of great importance for regulating the fees of Clerks to Justices of the Peace. After some discussion the Bill was introduced, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on April 8th.

The *INNKEEPERS' BILL* was read the third time, and passed.

March 26. The House having gone into a Committee for the further consideration of the *IRISH FREEHOLDERS QUALIFICATION BILL*, Mr. Moore proposed an amendment that 20*l.* should be substituted for 10*l.*—a provision which he observed was absolutely necessary to secure the objects of the Bill; and without which, little or no good would be effected by the measure. The amendment was rejected; and the whole of the clauses being gone through, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received the following day.

March 27. Mr. Peel having moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the *ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL*, Sir G. Rose said, he considered the present question as a religious, and not a political one, and in this light was it looked upon by the country at large. The constitution would certainly be endangered by the admission into power of so powerful and so united a body as the Roman Catholics.—Mr. Bradshaw expressed himself favourable to the Relief Bill, which he considered a matter of justice; as well as to the *Disfranchisement Bill*, which he considered a matter of expediency.—Mr. O'Neil thought the argument of expediency a very dangerous one, and it should not be admitted unless a clear case was made out. He contended that after the passing of the present law, a still more dangerous Catholic Question would remain unsettled.—Mr. Ewart thought the Laws against Roman Catholics were subversive of the spirit of Christianity; and therefore he was disposed to support the measures of relief.—The *Marquis of Blandford* observed, that he did not find any guards for the protection of the Protestant Establishments, which these laws were framed to support. What was there to secure them against the domination of the Romish Church? It had been said, "if you do not like these measures what have you to propose." He would say in answer, let these measures be sent to every town in the kingdom, and read from the hustings, and then you would soon be told that they were odious to the nation. On the motion that the report be engrossed, the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 288—against it, 106—Majority, 127.

March 30. Mr. Peel moved that the

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL be read the third time.—The *Marquis of Chandos* moved that it be read a third time this day six months.—Mr. G. O. Moore seconded the motion.

Mr. Hyde Villiers, Mr. Townsend, Mr. J. E. Denison, and the Solicitor General, supported Mr. Peel's motion.—General Gascoyne, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Hart Davis, the Hon. Mr. Cusst, Sir Charles Burrell, and Mr. W. Bankes, opposed the measure.

The *Solicitor General* said, if he believed that these concessions would in the slightest degree weaken the Protestant faith, he should be the last person to advocate the change. It was because he felt well assured that without this measure the Irish Church might fall, and that even the English Church was in danger, that he gave his humble assistance in bringing forward this measure. It was on these grounds that he at first gave it his concurrence, and that he now continued to support it.

Sir C. Wetherell strongly opposed the measure. He denied that the securities in the Bill were of any utility. Whoever thinks (said he) that this Bill does not endanger the maintenance of the Protestant Church may, *salva conscientia*, be a strong supporter of it; but whoever cannot entertain that opinion must oppose it, in order to support the Constitution of 1688, which the King, and all his sworn servants, are bound to support and maintain. The oath in this Bill furnishes no security. Who can prove that a Catholic Privy Councillor has given illegal advice to the King? Who can check a Catholic Prime Minister in his attempts against the Church? It is said we may have the security of the Home Secretary. But *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Who will keep the keepers? Who will stand guard for the Church, and say that no man shall eat her bread who disputes her doctrines and betrays her interests? (*Cheers.*) That no man who writes one day on one side and another day on another—(*Cheers.*)—shall receive her support, and that such tergiversating men shall not be allowed in the Church? If the Prime Minister recommends an improper appointment, it is said that the Home Secretary will refuse to countersign it. But suppose the Home Secretary is a Catholic; or, if he is not, suppose him to be a friend to the Premier, so that what one does the other will, through sympathy, adopt—then, I say, you have no security. Among other innovations, this Bill is to give us the benefit of Catholic Judges: Allybons was a Judge and a Jesuit, the last that graced our Bench, who wore the ermined exterior of a Judge, and scandalised and vilified the administration of British law. By his charge to the Jury in the case of the Seven Bishops, he gave us a sample of what may be expected from a Papist when elevated to that station.

Mr. Peel delivered a very long and argumentative speech in reply. He stated that it was not until the 23d of Feb. that the Attorney General expressed any opinion against the measure, or any determination not to draw the Bill. The intentions of the Government were communicated to the Hon. Gentleman seven days before the meeting of Parliament; he assisted in drawing the Bill for suppressing the Catholic Association; he assisted us with his advice, and never during that period expressed any doubt of the general policy of the measure. It was not until the night when the Hon. Gentleman made his speech that any member of the Government knew or thought that it was repugnant to the oath the Hon. Gentleman had taken as Attorney General to draw the Bill. Mr. Peel then replied to the objections of Sir Charles relative to the securities, and thus concluded: I shall follow the example of the pilot, who does not always steer the same course to guard the ship from danger, but a different course under different circumstances, as they arise, in order to save the ship from the very dangers which the captain and crew have most to dread. This has been the opinion at all times of the men who have been called to the practical administration of public affairs.—The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud and general cheering.

Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Trant, spoke against the motion.

On a division, there appeared for the Amendment 142; against it 320; majority 178. The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

THE IRISH FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS BILL was also read the third time, and passed, without discussion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 31.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL having been brought up by Mr. Peel from the House of Commons, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, it was read the first time without a division. The noble Duke then gave notice that he should move the second reading of the Bill on Thursday the 2d of April.

THE IRISH QUALIFICATION OF FREEHOLDERS BILL was also read the first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the AUCTION DUTIES. He then moved that the present Duties of Excise on property sold by auction should cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there should be charged on every 100*l.* when the sum did not exceed 10,000*l.*, 1*l.*; when the sum exceeded 10,000*l.* and did not amount to 20,000, the Duty should be 1*l.* on every 100*l.* of the first 10,000*l.* and 10*s.* on every 100*l.* after; when the sum exceeded 20,000*l.*

and did not amount to 40,000*l.* the Duty would be 15*s.* on every 100*l.* of the first 20,000*l.* and 5*s.* on every 100*l.* after; when the sum exceeded 40,000*l.* the Duty should be 10*s.* on every 100*l.* of the first 40,000*l.* and 1*s.* on every 100*l.* after; and in the case of the amount not being 100*l.* altogether, or, of their being a fraction of 100*l.* the Duty should be 2*d.* per pound. The Resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 2.

The Duke of Wellington having moved the second reading of the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, proceeded to state the causes which had led to the present measure. In a speech of great length, he brought under consideration the disturbed and disaffected state of Ireland for the last thirty years, and particularly the dangerous spirit of organization which had lately manifested itself. This organization was to be proved (said the noble Duke) by the effects which it had produced in the election of churchwardens throughout the country; in the circumstances attending the late election for the county of Clare; in the circumstances that preceded and followed that election; and in the simultaneous proceedings of various bodies of men in the South of Ireland. This organization had produced a state of society in Ireland which we had not heretofore witnessed, and an aggravation of all the evils which before afflicted that unfortunate country. The state of society in Ireland was such that the King could not create a Peer, as his Majesty's subjects could not venture to recommend the risks of an election, but still there was no resistance to the law; the magistrates were terrified, and did nothing; the means in possession of Government did not enable Government to put an end to this state of things. We might have asked Parliament (said his Grace) to enable us to put down the Roman Catholic Association; but what chance had we of prevailing upon Parliament to pass such a Bill, without being prepared to come forward and state that we were ready to consider the whole condition of Ireland, with a view to apply a proper remedy to that which Parliament had stated to be the cause of the disease? I am one of those who have probably passed a longer period of my life engaged in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I was attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it. I say that there is nothing which destroys property and prosperity, and demoralizes character, to the degree that civil war does; by it, the hand of man is raised against his neighbour, against his brother, and against his father; servant betrays master, and the whole scene ends in confusion and disorder. I am old

enough to remember the rebellion in 1798. I was not employed in Ireland at the time—I was employed in another part of the dominions; but, my Lords, if I am not mistaken, the Parliament of Ireland at that time walked up to my Lord Lieutenant with a unanimous address, beseeching his Excellency to take every means to put down that unnatural rebellion, and promising their full support in order to carry that measure into execution. The Lord Lieutenant did take those measures, and did succeed in putting down that rebellion. Well, my Lords, what happened in the very next Session? The Government proposed to put an end to the Parliament, and to form a Legislative Union between the two Kingdoms, for the principal purpose of proposing this very measure; and, in point of fact, the very first measure that was proposed after this Legislative Union, after those successful endeavours to put down this rebellion, was the very measure with which I am now about to trouble your Lordships. His Grace here argued, as a proof of the measure being desirable, that all the leading Protestants of Ireland were favourable to it; and he passed a high eulogium on the Clergy of the Established Church in that country, than whom there did not exist, in his opinion, a more exemplary, a more pious, and more learned set of men. Having thus shown the necessity for some change in the system of Government, I shall now proceed briefly to state the general provisions of the Bill. The Bill itself is very specific and comprehensive. It concedes to the Roman Catholics every office of the State unconnected with the administration of the affairs of the Church. It also concedes to them Seats in Parliament, and many other offices and situations from which they had formerly been altogether debarred. By the proposed law, they are not required to take the oath of supremacy; but an oath of allegiance had been framed, in which a great part of the oath of supremacy has been retained, and which will answer sufficiently that particular purpose. Many in this House, as well as throughout the country—and I confess I was of that opinion myself—have contended that the State ought to have some security for the Protestant Church against the encroachments of the Catholic Clergy; but I confess, on examining the question, and looking more minutely than before at the foundation on which the security of the Church and State rests, I could find no security which would be satisfactory. The Bill, I think, my Lords, as it stands, affords more security than any that could have been received either from the Catholic Clergy or a Foreign Potentate. The King has sworn to preserve the Protestant Church, the Bishops and Clergy, and every thing belonging to them. Now, how could he appoint a Catholic Bishop

without giving him a diocese? There could be no doubt that, after the Roman Catholics had been put on the same footing with their Protestant fellow-subjects, they would have no separate interests, and could, therefore, have no grounds for confirming the suspicions which were entertained against them. If, however, we should be disappointed of the hopes of tranquillity, and attempts to create dissatisfaction should be renewed, I will without delay come down to lay the state of affairs before Parliament, in order to enable the Government to meet the danger.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* said he always opposed with great pain any measure brought forward by Government; but it was with still greater pain that he now rose to oppose a Government whose measures he generally approved, and for whom he had the highest respect. But he could not bring his mind to believe that this measure would be productive of tranquillity to Ireland, or allay the animosities which prevailed there. The constitution of the country he considered was essentially Protestant; but if this measure were carried into effect it would cease to be so. The Archbishop concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—The *Primate of Ireland* said the Bill removed all efficient securities; and would not make friends of those for whose good it was intended.—The *Bishop of Oxford* supported the Bill. The Rev. *Prelate* said, I think it convenient to grant concession, for I hold it to be a just proposition that whatever action is not sinful may be granted upon the principle of expediency.—The *Bishop of Salisbury* expressed his continued and decided opposition to the measure. His Lordship at the same time stated his desire to support His Majesty's Ministers if he could, and expressed the great pain which he experienced in differing from them, as he felt in conscience bound to do, upon this question.—The *Earl of Winchester* said it was evident, by the number of petitions, that the measure was a most odious one in the eyes of the public.—*Lord Somers* maintained that the removal of the Catholic disabilities would deprive the Protestants of nothing, and would do nothing to injure their religion.—The *Earl of Harewood* opposed the Bill.—The *Marquis of Lansdowne* contended that a power had arisen in Ireland, which could not be put down but by concession. The Catholics possessed political power; and it was the object of the Bill to bring that power within one that was regular and salutary—the Protestant power, and thereby produce tranquillity.—The *Bishop of London* opposed the Bill; as did also the *Marquis of Salisbury*.—*Vicount Wicklow* spoke in support of the measure; and the *Earl of Enniskillen* against it.—Calls for

an adjournment then took place, and their Lordships adjourned to the following day.

April 3. The Order of the Day being read for resuming the debate on the second reading of the CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, the *Archbishop of York* said, that however anxious he might be to concur in any act of grace towards his Roman Catholic fellow subjects—with many of whom he had the happiness to live in the habits of intimacy in his own immediate neighbourhood, and men more to be valued for honour, integrity, and all the social and domestic virtues, he had never known—yet, as there were not, in his opinion, any provisions in the Bill for the efficient protection of the Protestant Church, he must oppose it. It was not from the Roman Catholics generally in this Country, or particularly from their aristocracy, that he apprehended any danger to the Establishment; but in Ireland the authority of the priests over an ignorant and superstitious people was unlimited, and they must be expected to exert it, in order to effect their natural object—the restoration of their own Church.—They had a powerful instrument in their hands, and the whole of their past conduct, no less than the express declarations of several of their own body, proved that they would not fail to employ it. Under these impressions, and confident that the measure will be attended with danger to the Church of England, he felt bound as a Christian Bishop to oppose it. It was painful to him to oppose the Government of the noble Duke, for whom, as a Minister, he entertained the highest respect. It was the first instance of his doing so, and he hoped it would be the last.—The *Bishop of Durham* expressed his regret that he should feel it incumbent upon him to oppose his Majesty's Ministers upon any great subject of State policy; but having taken a solemn oath to protect the Protestant Constitution in Church and State—for which oath he was answerable to a higher tribunal than their Lordships—he never could be instrumental in uniting a pure with an idolatrous religion.—The *Duke of Sussex* advocated the measure at some length. His Royal Highness maintained that the present measure was not a violation of the Constitution of 1688, in which His Royal Highness saw nothing to prevent Catholics from becoming Members of the Legislature, nor from being admitted into other civil offices.—The *Lord Chancellor* said he had duly considered the tenor of the oath which he had taken when appointed to his office, and the result was, his firm conviction that it was his bounden duty to recommend the present measure to the Throne, as the best mode to promote the stability of the Empire. His Lordship took an elaborate review of the Constitution of 1688, and maintained that the present measure was in no respect a violation of it,

as it only required that the King and Queen should be Protestants, and not that Catholics should be excluded from political power; for Roman Catholics sat in both Houses of Parliament for a century after the Revolution—no other oaths being required of them than the oaths of supremacy, which the Catholics did not decline to take in those days.—The *Earl of Falmouth* said that in his opinion the Bill was not one calculated to tranquillize Ireland. If the measure was an experimental one, it would be dangerous in the extreme.—*Lord Goderich* was anxious to declare that in his conscience he believed the measure was indispensably necessary for the safety and tranquillity of Ireland.—The *Earl of Mansfield* was entirely opposed to the Bill, and would never consent to agree to any one of its provisions.—The *Marquis of Anglesey* gave his most cordial support to the Bill. He said that one objection urged against the Bill was, that it would endanger the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. So far from entertaining any apprehensions of this kind, he felt confident that it would do more to support the Protestant Church in Ireland than all the enactments which, up to the present day, had been introduced with a view to that object. Under the present system, and in time of peace, 25,000 men were necessary to maintain any thing like tranquillity in Ireland. In the event of war, 70,000 men would scarcely be sufficient to garrison Ireland. But suppose this Bill passed next week, and that war was declared the day after, there would not be the least difficulty in raising 50,000 able-bodied men in the course of six weeks in Ireland, ready to march to any point in which their services might be required. The passing of this Bill would be worth more to the British Empire than 100,000 men.

April 4. The House met this day at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment; and, on the Duke of Wellington moving the Order of the Day, the *Earl of Guilford* rose, and opposed the measure as uncalled for and unnecessary, tending to dissolve those laws made by our ancestors for the protection of the Protestant Church.—*Lord Lilford* contended for the necessity of the measure, and trusted that the beneficial effects which would be derived from it, if not immediately visible, would pave the way for the tranquillity of the country.—The *Earl of Westmoreland* was satisfied that, so far from adding to the power of the Catholics, the passing of the Bill would tend to lessen it; it would also set at rest the animosities that have so long existed in Ireland; it would disarm faction, and put an end to all the grievances of which they complained. Whatever might be thought of the change in his sentiments, he should vote for the measure.—*Lord Sidmouth* would never consent to the destruction of that Constitution which

the wisdom of their ancestors had handed down to them; he would oppose the Bill as one fraught with the most mischievous tendency.—*The Earl of Liverpool* considered that concession would place the Protestant Church of Ireland upon a firmer basis than that on which it now stood; and, with respect to the Established Church of England, he thought it too firmly fixed ever to be rooted out of the country.—*Lord Tenterden* could not help contemplating, in the measure before the House, the downfall of the Protestant Church, and could not persuade himself that it would afford any relief to the inhabitants of Ireland. He thought it would tend rather to increase that spirit of turbulence and opposition which has so long existed. Firmly impressed with this conviction, his vote would be against the Bill.—*Earl Grey* said, it was matter of great satisfaction to him that he had lived to share in the glory of this measure, so long unsuccessfully contended for by the greatest characters this Country ever produced, though coming, as it now did, in the eleventh hour; and that he had ever given it his honest and sincere support would be, to the latest moment of his existence, a subject of proud and grateful recollection.—*The Earl of Eldon* strongly opposed the measure. He stated that he had given his assent in 1791 to relieve the Roman Catholics of Ireland from the Penal Statutes, because he considered those Penal Statutes only justifiable as they were necessary to support the Constitution; and he had assented to the Act of 1793, which opened the elective franchise to the Roman Catholics of Ireland: again, in 1817, he had given his vote for the Act which opened offices of military rank to Roman Catholics; but he had always objected, and did still object, to extending political power, seats in Parliament, and offices under the Crown, to Roman Catholics. If the safety and honour of this Protestant Kingdom were to be preserved, it could only be so by a Protestant King, a Protestant House of Peers, a Protestant House of Commons, and Protestant Officers of the Crown. Catholics acknowledged no other supreme head but the Pope; neither would they do so if they were admitted to all the power proposed to be given them by this Bill. He could never give his consent to the measure.—*Lord Plunkett* expressed his decided approbation of the Bill.—*The Earl of Farnham* opposed it.—After the *Duke of Wellington* had replied, the House came to a division, when there appeared for the Second Reading,—Present 147, Proxies 70, 217; Against it, Present 79, Proxies 88, 112; Majority 105.

April 6. The *Duke of Wellington* moved the second reading of the IRISH FREEHOLDERS' DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, and pointed out the great inconvenience which had been

experienced since the granting of elective franchise to the 40s. freeholders in Ireland. Lord Redesdale, Lord Farnham, Lord Mannors, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Mountcashel, Lord Holland, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Haddington, and Earl Dudley, supported the Bill; which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Earl of Winchelsea. On a division the numbers were, for the second reading, 139; for the amendment, 17; majority for the second reading, 122.

April 7. The *Duke of Wellington* moved the Order of the Day, for going into a Committee on the Emancipation Bill. Some discussion arose previous to going into Committee. The first clause, which respects the oaths to be taken by Roman Catholics elected to Parliament and taking office, led to some discussion. Some amendments were proposed to make the oath more binding, upon which a division took place—Contents 185—Non-contents, 63.

April 8. The *Duke of Wellington* moved that the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL be re-committed. On the remaining clauses being read, several were objected to by Lord Kenyon, Lord Tenterden, and other Peers, but all the amendments proposed were negatived; after which the Report was received.

April 10. The *Duke of Wellington* moved the third reading of the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL. The *Marquis of Camden* and *Lord Grenville* spoke in support of the measure.—*Lord Eldon* repeated his objections, and implored the House not to pass a Bill so contrary to the spirit of the constitution.—*The Earl of Harrowby*, the Duke of Athol, the Bishop of Lichfield, and Lord Middleton, spoke in approbation of the Bill. The Dukes of Cumberland and Newcastle, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lords Roden, Abingdon, Falmouth, and Redesdale, opposed the third reading; and the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, supported it. The *Duke of Wellington* expressed his firm conviction that the result of the measure would tranquillize the whole country. His Grace regretted that the introduction of the Bill had lost him the confidence of an illustrious personage (the Duke of Cumberland) and some noble lords whom he sincerely respected; but he had the consolation of feeling that in all he said, and in all he did, he had not acted or said a word which he had not considered as a paramount duty. Their Lordships then divided, when the numbers were—Content, present, 149; proxies, 64; total 213. Not Content, present, 76; proxies, 38; total, 109. Majority, 104.—The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

THE IRISH FREEHOLDERS QUALIFICATION BILL was read the third time, and passed, without a division.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 13.

Mr. Fyler brought forward a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the **SILK TRADE**. The honourable gentleman made a very able speech on the occasion, in the course of which he explicitly stated the manifold hardships and distress under which that valuable portion of our commercial interests at present labours, and adduced numerous facts of the rapid decrease of the Silk Trade since the introduction of foreign silks was permitted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Robinson.—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, as President of the Board of Trade, made a statement of the whole of the circumstances attendant upon this important question. Among other causes of the present distressed state of the silk trade, he stated, that the vast, almost incredible extent, to which over-trading had even within the last five years been carried, was decidedly the principal of those which had produced the present deplorable effect, which no man more sincerely deplored than himself. Smuggling, he also showed to be in a great degree instrumental in the present disadvantages experienced by the fair trader. After taking a general view of the whole question, the right honourable gentleman submitted the following propositions to the House, as the heads of the measure intended to be adopted by Government. It is proposed to reduce the duty on fine silk from 5s. to 3s. 6d.; on tram silk to reduce the duty to 2s.; on singles to 1s. 6d.; to limit the ports for importation to London, Dover, and some port in Ireland; and for the better prevention of smuggling, to give greater rewards to seizing officers. The duty on French silks to be 25 per cent. at an *ad valorem* as well as a ratage duty. After a few observations from Mr. Baring, Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Huskisson, the House adjourned.

April 14. In moving the Order of the Day on the **SILK TRADE**, Mr. Hume advocated the principles of free trade.—Mr. C. Grant and Mr. Courtenay defended the present system from the charge of having led to the existing distress.—Several other Members addressed the House on the question; and, after a reply from Mr. Fyler, a

division took place:—For a Committee of Inquiry 81; Against it 149; Majority 118. The House then went into a Committee on Mr. V. Fitzgerald's Resolutions, which were agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. S. Wortley, the **SALE OF GAME BILL** was read the third time, and passed.

April 15. Mr. Peel brought in a Bill for regulating the **POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS** and its vicinity. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that the number of criminal charges in London were 1 to 388, the number in the country only 1 to 822. The increase of crime had been about 40 per cent. since 1821, while the increase of population has only been about 15 per cent. The enormous number of charges in the metropolis very forcibly demonstrate the inefficiency of the machinery for the prevention of crime. This inefficiency Mr. Peel attributed chiefly to the circumstance of the watch being under the sole control of the parochial authorities, and appointed by them. In St. Pancras there were no less than eighteen different corps, every one independent of the rest; in Lambeth there are also several independent corps under different trusts; Kensington, a district sixteen miles in circumference, has only three constables and three headboroughs; in the parish of Tottenham, where, during a period of only six weeks, sixteen burglaries were perpetrated and three attempted, there are no regular constables at all; in Fulham, and many other parishes in the suburbs, there are no constables, and no regular police; in Deptford, with the dock-yards, and all the other facilities to crime, there is not a single regular watchman. The plan proposed was to establish a central board, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of State, and to place, ultimately, the whole watching and patrolling of the metropolitan district under its superintendence.

April 16. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Government to sell the City Canal.—The Spanish Claims Bill and the Assessed Taxes Bill were read the third time, and passed.—The Silk Duties Bill was read the first time.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday the 28th inst.

◆
FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French ministry have withdrawn, by an ordinance from the king, the Departmental Law, which had been previously carried in favour of government by a majority of twenty-eight. This measure excited the opposition of the two violent parties, the

Ultras and the Liberals, the one viewing it as increasing popular privileges, the other considering it as but a partial concession to the people. The object proposed by the law was to form, on the principle of popular election, councils in the several departments, who would be empowered to impose local

burdens and direct improvements. These councils were to have been returned by the public voice. The Ultras oppose the principle altogether, and the Liberals require an extension of the franchise; between both, the ministry have felt it necessary to withdraw their *projet*, which, it was expected, would have been discussed in detail.

The French papers are almost filled with the debates of the Chamber of Deputies, on the report of seventy-two petitions for relief, signed by 60,000 proprietors of vineyards, who represent the wine trade of that country as in the most deplorable state. The gradual abolition of the duties on domestic consumption is the remedy suggested.

SPAIN.

On the 21st March, an earthquake of a most awful description, attended with great loss of life, took place in the province of Murcia. It was accompanied with a subterraneous noise, resembling that of several divisions of cavalry put to flight and followed by their camp trains. The shocks and oscillations were so strong that all the bells of the churches sounded of themselves. Several individuals who happened to be in balconies at the time were precipitated into the street. From half-past six in the evening till six o'clock next morning, 48 shocks were counted; the first was the strongest, which lasted two seconds. Four craters opened, two of which threw out lava, and the others exhalations so fetid that they were felt at more than the distance of a league. At Buxot the mineral waters disappeared, and burst forth again at more than two leagues distance from the town. The river Segura has changed its bed, and now joins the sea by a new channel. The craters which have opened on the spot where Torre-Vieja formerly stood, throw out, from different apertures, torrents of putrid water. The confusion, the cries, and the tears of the inhabitants, who ran through the streets without knowing where to direct their steps, formed an appalling scene. The greater part who escaped encamped in the fields. Numbers of dead bodies were taken out from beneath the ruins of Almoradi. The King, who has been much affected at the catastrophe, has ordered that the produce of the revenues of Murcia shall be laid aside for the succour of the families who have been ruined by this dreadful event.

GERMANY.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 18th of April contains most afflicting accounts of the distresses occasioned on the banks of the Vistula, by the breaking up of the Dikes on the 9th, which had inundated the country for the length of 25 miles! devastating vast and luxuriant plains, on which cattle were fed; and involving houses and

inhabitants, animals, &c. in one common ruin. So far as the accounts of the damage could be collected, for the waters had not subsided, 50 villages had been inundated, the inhabitants being compelled to ascend, in order to escape the torrent, to the roofs of their dwellings, or to the tops of the steeples of the churches. It is expected that of from 8 to 10,000 head of cattle and 4 or 5000 houses, not one tenth is saved.

ITALY.

Cardinal Castiglione was declared Pope on the 31st of March, and he has assumed the name of Pius VIII. He was elected after thirty-six days sitting of the Congress; and out of fifty votes he obtained forty-six. He is 68 years of age.

A tumult has been caused in the university of Turin by the removal of the Professor of Moral Theology, which has led to the following measures:—first, the seminary has been shut up and the pupils dismissed indefinitely; secondly, the Professorship of Modern Theology has been provisionally suppressed; thirdly, the dismissed Professor has received the advice to take a journey out of his Majesty's dominions.

PERSIA.

A fatal broil lately occurred in the Persian capital of Teheran, between the populace and the suite of the Russian Minister, M. Gribodijidoff; which terminated in the massacre of the Minister and nearly all his suite and guard.

AFRICA.

The Gazette of April 18, contains an account of a gallant action off the coast of Africa, in which the Black Joke, Lieut. Downes, a British tender, of only two guns and 55 men, captured the *Almirante*, a Spanish slave vessel, of 14 guns and 80 men, with 466 slaves on board. The Spanish vessel had 15 killed, including her captain and first and second mates, and 13 wounded. The Black Joke had two mates and four seamen wounded; two of the latter are since dead.

AMERICA.

Rowland Stephenson, the banker, and Lloyd his clerk, see p. 78. under the assumed names of Smith and Larkin, arrived at Savannah, by the Kingston, from Liverpool, Feb. 27th; but they were instantly recognized. Ex-Sheriff Parkins, on hearing that Stephenson had absconded from England, and was destined for New York, offered a reward of 1,500 dollars for his apprehension. Stephenson was arrested near Savannah almost immediately after his arrival there, and taken to New York by the high constable. The seizure was considered illegal, and he was discharged: but he was detained at the suit of Parkins, and lodged in the debtors' prison: he has since been discharged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

This important measure having passed through the two Houses of the Legislature, amidst a powerful though ineffectual opposition, received the Royal Assent, by commission, on the 13th inst.; and is now become the law of the land, notwithstanding the immense mass of petitions from every part of the united empire. In the House of Commons, for instance, the number presented against the Catholic claims were 2,013; while those in their favour were only 955. In the House of Lords there were 2,521 petitions against the bill, and 1,014 in its favour; thus presenting a majority in the two houses of 2,565 against the Roman Catholic claims. The following Peers, moreover, entered their protests on the journals of the House of Lords against the third reading of the bill:—Eldon, Winchelsea, Ernest, T. Sarum, Arden, Bexley, Mayo, Hay (Kinroul), Mansfield, Brownlow, Farnham, Sidmouth, Farabrough, Clanbrasil (Earl of Roden), Ailesbury, Abingdon, Romney, Longford, Enniskillen, Rolle, Kenyon, Lorton, O'Neill, Verulam, Thomond, Norwich (Duke of Gordon), Digby, Shaftesbury, Falmouth, Skelmersdale, Newcastle, Feversham, Bradford, and Sheffield.

The following are the most essential points in the Bill. It commences by repealing all the laws which prevent Roman Catholics from sitting in either House of Parliament. In lieu of the former tests we have now a solemn oath of allegiance, and a full disclaimer of any temporal or civil jurisdiction of the See of Rome within these realms, as well as a declaration of maintaining the existing settlement of property in this kingdom, and disowning all intention of injuring the Protestant Church Establishment. Upon taking this oath, Catholics (Peers or Commons) otherwise duly qualified, are eligible for election to Parliament, except priests, who are excluded from the Commons by the Act of the 41st of the late king. The Irish Catholic peers can only sit in the House of Lords as Representative Peers; but on foregoing certain privileges, they may, like Protestant Irish Peers, sit in the House of Commons, on being elected for any place in England. On no account can they be elected to the Commons' House for any county, city, or borough, in Ireland. The only excepted offices are the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Chancery of both countries, and High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The House, of course, is fundamentally Protestant. From all Ecclesiastical Promotion of the Church of England, in the University, public Foundations, &c. or the advice thereon in the

Privy Council, Catholics are fully excluded, and whatever right of such presentation may devolve upon Catholics, is, *ipso facto*, transferred to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being. No Members of Corporations who may happen to be Catholics can take their insignia of office to a place of Catholic worship. No prelate of that church is to assume the title of the Bishops of the Establishment. Jesuits and Members of Monastic Orders are not, henceforth, to enter England, without licence, under pain of banishment. Those in the country at present, are to register within six months. The Secretary of State is, however, empowered to licence new comers for a limited time, who may visit England for purposes of a literary or scientific inquiry. The license, however, is always revocable at pleasure. The prohibition of Monastic Institutions is not to comprehend Convents of females exclusively. The penalties in the Bill for a breach of its covenants are only to be enforced by the Attorney-general. They vary from banishment (as in the case of the Jesuits) to fines of 100*l.* or 200*l.*

The Irish Freeholders Regulation Bill disqualifies the whole of the Irish Forty-Shilling Freeholders, Protestant as well as Catholic—those who have freeholds in fee and perpetuity, as well as those who are merely made for election purposes. The Elective Franchise in future is to be a *bona fide* 10*l.* freehold, to be registered anew before an Assistant-Barrister in each county.

The Duke of Wellington has thus completely effected a measure, in spite of every obstacle, and in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the people, which was in vain attempted by Pitt, Grenville, Fox, Dundas, and Canning. On taking a retrospective view of the Catholic Question, it appears, that in 1805, a majority of 129 in the House of Lords, and of 212 in the Commons, refused to entertain the petition of the Catholics, which was introduced by Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox. In 1808, Mr. Grattan's motion was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 153; and Lord Donoughmore's in the Lords by a majority of 87. In 1810, the same members were again defeated on a similar motion by a majority of 112 in the Commons, and 86 in the Lords. In 1812, they were once more defeated by a majority of 72 in the Lords, and 85 in the Commons. Mr. Canning was also defeated in the same year by a majority of 129, and the Marquis of Wellesley by a majority of 1. In 1813, Mr. Grattan, Sir John Cox Hipsley, and Dr. Duigenan, on separate motions, drew forth majorities against the Catholics, of 40, 48, and 42; and the 24th of May the Bill was given up. In 1821, Mr. Plunkett carried the Bill through the House

of Commons by a majority of 19, but it was lost in the Lords by a majority of 39. In 1832, Mr. Canning carried it by a majority of 21, but it was thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 42. In 1835, Sir Francis Burdett carried it in the Commons, by a majority of 37, but it was again thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 48. In 1837, Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a committee was lost in the Commons by a majority of 3. In 1838, the motion for a conference with the Lords was carried in the Commons by a Majority of 6, but thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 45. But in 1839, a Relief Bill, unqualified in its character, and unshackled by restriction, has been carried through the Commons by Mr. Peel with a majority of 180 on the second reading, and 178 on the third; and through the Lords by the Duke of Wellington with a majority of 105 on the second reading, and 104 on the third!

That so extraordinary and unexpected a revolution in the sentiments of many high Tory peers, who have hitherto staunchly opposed the Catholic Claims, should be effected in so short a period, will long remain a matter of astonishment; and to the future historian, as well as the general reader, the names of the Protestant nobles who have compromised their oft avowed principles at the shrine of political expediency, may be an object of inquiry. We shall therefore place them on record, in order that *honour* may be given to whom *honour* is due! and such of our readers as wish to pursue the subject, may derive amusement from contrasting their former declarations, recorded in our pages, with their present votes.

Names of the Peers who voted in favor of the Catholic Claims, though formerly opposed to them.

DUKES.—Beaufort, St. Alban's Leeds, Rutland, Manchester, Northumberland, Wellington.

MARQUISSES.—Winchester, Bath, Hertford.

EARLS.—Westmorland, Doncaster (Duke of Buccleugh), Dartmouth, Graham (Duke of Montrose), Ashburnham, Warwick, Harcourt, Chatham, Bathurst, Strange (Duke of Athol), Chichester, Powis, Orford, Stradbroke.

VISCOUNT.—Beresford.

BARONS.—Teynham, Byron, Hawke, Carteret, Montague, Douglas of Douglas, Saltersford (Earl of Courtown), Lilford, Meldrum, Ross (Earl of Glasgow), Kerr (Marq. of Lothian), Wemyss (Earl of Wemyss), Ravensworth, Forester, Lyndhurst, Fife (Earl of Fife), Stuart de Rothesay, Clanwilliam (Earl Clanwilliam).

SCOTCH PEERS.—Earl of Home, Viscount Arbutnot, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun.

IRISH PEERS.—Lord Carberry, Lord Dufferin.

BISHOPS.—Winchester (Sumner), Lichfield (Ryder), St. David's (Jenkinson), Llandaff (Copleston), Derry (Knox).

Mr. Peel was lately presented with the Freedom of the City of London, in a splendid gold box, on which occasion the Mansion-house was fitted up in a very magnificent style, and a splendid dinner was provided, which was attended by about 350 persons, among whom were some of the Cabinet Ministers, and other persons of distinction.

Mr. Buckingham has been successfully spreading the knowledge of Eastern subjects and literature, by delivering a course of Six Lectures, not only in several large commercial towns, but also in various quarters of the metropolis.

Westminster Abbey on fire.

April 27. This evening, about 11 o'clock, the north transept of Westminster Abbey was observed to be on fire. Mr. J. Walmisley, of Smith's-square, who, with a friend, was passing at the time, immediately rang the alarm bell, and sent for some of the officers belonging to the Abbey. The writer of this instantly procured the keys of the N. W. turret staircase, which communicated to the part on fire, and was followed by Mr. Walmisley, Mr. Wm. Rose, son of Sir G. Rose, and one or two others, to whose active exertions, at the imminent hazard of their lives, are due the praise of arresting the progress of the fire. It took place in the upper story of the east side of the north transept; and several painted screens, forming part of the old scenery of the college theatre, and the flooring were on fire. The gentlemen before-named tore these down, and by a plentiful supply of water succeeded in preventing the flames communicating to the roof, which is here of wood. The cause of the fire is uncertain, but there is every reason to believe that it was wilful; since we understand from Mr. Carter, the clerk of the works, that no workman had been in the gallery for some time. An examination of the church has led to the discovery of the egress of the incendiary by a door in the south-west turret of Henry VIIIth's chapel. The investigation is proceeding at Queen-square police office.

◆ INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The undergraduates of Cambridge have lately rebelled against the Proctors. At the close of an examination in the senate-house, the gownsmen, to the number of 400, assembled in a body, and hissed one of the Proctors, who had incurred their dislike; which was followed by a discharge of

offensive missiles. Two of the gownsmen were rusticated for two terms. The Proctors, considering this sentence too lenient, resigned, giving as a reason for their resignation, that the punishment adjudged by the Heads of Houses, afforded no adequate security against the recurrence of similar outrages. The Heads of Houses afterwards met, and resolved that upon the repetition of similar offences, the offenders shall be expelled the University.

York Minster.—The incendiary *Martin* has been tried at the late York Assizes, and acquitted on the grounds of insanity, caused by religious fanaticism. He has been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in St. Luke's madhouse in London. Subscriptions towards the restoration of the Minster are proceeding rapidly. The sums reported to the central committee as already subscribed amount to nearly 50,000*l.* Of this sum nearly 5,000*l.* has been raised within the city of York, exclusive of the vicinity, and exclusive also of nearly 5,000*l.* more from the clergy connected with the Cathedral. At a meeting lately held in London, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the County, Earl Fitzwilliam gave 3,000*l.* the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Dundas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Durham, 500*l.* each; the Earl of Carlisle, 400*l.* &c. &c.

Tunbridge Wells.—A great enlargement of accommodation for the visitors to this quiet and genteel public place, is forming on the North East side of the Town, on the Calverley Estate, belonging to John Ward, Esq. which is laying out in the manner of the Regent's Park, under the direction of Mr. Decimus Burton. Capital mansions, interspersed with pleasure grounds and delightful rides, are forming, and will, we conceive, be very pleasant residences. A new Church has lately been built by Mr. Decimus Burton, in the Gothic style, which confers credit on that able architect.

A new Dispensary is about to be established at *Chelmsford*, on a superior footing, and on an enlarged, a cheaper, and more liberal plan; it is to include among the objects the servants of tradesmen. Dr. Foster and Mr. Birden have been proposed as medical attendants.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

March 10. A new opera, entitled, *The Casket*, the production of Mr. Lacy. It was once repeated.

April 2. A farce, *My Wife! what Wife?* the production of that successful farce writer, Mr. Poole. Announced for repetition amidst great applause.

20. The Easter spectacle, from the pen of Planché, is entitled *Thierna-Na-Oge*; and is founded on the interesting legend of O'Donoghue the enchanted Prince of the Lakes, related in Mr. Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends*. It had all the success its most sanguine friends could desire.

The leading feature in the entertainments of this house has been the introduction of that sweet and charming actress Miss Phillips in the characters of Lady Townley, Cordelia, Belvidera, Jane Shore, &c. In no one instance has she degraded herself; but the rapidity of her new characters is highly detrimental to her health and her fame.

COVENT GARDEN.

March 7.—A new opera, called *The Maid of Judah*, and the production of Mr. Lacy. The plot hinges on the conduct of Rebecca in the beautiful tale of *Ivanhoe*; and the piece has been more successful than the opera of the same gentleman at the other house.

19. Another opera, founded on a Swiss incident, called *Home! sweet Home!* The overture and music by Bishop; and some national melodies are introduced. From the excellent acting, the beautiful scenery, and the agreeableness of the music, it succeeded very well.

April 20. The Easter spectacle at this house appears under the 'imposing' title of *Devil's Elixir*; and is dramatized by Mr. Ball. It is exceedingly clever, and was very well received.

SURREY THEATRE.

April 20. The Easter piece is entitled *John Overy, or, the Miser of Southwark*; and is founded on the traditionary legend to which is ascribed the erection of the Church of St. Saviour, or St. Mary Overy, Southwark.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

March 14. The Hon. Henry Dawson, of Milton Abbey, Dorset, Capt. R. N. and Lt.-Col. the Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, C. B. of Came, co. Dorset, 2d and 3d sons of the late Earl of Portarlington, to take in addi-

tion the name of Damer, pursuant to the will of their cousin, the late Lady Caroline Damer, and to quarter the arms of that family.

March 19. 65th Foot, Capt. H. Senior, to be Major.

March 21. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

April 4. James Dewart, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, knighted.

April 8. Right Hon. Robert Gordon, Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.
April 13. Life Guards, Capt. Hugh W. Barton, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

Unattached, Major John Townsend, 14th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.—14th Drag. Capt. Ed. Lane Parry to be Major.

April 23. 2d Life Guards, Major W. Cowper Coles, to be Major.—45th Foot, Major Arthur Poyntz, 67th Foot, to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Colchester.—Rich. Sanderson, of Upper Harley-street, esq. vice Sir G. H. Smyth, esq.

Sandwich.—Gen. Sir H. Fane, vice Sir E. W. C. R. Owen.

NAVAL PREFERMENT.

Rear-Adm. Thos. Baker, C. B. to the Warspite 76.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Young, bart. to be a Director of the East India Company.

R. Pollen, esq. Barrister-at-law, to be one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Gaisford, Preb. in Durham Cath.

Rev. E. B. Sparke, Preb. in Ely Cath.

Rev. E. Thorp, Preb. in Durham Cath.

Rev. J. A. Biedermann, Dauntsey R. Wilts.

Rev. C. G. Boyles, Buriton R. Hants.

Rev. W. Cooke, Ullingswick R. co. Heref.

Rev. J. Daubuz, St. Creed R. Cornwall.

Rev. G. Davys, All Hallows R. London.

Rev. E. Dewing, Barningham Parva R. Norf.

Rev. J. Dymoke, Scrivesby with Dalderby R. annexed, co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. S. Escott, Foston R. co. York.

Rev. A. Fitzclarence, Mapledurham V. Oxon.

Rev. W. Hall, Tuddenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. D. Hurlock, Langham R. Essex.

Rev. R. E. Landor, Birlingham R. co. Worc.

Rev. R. Lee, Asleby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Mackenzie, Chu. of Comrie, Perth.

Rev. W. H. Marriott, St. Paul's P. C. Edinb.

Rev. J. H. Monk, Peakirk with Gilton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. D. Parham, Holne V. Devon.

Rev. S. Smith, Dry Drayton R. co. Camb.

Rev. J. Spence, Culworth R. co. Northamp.

Rev. E. Tatham, Whitchurch R. Salop.

Rev. S. Tilbrook, Freckenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Tiptaft, Sutton Courtney V. Berks.

Rev. R. Twopeny, North Stoke V. Oxon.

Rev. R. Wood, Woolaston and Irchester VV. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. C. Kemp, Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9, 1828. At Poonah, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lechmere Graves Russell, Horse Artillery, a dau.—16. At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Townshend Walker, G. C. B. Commander in Chief, a son.

Feb. . . . At Islington, Mrs. W. Bentley, a son.—17. The wife of F. D. Lempriere, Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar-school, a son; her fifteenth child.—22. At the Spa, Melksham, the wife of Major Olivier, a dau.—27. The wife of the Rev. J. Hewlett, Head Master of the Grammar-school, Abingdon, a son.

March 24. In Clarges-street, the lady of Sir W. Scott, of Ancrum, bart. a son.

—25. At Paris, Madame E. Alletz, a son.

April 1. At Paris, the Lady Vis'tess Percival, a son and heir.—7. At Oxford, the wife of the late Rev. Dr. Nicoll, Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University, a dau.—

10. At Pentrepant, Salop, the lady of Sir W. H. Clerke, bart. a son.—11. At Hampstead,

the wife of T. W. Beaumont, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—Lady Alice Peel, a son.

—13. The C'tess of Sheffield, a dau.—

17. In Curzon-street, Lady Jane Walsh, a son.—19. At Dublin, the Vis'tess Dungan-

garvon, a son and heir.—20. At Pang-

bourn, Berks, the wife of Benj. B. Williams,

esq. of Tavistock-square, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 9. At St. George, Hanover-squ. Charles Keightley Tunnard, esq. of Frampton House, co. Linc. to Maria, third dau. of Charles Hill, esq. of Wellingborough.—

10. Capt. Henry Bentinck, Coldstream Guards, youngest son of Major-Gen. John. Chas. and Lady Jemima Bentinck, to Receira An-

toinette, dau. of Adm. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B.—11. At Worcester,

Chas. Wm. Warner, esq. son of Lieut.-Col. Warner, to Isabella, eldest dau. of —

Carmichael, esq. of Bromwich-hill.—12.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Wm. Seymour, esq.

barrister-at-law, to Sarah Lydia, eldest dau.

of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes,

bart. of Mitcham-Hall.—At Aynho, the

Rev. Burges Lambert, M.A. to Julia-Anne,

third dau. of the Rev. Thos. Fawcett, co.

Northampton.—At Brimfield, Salop. R.

C. Hall, second son of the late Benj. Hall,

esq. M.P. of Hemsol Castle, Glamorganshire,

to Mary Anne Wade, of Leominster, Here-

fordshire.—12. At Aynho, Rev. Hayes Lambert to Julia Anne, third dau. of Rev. Tho. Fawcett, Rector of Aynho and Braden.—13. At Hackney, the Rev. Edward Birch, Rector of West Hackney, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of Wm. Luddington, esq. of Stoke Newington.—At Sidmouth, Sommerville Almuty, esq. only child of Col. Thos. Arthur Staples Almuty, E.I.C. to Edith, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins, of the Fortfields.—17. The Rev. F. W. J. Vickery, of University College, Oxford, to Miss Emma Wells, of Ramsgate.—20. At Bath, the Rev. Hamilton Chichester, son of the late Col. Chichester, of Arlington Court, co. Devon, to Mary Eliz. Bateman, of Darley-Abbey, co. Derby, only dau. of the late Rich. Bateman, esq.—21. At North Church, James Swaby, esq. of Thorne House, to Eliz. second dau. of Robert Sutton, esq. Rossway, Herts.—24. At Devon, the Rev. A. Johnson, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, to Eliz. Clark, only child of the late John Daniell, esq. of Hendford House, Somerset.—24. At Bath, the Rev. H. Stonhouse Vigor, Preb. of Ledbury, grandson of the late Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. and nephew of the Bishop of Hereford, to Louisa Burt, eldest dau. of John Taylor, esq. M. D. of Bath.—26. At St. Pancras, James Cockburn, esq. of Devonshire-squ. to Madeline-Susan, eldest dau. of John Dunlop, esq. of Tain, Ross-shire, and niece to Sir T. Wallace Dunlop.—At Old Windsor, H. Every, esq. of Eggington Hall, Derby, to the Hon. Caroline Flower, second dau. of Visc. Ashbrook.—At Wing, Bucks, F. Warren, esq. of Heinel Hempstead, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Bernard Fountaine, esq. of Stoke House, near Fenny Stratford.—At St. George's, Hanover-squ. the Earl Nelson, to Hilare, widow of Geo. Ulric Barlow, esq. and third dau. of Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. H. Withy, to Christian Dotin, fourth dau. of the late Hon. John Gay Alleyne, Bart. of Barbadoes.—At Cheltenham, Col. Stacpoole, son of the late Geo. Hogan Stacpoole, esq. of Cragbrian Castle, co. Clare, to Jane Wasey, of Prior's Court, Berkshire, eldest dau. of the late John Wasey, esq.—At Saucethorpe, John-George Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Temple Pole, Bart. of Shute House, Devon, to Margareta, second dau. of H. Barton, esq. of Saucethorpe Hall, Lincolnshire.—28. At Clatford, John Hill, esq. of Standen House, Wilts, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Richards, esq. of Clatford, Hants.—At Great Bookham, Malcolm Orme, esq. son of Major Orme, esq. of Fitzroy-squ. to Jane, only dau. of J. Bonsor, esq. of Salisbury-squ. and Polesden, Surrey.—31. At Visc. Middleton's, Upper Brook-street, the Rev. Wm. John Brodrick to the Hon. Harriet Brodrick, third dau. of Visc. Middleton.

Lately. Mr. Wm. Sheppard, of Peter-

borough, to Eliz. Sarah, eldest dau. of Jas. Naisby Hallett, esq. of Hampstead-road.—Visc. Stormont, eldest son of the Earl of Mansfield, to Louisa, third dau. of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P.—At St. Clement Danes, the Rev. R. G. Burt, of St. Mary's, Rochester, to Joannah, third dau. of Mrs. Smart, of the Strand.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. H. J. Boone Nicholson, to Mary youngest dau. of Jas. Donaldson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.—Wm. Bragg, esq. of Drewsteignton, to Mary, dau. of W. Ponsford, esq. of Moretonhampstead.

April 2. At the Friends' Meeting-house, Tivetshall, Norfolk, Richard, eldest son of Mr. Robert Kemp, of Aslacton, to Maria, third dau. of Mr. John Holmes, of Tivetshall Hall.—At Poddington, Bedfordshire, W. Oakes Blount, esq. of Delves House, Sussex, only son of Sir Charles Burrell Blount, to Frances Charlotte, fifth dau. of the late Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick House.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederick Patten, esq. R. N. to Alicia Cavendish, dau. of Wm. Hillier, esq. of Bolehill, Rochester.—6. At Plymouth, Edw. only son of Joseph Fletcher, esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, to Mary Ann, second dau. of Capt. F. H. Coffin, R. N. of Stonehouse, Devon.—At St. George's, Hanover-squ. the Hon. G. H. Talbot, bro. of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Augusta Jones, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—7. At Ardingly, H. Williams, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Harriot Louisa, second dau. of Gibbs Crawford, esq. of Lywood, Sussex, and niece to the Countess Winterton.—The Hon. J. H. Roper Curzon, fourth son of Lord Teynham, to Isabella, dau. of the late Col. Hodgson, E. I. C.—8. At Sandhurst, Lt.-Gen. Butler, to Ann, eldest dau. of Sir John Bateman.—9. At Edinburgh, John Page Read, esq. of Crow Hall, Suffolk, to Helen, second dau. of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss.—11. At Bathwick, W. Francis Knatchbull, esq. of Babington, Somerset, to Emma Louisa, dau. of the late Chas. Gordon Gray, esq. of Stratton House.—12. At Paris, R. H. Gowland, esq. eldest son of the late R. Gowland, esq. M. P. to Anna Boscawen, only dau. of R. M. Barnard, esq. E. I. C.—16. At Bath, R. H. Lenthal, esq. son of the late John Lenthal, esq. of the Priory, Burford, to Philippa Eliz. dau. and heiress of the late Rev. Joseph Owen, Odington.—18. At St. James's, John Wm. Fisher, esq. to Louisa Cath. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Haymes, esq. of Kibworth, Leicestershire, and niece to Sir W. B. Cave, Bart. of Stretton Hall, Derbyshire.—20. At Chichester, the Rev. H. Hayman Dodd, to Frances Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Holland, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Chancellor Erskine.—21. At High Clere, the Rev. J. C. Stapleton, to the Lady Harriott Eliz. Herbert, dau. to the Earl of Carnarvon.

OBITUARY.

POPE LEO XII.

Feb. 10. At Rome, aged 68, his Holiness Pope Leo the Twelfth.

Annibal della Genga was born Aug. 2, 1760, at the Castle of Genga, the property of his family, situated between Urbino and the March of Ancona. He entered the church very early, and soon obtained very considerable preferment. It was about the period of the first invasion of Italy by the French, however, that he first entered into a conspicuous public situation. He was then sent as Nuncio to the Court of Bavaria and the States of a second rank in Germany, which high office he filled for fourteen years. In 1807 he was sent by the Pope to Paris, on a mission to Napoleon, and on his return to Rome he was obliged, when the French took possession of that city, as well as the other Prelates who were not natives of the Roman States, to remove away. In 1814 he was again sent to France to compliment Louis XVIII. and was afflicted at Paris with a long illness. In 1816 he was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal; and on the death of Pope Pius the Seventh, in 1823, he was elected to the papal chair. The election was terminated so quickly, that there was scarcely time to intrigue. Pius VII. died on Aug. 20, the operations of the scrutiny commenced on Sept. 3. and on the 27th the election was declared. Few conclaves have been so speedily closed; the Italian Cardinals understanding that it was necessary to make haste, if they wished to escape the effects of foreign influence, which might have prolonged the day of decision. Many were surprised at the title of Leo the Twelfth, assumed by the new Pope. Every body is familiar with the celebrated name of Leo X., but few knew that there was ever a Pope called Leo XI.: the Pope so designated reigned for a space not quite amounting to a month, he having been chosen on the 1st of April, 1605, and dying on the 27th of the same month.

Pope Leo was tall, and well made: a patron of the Arts, and accustomed to business; of a firm and independent character, having a will of his own, and address sufficient to accomplish his plans. In the diplomatic stations he filled, he showed a great deal of knowledge, and a perfect acquaintance with men and with business.

A private letter from a student in the English College at Rome, dated March 3, contains some curious particulars of the ceremonies which followed the demise:

"The Lord Chamberlain, one of the cardinals, went in state from his palace, and entering the apartment where the corpse reposed, called upon it by name, and receiv-

ing no answer, approached the bed, and having ascertained that it was the dead body of the Pope, fell on his knees and prayed for the departed soul. He then took into his own hands all the temporal power of the Pope, and retired. But at the door, as is usual on such occasions, he found drawn up the Pope's Swiss guard, who refused to let him pass, saying that, as their master was dead, there was no one to pay them. He, however, promised them that he would be their master, and told them to follow him: he then ascended into his carriage, round which the Swiss ranged themselves, and conducted him to his house, where he is guarded as sovereign.

"The body was immediately embalmed, and late on Wednesday, the entrails of the defunct Pontiff, enclosed in a mortuary, or vase, were carried to the Church of St. Vincent and St. Anastase. On the morning of the following day the body of his Holiness was embalmed, and, being dressed, was exposed to the view of the people in the Chapel of Sixtus. The corpse was robed in pontificals, and on each side a party of the Pope's guard noble, with arms reversed, and crape scarfs. Large wax lights were burning around, and the clergy attached to St. Peter's were in constant attendance, reciting prayers for the deceased. On Friday morning we were in St. Peter's at an early hour, and large as that church is, it was soon crowded to excess. A large couch had been prepared in the middle of the church, and after waiting there some time, the gates were thrown open and we heard the solemn tones of the Pope's choir approaching. A troop of the Swiss guard advanced up the Church, dressed in armour, then followed the clergy and cardinals in their purple dresses, the guard noble in splendid uniform, and lastly the body, borne by six of the clergy, attended by the choir chanting in the most solemn and affecting strains. The body was then laid upon the couch prepared, dressed in all the robes peculiar to the Pope. After the recital of some prayers, and sprinkling the body with holy water, it was removed to one of the side chapels. On Sunday, the body, raised on a large and sumptuous bed, was placed near the gate of the chapel, so near that persons approaching could kiss the foot, and thousands on thousands performed this ceremony. At about seven on Sunday evening, a large body of soldiers entered the church, and formed in two semicircular ranks from the chapel where the body reposed to another opposite, and the procession soon began to move, and after the funeral service had been performed, it was

placed in the coffins and sealed up by the Lord Chamberlain. Shortly afterwards the body was placed in a particular part of the church, where the Pope is generally laid until the death of his successor. This Pope will, I believe, remain there but one year, as it was his request to be then buried in another church.

"The obsequies of a Pope continue nine days, at which all the dignitaries of church and state attend, together with the Ambassadors of foreign courts. These ceremonies are carried on in a most splendid manner; but the last three days are grand beyond imagination. Soon after the Pope's death, preparations were made to adorn the church (if St. Peter's can be adorned), and in the middle was raised an immense pyramid of mock granite, measuring in height about one hundred and ten feet. On the base were painted the principal actions of the Pope, and inscriptions commemorating his virtues. Large statues on it were placed looking towards the end of the church, and on the summit a beautiful figure of religion. From the four corners arose large branches, each bearing two hundred candles of wax, each weighing one pound. On and around this pyramid there were one thousand lights. It is customary to raise one of these at the death of each Pope, but there never was seen one like the present; it was indeed a splendid sight. The English were lost in admiration. At Christmas there were fifteen hundred English in Rome."

In London a grand dirge has been performed at the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, and was attended by a great number of distinguished persons, including the French, the Spanish, Brazilian, and Neapolitan ambassadors, and many of the Catholic nobility and gentry. The chapel was hung with black cloth, and in the centre, under a lofty canopy, surmounted by plumes of black feathers, was erected a bier, on which was placed a golden mitre and keys. Escutcheons, with the arms of the papal see, were on the pall, which covered the coffin, and in various parts of the chapel. The service was performed by three bishops, assisted by most of the London Papal clergy, who having chanted various hymns and prayers around the bier, proceeded to the high altar to celebrate the mass; and in this part of the service a chalice was used which had been presented to the chapel by the late pontiff, a very splendid cup of massive gold enriched with jewels, and said to be worth 2,000 guineas. The mass and requiem were accompanied by Mr. Le Jeune upon the organ recently built in the chapel, and stated to be the largest in England.

EARL OF CARHAMPTON.

March 17. At his house in Devonshire-place, aged 88, the Right Hon. John Lut-

trell Olmies, third Earl of Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton of Castlehaven in the county of Cork, and Baron Irahm of Luttrellstown in the county of Dublin; a retired Captain in the Royal Navy.

The family of Luttrell, which, by the death of this Earl, has disappeared from the ranks of the peerage, was anciently seated at Irahm in Lincolnshire, an estate which has descended from them, through heiresses of Hilton, Thimelby, Conquest, and Arundell, to the present Lord Clifford. Robert Luttrell (a younger brother of Sir John Luttrell, Lord of Dunster in Somersetshire, and one of the first Knights of the Bath, made at the Coronation of Henry the Fourth in 1399,) died in 1436, seized of the castle and lands of Luttrellstown, co. Dublin (originally granted to Sir Gregory Luttrell by King John); and his great-grandson, Sir Thomas, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a Privy Councillor, in Ireland in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Sixth in descent from the Judge was Simon Luttrell, esq. (father of the deceased peer) who was created Baron Luttrell in 1768. In 1737 he had married Maria, daughter and at length heir of Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt. many years Governor of Jamaica; and on the 2d of October, 1771, her eldest daughter, Anne, the widow of Christopher Horton, of Calton in Derbyshire, esq. was married to his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother to King George the Third. It need scarcely be here remarked, that her strict propriety in her exalted station, her prudence, amiable manners, and virtues, frequently received the commendations of the late ornaments of the British throne. Her father was subsequently created Viscount Carhampton in 1781, and Earl of Carhampton in 1785.

The nobleman now deceased, who was third son of the first Earl, manifested at a very early period of his life a passion for the Naval profession. He was in consequence entered, at the close of 1752, a student in the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth; and after a successful completion of this branch of education, he was so highly extolled by the Governor of the Academy for his quickness of perception and striking talents, that in February 1755, the late Earl Howe, then Captain of the *Dunkirk* of 64 guns, applied to the Admiralty for him. Young Luttrell was discharged from the Academy into that ship accordingly, and continued in her until the spring of 1758; when, upon Lord Howe giving up the command of the said ship to the Hon. Capt. R. Digby, Mr. Luttrell was entered for the quarter-deck of the *the Namur*, under the heroic Boscawen; and serving in her at the siege of Louisbourg in 1759, obtained a commission as Lieutenant, in reward for many prompt and courageous exertions in conducting a line of boats to the shore. His first service as

Lieutenant was in the Dublin, of which Captain (afterwards Lord) Rodney had the command. His advancement to the rank of Commander was under the favour of the distinguished Lord Anson, who in April 1761, appointed him to the *Druid* sloop of war; and in her he served under the late Admiral Keppel at the siege of Belle Isle. His further promotion was owing to the handsome report of Commodore Keppel, for his uncommon activity; and in August 1762 he was appointed Captain of the *Marv*, ship of the line, and received orders to proceed in her to America; she was subsequently ordered to sail to Jamaica: but, upon the peace taking place in 1763, was recalled to England, and in the course of that year paid off, and laid up at Portsmouth.

After an interval of less than two years, Captain Luttrell was again called into service, and appointed to the *Achilles* guardship, which he commanded from 1765 to 1768.

When the hostilities between England and her revolting colonies in America, led to a war against France and Spain, Captain Luttrell was ordered to proceed to Jamaica, in the *Charon* 44, at which time Sir Peter Parker was Commander-in-chief on that station. Sir Peter, well satisfied with the Captain's professional abilities and general powers of mind, gave him, in 1779, the command of a squadron; and proceeding with these ships, in co-operation with a land force, he attacked the Spanish settlement of St. Fernando d'Omoa, where two rich galleons and several ships of merchandise, with 250 quintals of quicksilver and three millions of dollars, were captured; and the whole of the forts and batteries fell to our arms.* The Earl of Sandwich, on this occasion, addressed a *private* congratulatory letter to the Captain: and the *public* letter of Mr. Secretary Stephens, bearing date the 18th December, 1799, ended with the following most gratifying paragraph:

"Their Lordships," meaning the Lords of the Admiralty, "immediately laid your letter before His Majesty, who was gra-

ciously pleased to express his approbation of the manner in which the service entrusted to you has been conducted."

Upon the war being brought to a termination, Captain Luttrell, towards the middle of 1783, became a candidate for one of the appointments which Mr. Fox's India Bill provided in favour of three or four Post Captains of known activity and experience. Our country's boast, Captain Horatio Nelson, was a claimant for one of these offices, as his *published* letters to his uncles, Captain Suckling, the Comptroller of the Navy, and Mr. Commissioner Suckling, Chairman of the Board of Customs, will show. Mr. Fox's Bill, however, did not pass; but on Mr. Pitt coming into office, although he could not confer on Captain Luttrell any appointment under his newly-framed India Bill, he offered him a seat at the Board of Excise, and it was embraced at the close of 1784. In this office Captain Luttrell, (who assumed the name of *Olinius*, that of his first wife's family, in 1783, by authority of the Royal sign manual,) remained till the middle of the year 1826, when, after a service of more than forty years in that department, which, it must be observed, was *preceded* by a service in the Navy of thirty years, he retired. During the last five years of his continuance in the Excise department, he was possessed of the family rank and titles, having succeeded to his brother Henry-Lawes, the second Earl, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, April 25, 1821. But, although Earl of Carhampton, he possessed not the Luttrell estate: it had long been distributed amongst the numerous family of his Lordship's father, and his continuance so long in office with a humble salary, may probably be attributed to his limited revenue from other sources.

Lord Carhampton had, however, always the interests of his Naval profession at heart, and previous to the war against France, which commenced in February 1793, he proposed to relinquish his civil office, provided he should be encouraged to look for a command on his attainment of his flag rank; and his proposals on the subject

* It was on this occasion that the following circumstance occurred. A sailor, who singly scrambled over the wall of the fort, with a cutlass in each hand, thus equipped, fell in with a Spanish officer just roused from sleep, and who, in the hurry and confusion, had forgotten his sword. The tar, disdainful to take advantage of an unarmed foe, and willing to display his courage in single combat, presented the officer with one of the cutlasses, telling him "he scorned any advantage; you are now on a footing with me." The astonishment of the officer, at such an act of generosity, and the facility with which a friendly parley took place, when he expected nothing else but (from the hostile appearance of the foe) to be cut to pieces, could only be rivalled by the admiration which his relating the story excited in his countrymen. Upon this circumstance being mentioned to Sir Peter Parker, at the return of the squadron he appointed the intrepid fellow to be boatswain of a sloop of war. A few years after, either in a fit of madness or intoxication, he forgot his situation, and struck the Lieutenant of the *Ferret* sloop of war, for which he was tried by a court martial, condemned to suffer death, and executed.

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were submitted to the Earl of Chatham. No opening at the time offered; but the proposal was recorded. On his final retirement his Lordship's name was restored to the Navy List among the retired Captains.

His Lordship married, firstly, July 1, 1766, the Hon. Elizabeth Olmuis, only daughter of John Lord Waltham in the peerage of Ireland, and sole heiress to her brother, Drigue Billers, the last Lord Waltham. By this lady, who died June 14, 1797, his Lordship had issue two sons and one daughter, 1. John, who died in 1769; 2. Lady Frances-Maria, who was married in 1789 to Sir Simeon Stuart, the third and late Baronet of Hartley Mauduit, in Hampshire, and is mother to the present Sir Simeon-Henry Stuart, who becomes the representative of the family of Olmuis; and, 3. James, who died in 1772. The Earl married secondly, in July 1798, Maria, eldest daughter of John Morgan, of the Inner Temple, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had one daughter, 4. Lady Maria-Anne, married Feb. 17, 1821, to Major Hardress-Roberts, son of Francis Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, co. Cavan, esq. by whom she has several children.

Though some distant branches of the Luttrells remain, the titles, from the failure of male heirs, have become extinct; being the thirty-third peerage of Ireland that has expired since the Union in 1801. The Irish estate at Luttrellstown was sold by the second Earl; that in Jamaica now devolves on Captain Moriarty, nephew of the deceased, pursuant to the second Earl's will (see our memoirs of that nobleman, vol. xci. i. pp. 468, 648.)

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE, BART.

Feb. 18. At Florence, aged 60, Sir Grenville Temple, ninth Baronet of Stowe in Buckinghamshire.

This male heir of a family of which the representative through the female line now flourishes at the ancestral seat with ducal honours, was the eldest son of Sir John Temple, the eighth Baronet, Consul-general to the United States of America, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Bowdoin, esq. Governor of Massachusetts, which national name has been assumed by Sir Grenville's younger brother, the present James Bowdoin, esq.

Sir Grenville succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, in Nov. 1798. He had married, firstly, March 20 in the preceding year, Elizabeth, daughter of George Watson, of the State of Massachusetts, esq. and by her, who died at Rome, Nov. 4, 1809, had issue: 1. Augusta-Grenville, who died an infant; 2. Sir Grenville Temple, born in 1799 who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is a Major in the Army; 3. John, Captain in the 1st Royal regiment of foot; he was married, on the 29th of last July, to

Jane-Dorothea, third daughter of John Marshall, esq. one of the present Knights in Parliament for Yorkshire; 4. Elizabeth-Augusta; and 5. Matilda-Margaret, who died unmarried in 1824. Sir Grenville married, secondly, June 9, 1812, Maria-Augusta-Dorothea, widow of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Manners, and second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. by his second lady, Joanna, daughter of the late Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, sister to the present Bishop of Bath and Wells, and aunt to Lord Ellenborough. By his second lady, who survives, Sir Grenville had no children.

SIR JOHN THOMAS, BART.

Dec. 14. At Hampton-Court, aged 81, Sir John Thomas, fifth Baronet of Wenvoo in Glamorganshire.

He was the third son of Sir Edmund the third Baronet, by Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. and relict of William, son and heir of Sir Edward Northey, knt. Attorney-general to Queen Anne. Sir John succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Edmund, unmarried, in 1789*. He married Mary, daughter of John Parker, of Harfield-Court in Gloucestershire, esq. and had issue, 1. the Rev. Sir John-Godfrey, who has succeeded to the title, and is Rector of Bodiam in Sussex. He married in 1817 the widow of Lt.-Col. Gray, of the 30th foot, and eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Vignall, of Cornalier, co. Westmeath; 2. Frederick-Jennings, a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, who married in 1816, Susanna, only daughter of Arthur Annesley, of Southampton, esq.; and 3. Mary.

REV. ARCHDEACON NARES.

March 23. At his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 75, the Rev. Rob. Nares, M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. V. R. R. S. L. Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Rector of Allhallows, London Wall.

Few individuals have departed from this life more deeply and universally lamented by the literary world and the private circle of attached and distinguished friends than this accomplished man. An exemplary divine, a profound scholar, a laborious and judicious critic, and an elegant writer, his intimacy was courted as earnestly for the instruction it supplied as for the taste and vivacity of manners by which it was embellished, and the merit of these varied talents was exalted by that unassuming modesty which uniformly marked and adorned his character.

He was born at York on June 9th, 1753, the son of Dr. James Nares, an eminent

* The Baronetages make two intermediate Baronets, which, we have the best authority to state, is totally without foundation in fact. They are equally incorrect in the names of Sir John Thomas's children.

composer and teacher of music, and who was for many years organist and composer to Kings George II. and III.* His uncle, the Hon. Sir George Nares, was for fifteen years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Educated at Westminster School, he became a King's Scholar at the head of his election in 1767, and was subsequently elected in 1771 to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. 1775, and M. A. 1778, and about the same time took orders. From 1779 to 1783 he resided in the family of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, as tutor to his sons, the present Baronet and his brother the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, and from 1786 to 1788 they were under his tuition at Westminster School.

In 1782 he obtained from Christ Church the living of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, and shortly after, that of Dodding-ton, in the same county, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. In 1787 he was honoured by the appointment of a chaplaincy to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and in the ensuing year he was nominated an Assistant Preacher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, where for fifteen years a learned auditory duly appreciated his powers of argument and depth of erudition. In 1790 he assisted in completing Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire," and wrote the preface to that work. In 1795 he was elected F. S. A. and in the same year became one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum; and afterwards Librarian for the MS. Department, where he prepared the Third Volume of the Harleian Catalogue of MSS. published by the Record Commission. This situation he resigned in 1807. In 1798 he was presented to the Rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire, which he resigned in 1799, on being collated to the Fifth Stall of the Canons Residentiary of Lichfield; and in the following year was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1804 he was elected F.R.S. In 1805 he was presented to the living of St. Mary, Reading, which he resigned in 1818 for that of Allhallows, London Wall.

The Archdeacon was thrice married, and left no issue. In 1784, to a daughter of Thomas Bayley, esq. of Chelmsford. In 1794 to a daughter of Charles Fleetwood, esq. In 1800 to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smith, many years Head-master of Westminster School; and she survives to lament her loss.

His publications were as follow:

1. "Periodical Essays, No. I. Dec. 2, 1780.—No. X. Feb. 3, 1781."
2. "An Essay on the Dæmon or Divination of Socrates," 8vo. 1782.

* Of this gentleman, there is a satisfactory memoir in the "Biographical Dictionary." He died Feb. 10, 1788.

3. "Elements of Orthoëpy; containing a distinct view of the whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity, 1784," 8vo.

4. "Remarks on the favourite Ballet of Cupid and Psyche; with some Account of the Pantomime of the Antients, 1788," 12mo.

5. "Principles of Government deduced from Reason, &c. 1792," 8vo.

6. "An Abridgement of the same, adapted to general instruction and use; with a new Introduction, 1793," 8vo.

7. "Man's best Right; a serious Appeal in the name of Religion, 1793," 8vo.

8. In the same year he commenced the British Critic, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Beloe. The editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness of Mr. Nares; and the vigour and perseverance with which the British Critic was conducted through difficult and dangerous times are well known. To each of the half yearly volumes of the British Critic was prefixed a Preface, always written by Mr. Nares, recapitulating the literature of the period. Mr. Nares proceeded with the work till the end of the forty-second Volume, and then resigned it to others.

9. "Discourses preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1794," 8vo.

10. "A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice; a Sermon, preached at the Cathedral at Lichfield, on Sunday Sept. 20, 1801," 8vo.

11. "The Benefit of Wisdom, and the Evils of Sin. A Sermon preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on Sunday Nov. 6, 1803, and published at the request of the Bench," 8vo.

12. "A connected and chronological View of the Prophecies of the Christian Church; in 12 Sermons, preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, from the year 1800 to 1804, at the Lecture founded by Bp. Warburton, 1806," 8vo.

13. "Essays and other occasional Compositions, chiefly reprinted, 1810," 2 vols. small 8vo.

14. "Protestantism the Blessing of Britain; a Fast Sermon, preached at the Cathedral of Lichfield, on Wednesday Feb. 28, 1810," 8vo.

15. "On the Influence of Sectaries, and the Stability of the Church; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Stafford, on the days of Visitation, at Cheadle, Stafford, and Walsall, in June 1812," 4to.

16. "The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories, 1816," 12mo.

17. "A Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. which have been thought to require Illustration in the

Works of English Authors, particularly Shakspeare and his Contemporaries, 1822," 4to.

18. A Volume of Sermons on Faith and other Subjects, 1825, 8vo.

19. In 1815, Mr. Nares edited Dr. Purdy's Lectures on the Church Catechism, &c. to which he prefixed a Biographical Preface, giving some account of the Author, and of two of his most intimate friends, the Rev. T. Butler and Lawson Huddleston, Esq. men of distinguished talent and worth.

In 1798, Mr. Nares, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Tooke and the Rev. W. Beloe, revised and enlarged the General Biographical Dictionary, in 15 vols. 8vo. Mr. Tooke's portion of the work was vols. 1. to v. Mr. Nares's, vols. vi. viii. x. xii. and xiv. and Mr. Beloe's, vols. vii. ix. xi. xiii. and xv. This edition was enlarged by no less a number than 3424 lives, either entirely new-written, or for the first time added.

To the Sermons of the late Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, published in 1817, Archdeacon Nares prefixed a life of that excellent and learned person.

Mr. Nares materially assisted in the establishment of the Royal Society of Literature; and in 1823 was elected one of the first Vice Presidents. In 1824 he contributed to the Society "An Historical Account of the Discoveries that have been made in Palimpsest (or Rescript) Manuscripts;" and in 1826, a Memoir on the Religion and Divination of Socrates." He contributed, also, to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, "Observations on the discoveries of part of a Sarcophagus at Reading Abbey, supposed to have contained the Remains of Henry I." (Vol. xviii. p. 272.)

To the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. Nares was a frequent and most acceptable contributor.

Such is the imperfect memorial of this estimable man from the pen of one attached to him since infancy, and one who best knew his virtues and acquirements.

SIR P. K. ROCHE.

Feb. 15. In Regent-street. Sir Philip Keating Roche, Knt. C.B. K.C.H. C.S. & F. Colonel in the British service, and formerly Lieut.-General in that of Spain.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 17th dragoons in 1800, Captain in 1804, and Captain of the 4th garrison battalion in 1807. He served in the last-named year, on the staff of the British army, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, in the expedition against the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, was at the assault of Monte Video, and at Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he was sent to the Peninsula under special instructions, and served in the Asturias and Gijon. In 1809 he acted as Major of Brigade of the

South-west District of England; but in the same year he returned to the Peninsula, where he served with the allied forces, and attained the rank of Lieut.-General in the Spanish army. In 1812 he defended Alicante against the French, and he received, for his conduct on that occasion, a valuable sword. On the 15th of March, 1816, the Royal permission was granted for him to wear the insignia of the Orders of Charles the Third, and of the third class of St. Fernando; and on the 14th of May following, he received the honour of knighthood. He was also nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, and a Commander of the Bath. He had been promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the British service, in 1811, and attained that of Colonel in 1821.

LIEUT.-GEN. H. P. LAWRENCE.

Feb. 7. At Harefield, Lieut.-General Henry Parker Lawrence, of the Bombay Establishment.

This officer embarked for India, in April 1778, on board the Colebrooke, which struck on a rock, then unknown, near the Cape, and several lives were lost. The boat in which Mr. Lawrence embarked, run on shore upwards of thirty miles from any habitation,—a distance which was then to be traversed on foot, without shoes or stockings. He was detained at the Cape till November, and at length arrived at Bombay in Jan. 1779.

In the following month Mr. Lawrence was appointed to the European regiment, then about to embark for the northward with other troops under Lieut.-Col. Hartley, to co-operate with the Bengal army under Col. Goddard. Ensign Lawrence served at the sieges of Ahmedabad and Baroda, and other affairs of that eventful period. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1780, of Captain 1791, of Major 1799, and of Lieut.-Colonel 1800. With the last rank, he commanded his corps, the second battalion of the third regiment of Native Infantry, in the war with Tippoo Sultan, serving in the advance brigade, under Col. John Montreser. He was engaged at Sedaseer, when the Sultan attacked the British with the flower of his army, and was defeated; and also in other actions of that campaign. Subsequently he was employed under Sir Henry Oakes, in storming the durbar at Mangalore, and in storming the Marine Yard.

He rose to the rank of Colonel in 1810, and to that of Major-General in 1813. In 1810 he commanded at Poonah; in 1811 at Kairah, and afterwards in the Southern Division, and in Guzerat. He returned to England in 1819; and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1822...

LIEUT.-GEN. DICKSON.

Jan. 29. At Bath, aged 84, John Dickson, esq. a Lieut.-General in the service of the East India Company; great-uncle to Sir William Dickson, Bart.

Lieut.-General Dickson was the third and youngest son of Archibald Dickson, esq.; and younger brother to Admiral William Dickson, and to Admiral Sir Archibald Dickson, Bart. who both died in 1803. He was uncle to the late Sir Archibald, who died in 1827 (see memoirs of him in our vol. xcvi. i. 642, ii. 181.) and to the present Col. Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B. and K.C.H. and aide-de-camp to the King, both of whom were sons of Admiral William Dickson, the eldest of the three brothers.

Lieut.-Gen. Dickson married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Collingwood, of Unthank in Northumberland, esq. and sister to the wife of his eldest brother. By that lady he had issue: 1. Archibald, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who has married his cousin (on the side of both parents) Jane, eldest daughter of Adm. William Dickson; 2. Eleanor, married Capt. Soane; 3. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Burdon.

Mrs. Rachael Dickson (we presume a second) wife of the General, died at Bath only a few weeks before him.

LIEUT.-COL. DICKSON.

1828. In India, aged 46, Lieut.-Colonel William Dickson, commanding the 7th regiment of Bengal cavalry, at Kernal in the upper provinces.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Thomas Dickson, esq. of Southampton, and by his mother descended from Col. Gardiner, who was killed at the head of his regiment at Preston Pans in 1745, and whose 'Confessions' are well known. Col. Dickson entered the army of the East Indies in 1802; he was particularly noticed by General Lake in the general orders of 24th Oct. 1804, for his gallant conduct at the siege of Delhi, where he was present as a Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of the 14th regiment, as well as on other occasions; and he was twice severely wounded.

For several years afterwards, the management of one of the principal stud departments was entrusted to his superintendence. His merits as a cavalry officer were well known and appreciated by the Government; and, a very few months before his death, the highest eulogiums were passed on his meritorious conduct and the discipline of his regiment, by Lord Culmermere. Col. Dickson was, moreover, a man of considerable literary attainments; he was of a cheerful disposition, temperate in his habits, a strict disciplinarian, but conciliatory and kind to those under his command; a warm and zealous friend, and an indulgent and affectionate husband and father.

Having nearly completed his period of service, Col. Dickson was on the eve of returning to England, when his life was suddenly terminated by a violent fever. His remains were interred the day after his death, with the highest military honours, the General commanding the station, and all the troops, attending. The Colonel is the third brother who has fallen in the military service of the East India Company; one survives, the present Peter Dickson, esq. of Southampton. Their mother is still living, at an advanced age. Colonel D. was married early, and has left a widow and several children.

JOSHUA GRIGBY, Esq.

March 6. At his seat at Drinkstone in Suffolk, aged 70, Joshua Grigby, Esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants of, and a Magistrate for, that County.

As the firm and consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty, and the generous advocate of the oppressed, Mr. Grigby ranked deservedly high in his native county; and his death, therefore, will be long lamented as a public loss. He was not less distinguished by his numerous virtues, than by true independence of mind and genuine liberality of spirit. To his friends and acquaintance he was generous, hospitable, and beneficent; and amongst his poorer neighbours, his heart and his hand were ever open to relieve their wants, and to comfort their distress. The beautiful and appropriate lines of a poet upon the death of a celebrated statesman may with justice be applied as truly illustrative of the character of the deceased:

"A Patriot's even course he steer'd,
'Mid faction's wildest storms unmov'd;
By all, who mark'd his mind, rever'd,
By all, who knew his heart, below'd."

The remains of Mr. Grigby were interred, according to his request, in the gardens at Drinkstone, until a mausoleum be prepared for their reception, attended by a select number of his friends, who voluntarily paid this their last tribute to the memory and virtues of the deceased. The service, on this occasion, was performed by the Rev. W. P. Scargill, the Minister of the Unitarian congregation in Bury St. Edmund's, to whom Mr. Grigby bequeathed the sum of twenty guineas for his attendance.

He served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1810. He was twice married, viz. 1st, in 1784, to Miss Brackenbury; and, 2dly, in Jan. 1827, to Anna, the second daughter of William Crawford of Hawleigh Park in Suffolk, esq. but has left no issue.

The family of Grigby is of great respectability in the county of Suffolk.

Mr. Joshua Grigby, the grandfather of

the deceased, was lord of the manor of Gonville, in the parish of Windham in Norfolk, and of Drinkstone in the county of Suffolk; an eminent solicitor at Bury St. Edmund, and the town clerk of that borough. He left issue a daughter, who married on the 5th of April 1762, Samuel Horsey, esq. and a son Joshua Grigby, who received the early part of his education at the Free Grammar School in that town, from whence he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.B. in 1754. He was bred to the bar; and in 1784 was elected, after a strong contest, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Suffolk, having polled three hundred single votes on that occasion. Mr. Grigby was a true Whig in the strictest sense of the term, and consequently a zealous advocate for civil and religious liberty, and a firm supporter of the real interests of his country. He erected the mansion at Drinkstone about the year 1760, and surrounded it with handsome plantations; and, dying in 1798, was interred in the chancel of the church of that parish, where, on a mural tablet, is the following inscription to his memory:

"Joshua Grigby, Esq. died xxvi December, MDCCCLXXXVIII. aged lxvii."

He married Jane, the daughter of who deceased in 1789, and was interred in the same place, with this inscription to her memory:

"Jane, wife of Joshua Grigby, esq. died May xxii. MDCCCLXXXIX. aged liii years, a true Christian."

They left issue three sons, and four daughters, viz. Joshua, who lately deceased, as above-mentioned;; and George, who received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1793, being the second senior Optime on the Tripos. He was elected a Fellow of his Society, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1797. He was ordained a Deacon; but relinquishing the Church, embraced the military profession, and served for some years as an officer in the Royal Dragoons. He obtained a company in the 11th reg. of foot, and unfortunately perished on his passage to Cadiz, in 1811. Against the south wall of the church of Drinkstone, a handsome mural tablet is erected to his memory, with this inscription:

"George Grigby, Esq. youngest son of Joshua Grigby, Esq. of Drinkstone, and Captain of the 11th reg. of infantry. On board a transport bound to Cadiz, he was run down by the Franchise frigate off Falmouth, February 21, 1811, and perished together with 233 souls, aged 39 years. A faithful friend inscribes this marble to the memory of one whose unassuming virtues

endeared him to all who knew him; whose honour, generosity, upright intentions, shone conspicuously in every action; whose firmness of principles, and trust in Providence, no adversity could shake; and whose humble resignation and pious hopes were supported through life by this reflection, that 'inscrutable as are His ways,' God is ever just."

The daughters were, Elizabeth, who married on the 24th of Oct. 1783, John Wombwell, esq. of London, and some time merchant at Alicante, in Spain, and who, dying without issue, was interred in the chancel of the church of Drinkstone, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to her memory, as well as to that of her sister Jane:

"Subtus dormiunt Jana Grigby, annos nata xv. mortua Feb. xlv.; et Elizabetha Joannis Wombwell, arm', uxor, annos nata xxv. mortua Jul. xxiii. MDCCCLXXXIV."

2. Mary, who died unmarried, on the 5th of January, 1823, and was buried in the same place. 3. Jane, who was born in 1769, and deceased in 1784, without issue: and, 4. who, in 1786, married John Harcourt Powell of Argyle-street, London, esq. by whom she had issue John Harcourt Powell, of Beighton, in Suffolk, esq.

In the Gent. Mag. for 1785, is this notice:—Died, Nov. 5, Jos. Grigby, of Newfoundland, Capt. of a man of war in Queen Anne's reign." GIPPOVICENSIS.

FRANCIS PLOWDEN, ESQ.

Lately. At his apartments in the Rue Vaugirard, Paris, at an advanced age, Francis Plowden, esq. LL.D. formerly a distinguished member of the English Chancery Bar, author of a History of Ireland, and father-in-law to the Earl of Dundonald.

This gentleman was a member of the eminent Catholic family of the name, and brother to the Rev. Charles Plowden, a Roman Catholic priest, and tutor at Stoneyhurst, author of several professional works, and to the Rev. Robert Plowden, priest at Bristol, noticed on his death in 1823, in our vol. xciii. ii. 474. The barrister's first works were: "An Investigation of the native Rights of British Subjects, 1784," 8vo.—"A Supplement to the same, written in relation to the case of the Earl of Newburgh, a descendant of the Earl of Derwentwater, 1785."—"Impartial Thoughts upon the beneficial consequences of enrolling all Deeds, Wills, and Codicils, affecting Lands throughout England and Wales, including a draught of a Bill proposed to be brought into Parliament for that purpose," 1789, 1790, 8vo (noticed in our review, vol. ix. p. 344).—"The Case stated, by Francis Plowden, esq. Conveyancer of the Middle Temple; occasioned by the Act of Parliament lately passed for the relief of the Eng-

lish Roman Catholics, 1791," 8vo (noticed in vol. LXII. p. 155).

In 1792 Mr. Plowden published: "Jura Anglorum; the Rights of Englishmen; being an historical and legal Defence of the present Constitution," 8vo; and at the *Encaenia* at Oxford on the 5th of July in the following year, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him. In 1794 it was attacked by an octavo pamphlet, called "A Letter to Francis Plowden, esq. conveyancer, of the Middle Temple, on his work entitled *Jura Anglorum*. By a Roman Catholic Clergyman," (much praised in the *Monthly Review*, N.S. vol. xiv. pp. 261—267.) Dr. Plowden's next publications were "A short History of the British Empire during the last twenty months, viz. from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793, London, 1794," 8vo.—"A friendly and constitutional Address to the People of Great Britain, 1794," 8vo. In the title-page of this he styled himself "LL.D. of Gray's-inn, conveyancer." In the same year, John Reeves, esq. another well-known legal and political writer, printed "The Malcontents; a Letter to Francis Plowden, esq." and there was also "A Letter from an Associator to Francis Plowden, esq."

The next productions of Mr. Plowden were "Church and State; being an Inquiry into the origin, nature, and extent, of Ecclesiastical and Civil Authority, with reference to the British Constitution. 1795," 4to.—"A short History of the British Empire during the year 1794. London, 1795," 8vo.—"A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities," 1796, 1797, 8vo.—"The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, civil and ecclesiastical. 1802," 8vo.

In 1803 appeared, in two quarto volumes, his grand work, entitled "An Historical Review of the State of Ireland, from the invasion of that country under Henry II. to its Union with Britain in 1801. London, 1803." Of this an elaborate critique by Sir Richard Musgrave, the author of the History of the Irish Rebellion,* appeared in the *British Critic*, continued through more than one number; and which was afterwards published in a separate form, "with" additions, corrections, and an appendix, under the title of, "Strictures upon an Historical Review of the State of Ireland, by Francis Plowden, esq.; or, a Justification of the Conduct of the English Governments in that Country, from the Reign of Henry the Second to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland." (See this noticed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 662.) Mr. Plowden

published in reply two pamphlets, one intitled, "A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland; containing a statement of the Author's Communications with the Right Hon. Henry Addington, &c. upon the subject of that work; Strictures upon the *British Critic*, and other traducers of the Irish Nation; and also Observations on Lord Redesdale's Letters to the Earl of Fingal, 1804," 4to; and the other, "An Historical Letter to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. occasioned by his Strictures on the Historical Review, 1805," 8vo. In 1806 Mr. Plowden published "The Principles and Law of Tithing illustrated, adapted to the convenience of all persons interested in Tithes," royal 8vo;—in 1807, "A Refutation of the Charge of having improvidently and maliciously advised the Prosecution in the Case of the King versus Graham," 8vo;—and in 1812, an octavo edition, in five volumes, of "The History of Ireland, from 1172 to 1810."

At the Lifford Assizes, April 4, 1813, Mr. Plowden was prosecuted by Mr. Hart for a libel contained in the History of Ireland. A verdict of 5000*l.* damages was obtained against him; the consequence of which was his retirement to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, we fear not without pecuniary difficulties.

Mr. Plowden's lady died at her son-in-law's the Earl of Dundonald, at Hammer-smith, in July 1827. She also was an author; and published in 1800, "Virginia; a comic opera, in three acts." Their eldest son, Captain Plowden, was shot in a duel in Jamaica, where he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Churchill. The eldest daughter Anna-Maria, became the third Countess of Archibald ninth and present Earl of Dundonald in April 1819, and died Sept. 18, 1822; Frances-Penelope, another daughter, died Nov. 16, 1796, aged 14; and Mary, the youngest, was married Feb. 2, 1800, to John Morrough, esq. of Cork.

MANASSEH DAWES, Esq.

April 2. In Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, Manasseh Dawes, esq. Barrister of the Inner Temple. Mr. Dawes had left the Bar long since, and had lived in Clifford's-inn for the last six-and-thirty years, in a very retired manner. He was a gentleman of a very strong mind, and combined with a great knowledge of the law, much general information; and of this he has left behind him proofs, in several works, published at different periods of his life, of which some bear his name; others were anonymous. Among some others, were the following: "Philosophical Considerations, or Inquiry into the Merits of the Controversy between Doctors Priestley and Price, on Matter and Spirit, and Philosophical Necessity, 1780," 8vo.—"On Intellectual Liberty and Toleration,

* Sir Richard Musgrave, whose literary labours were dedicated to subjects very kindred to those of Mr. Plowden, died in 1818, and has a short biographical notice in our vol. LXXXVIII. i. 391.

1780," 8vo.—"Letter to John Horne Tooke, Esq. on the Responsibility of Members of Parliament, 1782," 8vo.—"Essay on Crimes and Punishments, with a View of and Commentary on Beccaria, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fielding, and Blackstone, 1782," 8vo.—"The Nature and Extent of Supreme Power, 1783," 8vo.—"Vanity of all Human Knowledge, a Poem, by John Stuckley. Now corrected, enlarged, and arranged, with an Account of the Life of the Author, 1784," 4to.—"England's Alarm; or, The prevailing Doctrine of Libels, 1785," 8vo.—"The Defirmity of the Doctrine of Libels, 1785," 8vo.—"Vindication of the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons upon the Regency, 1789," 8vo. (See vol. LIX. p. 242).—"Commentaries on the Laws of Arrests in Civil Cases, in which they are deduced from their origin to the present time, 1789," 8vo.—"Examination into the particulars of the two last Elections for Southwark, in May and November, 1796," 8vo.—"An Introduction to the Knowledge of real Estates and of Remainders, 1814," 8vo. He also wrote some poetry, "An Elegy by a Son, on the loss of his Mother; with a Discourse on Selfishness in Sorrow;" "The Dying Prostitute;" and "Malvern Hill."

HENRY HASE, ESQ.

March 28. Aged 66, Henry Hase, esq. Chief Cashier of the Bank of England.

He was a gentleman of extraordinary abilities, and of a social disposition, intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Abraham Rees, by whom, and by a numerous circle of friends, he was highly respected. His attention to business, great arithmetical attainments, and strict integrity of principle, were noticed and duly appreciated by the late Abraham Newland, esq. at whose recommendation, and under whose fostering care, he rose gradually from a comparatively humble station to the office of assistant, or second cashier. He was also one of the executors of Mr. Newland, and at his decease was appointed by the Honourable Board of Directors to succeed him in his office.

Mr. Hase had been indisposed for a few days previous to the last evening of his life, but was then apparently recovering, and expected to have been able to proceed in his carriage to his office on the following day. He had been sitting in his drawing-room, in company with his now afflicted widow, to whom he was fondly attached, when he rose for the purpose of walking into an adjoining apartment, but on reaching the door he fell, and instantly breathed his last.

WILLIAM SHIELD, ESQ.

Jan. 25. In London, aged 80, William Shield, esq. Master of His Majesty's Musicians in Ordinary.

Shield, who, as a composer, may be said to have been peculiarly English, was born in the village of Swalwell, in the county of Durham, and was first taught to modulate his voice and practice the violin, when he was only six years old, by his father, a Singing Master; and subsequently received a few lessons of thorough bass, in his infancy, from the celebrated Avison, of Newcastle. At the death of his father, he was bound by indenture to Edward Davison, boat-builder, in South Shields; and, during his apprenticeship, led the Newcastle Subscription Concerts, where he repeatedly played the solo parts of Geminani's and Giardini's concertos. His first attempt in composition, was setting the music to an ode for the opening of the Freemason's Lodge, at Sunderland, written by a gentleman of Hull, lately deceased. Having produced an admired specimen of sacred music, when the new church was to be consecrated at Sunderland, he was requested to compose the anthem, which was performed by the then excellent Durham choir, to an immense congregation. At Scarborough, in the fashionable spa-season, he was the occasional leader of the concerts, and the constant one in the orchestra of the theatre, for which he composed many songs, written by the late ingenious pastoral poet Cunningham, who was an actor in Bates's company at that period. At one of the concerts, he was importuned by the late eminent professors, Fischer and Borghi, to fill a vacant seat in the orchestra of the Italian Opera House, which gratifying offer was most readily accepted, and that great musical general, Giardini, placed him in the rank of the second violins; but the following season the late excellent leader, Mr. Cramer, removed him to the principal viola, at which post he remained eighteen years, in the course of which time he produced upwards of twenty operas for Colman's and for Covent-garden Theatre: of the latter he became the Musical Director, and was also appointed one of the Musicians in Ordinary to His Majesty. His engagements comprised Bach and Abel's concertos, the Professional concerts, the Ladies' Friday concert, the grand Sunday concert, and the Wednesday concert of Ancient Music, from the latter of which he withdrew, as the necessary attendance at the Monday's rehearsal interfered with his Theatrical duty; but Lord Sandwich, who was the influential friend of Mr. Harris and Joah Bates, commanded his return to a duty which he always performed with profitable pleasure, and at last relinquished with mortifying regret. Shield had the good fortune, about this time, to travel from London to Taplow with the greatest of instrumental composers, Haydn; and considered that he gained more important information by four days' communion with that founder of a style which has given fame to so many imitators, than ever

he did by the best directed studies in any four years of any part of his life. In the summer of 1791 he accompanied his extraordinary countryman Ritson to Paris; from which city he proceeded to Italy with several agreeable foreigners, who, like himself, were anxious to prove their taste by being auditors and spectators of operatical performances in Turin, Milan, Bologna, Piacenza, Parma, Lodi, Modena, Florence, Sienna, and Rome. There he remained stationary until he became familiar with the object of his journey; after which he returned with the courier to Turin, and thence returned in 1792, to resume his situations in London.

Soon after this period he published his well-known "Introduction to Harmony." At the death of Sir William Parsons, in 1817, His Majesty appointed him Master of his Musicians in Ordinary.

His dramatic compositions were very numerous, and eminently successful, among which were—*Rosina, The Poor Soldier, The Farmer, The Fitch of Baenn, Hartford Bridge, The Woodman, The Travellers in Switzerland, Robin Hood, Abroad and at Home, Fontainebleau, Lock and Key, Netley Abbey, Two Faces under a Hood, &c.* He also composed excellent songs, particularly *The Thorn, O bring me Wine, The Wolf, By the deep Nine, The Post Captain, Old Towler, Tom Moody, The Prince and Old England*, and a most erudite Treatise on Harmony.

To the merits of Shield as a composer, the following testimony appeared some years ago in "The Quarterly Musical Review."—"Late as he appeared, he struck out for himself a style of writing, pure, chaste, and original. His great prominent characteristic, however, is simplicity. No composer has ever woven so few notes into such sweet and impressive melodies, while the construction of the bass and harmony is alike natural, easy, and unaffected. We cannot open one of his Operas without being instantly captivated with this quality of his music. In such delightful little entertainments as *Marian and Rosina*, his airs breathe all the freshness, and purity, and beauty of rural life, though the more ornamented and difficult parts are carried far beyond the common style of bravura. Shield appears to have been singularly fortunate in the great compass and agility of the female singers for whom he wrote his airs of execution. In *Marian* there is an haughty song of amazing extent and much complication. In most of his works where he introduces bravuras, we find passages combining the difficulties of execution, in a manner which, if not absolutely new, lay considerable claims to novelty, and full of the same ingenious cast of expression that is discernible throughout all the parts of his style. Perhaps no writer is so remarkable for songs containing so much

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that is strictly national. After Purcell, we consider Shield to be the finest and most perfect example of really English writers. Ballads, in all the different modes of sentiment and description, abound in his Operas. Sea and hunting songs, the rural ditty, the convivial song and glee, the sweet sentimental ballad, are so frequent, that indeed, with the occasional interposition of songs of execution, they may be said to make up the customary and continual alterations from air to air. It will strike the observer as singular, that the later composers for the stage should have made so little use of the minor key. Shield has applied it in a most beautiful manner. In the course of our study and analysis of his compositions, we have been led from time to time to regret the incessant appetite for novelty in the public, which calls for such continual changes of food, and that can lure us 'from this fair mountain,' but too often 'to batten on a moor.' Yet, nevertheless, the taste of our own age bears us out in the belief, that as much of Mr. Shield's music will descend to posterity, carrying with it the intrinsic marks of English genius, as of any other writer since the days of Arne*."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 80, the Rev. *James Hudson*, Rector of Stapleford Abbott, Essex. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1787, and was presented to his living in 1799 by the King.

At the house of Mr. Blount, in Lower Berkeley-st. aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Le-fevre*.

At Jamaica, the Rev. *Isaac Mann*, Rector of Kingston, and for many years one of his Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners of that Island. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1800.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Claudius Martyn*, Rector of Ludgershall, Bucks. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1772, M.A. 1776, and was presented to Ludgershall by Mrs. Martyn, in 1785, on the resignation of the

* Mr. Shield has left a widow whose character entitles her to an extract from one of his letters, in which he speaks of her in the following terms: "I ought to be the happiest of mortals at home, as Mrs. Shield is one of the best women in the world, and it is by her good management that I have been able to assist my mother, who laboured hard after the death of my father to give her four children a decent education. This power of contributing to her support I consider as one of the greatest blessings that Heaven has bestowed upon me."

The late Mr. Croddill, the celebrated performer on the violoncello, left an annuity of 100*l.* for the joint lives of Mr. Shield and his wife.

late Professor of Botany at Cambridge, to whom we believe him to have been brother.

At Llangedmore-place, Cardiganshire, the Rev. *Benjamin Millingchamp*, D. D. Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Prebendary of Brecon, and Rector of Rushall, Wilts. He was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Llandoye in Cardiganshire, by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, in 1813; to that of Llandugwr in the same county in 1815, by the Prebendary; was also Prebendary of the first Cursal in the Church of St. David's; was presented to the rectory of Rushall in 1819, its patron being the Warden of New College, the Warden of Merton, and the Principal of Brazenose; and was appointed Archdeacon of Carmarthen in 1827. Dr. Millingchamp published in 1811, 8vo, A Sermon preached at Carmarthen for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Rev. *B. G. Norris*, late Curate of Taunton St. James.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Owen Owens*, Vicar of Llanilar, Cardiganshire, to which church he was presented in 1797 by Dr. Stuart, then Bp. of St. David's.

At Creke, Northamptonshire, aged 72, the Rev. *George Lethieullier Schoen*, D.C.L. Rector of that parish. He was educated at Merchant-taylor's school, whence he was elected in 1775 a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He proceeded B.C.L. 1784, D.C.L. 1788; and was presented by the Society to his living in 1801. To the rectory of Creke a scholar of Merchant-taylor's must be presented. One of Dr. Schoen's predecessors was Archbishop Laud.

At Sidmouth, aged 34, the Rev. *William Scott*, Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire, only brother to Sir Edward-Dolman Scott, of Great Barr, Staffordshire, Bart. He was the second and youngest son of the late Sir Joseph Scott, the first Baronet, and M.P. for Worcester, by Margaret, dau. and heiress of Edw. Whitley, of Sheet End in Staffordshire, esq. He was presented to Aldridge by his father; and was for some time Chaplain to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. He married July 18, 1818, Maria, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gabell, of Winchester college; but we are not informed whether he has left any family.

Aged 74, the Rev. *John Rowland Sproute*, LL.D. Vicar of Great Bardfield, Essex, to which he was presented in 1797 by Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.

At Harpley, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Christopher Spurgeon*, Rector of that parish, and of Great Bircham. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1780, M.A. 1787; was presented to both his churches in 1786 by John Spurgeou, esq.

At Merton, Derbyshire, aged 24, the Rev. *Richard Darbutt*, B.A. of Brazenose coll. Oxford.

At Heligan, Cornwall, aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Hawkins Tremayne*. He was of Bal-

liol coll. Oxford, a grand compounder for the degree of M.A. Dec. 3, 1765. Through a long life he was deservedly beloved by his connexions and friends, and esteemed by all who were in any degree acquainted with him. He is succeeded in his extensive property by his only son, John-Hearle Tremayne, esq. who represented Cornwall in several successive Parliaments.

At South-park, Linc. after a long illness, aged 39, the Rev. *Samuel Welfitt*, Vicar of West Theddeltorpe. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1819.

Dec. 9. At Bedford, aged 86, the Rev. *William Hooper*, sixty years Rector of Carlton cum Chillington, Beds. He was of Christ-church, Oxf. M.A. 1766, and was presented to his church in 1769, by the then Lord Viscount Hampden. Three Rectors have now held the living of Carlton for the almost incredible number of 196 years.

At Ripple, co. Warw. aged 97, the Rev. *Henry Salman*, Rector of Culworth, co. Northampton, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and a Magistrate for Warwickshire. He was presented to Culworth, by the Rev. Thomas Salman, of Odiham in Hampshire, and others, in 1815.

Jan. 31. At Mickfield, Suffolk, aged 56, the Rev. *Maltbyard Simpson*, Rector of that parish. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1795, being the seventh Wrangler of that year, and was consequently elected Fellow; M.A. 1798; and was presented to Mickfield by his father, Daniel Simpson, of Mendlesham, Gent. in 1804.

Feb. 11. At Northampton, aged 27, the Rev. *John Wm Wake*, youngest son of Sir William Wake, Bart. of Courteenhall.

Feb. 12. At Lytham, Lanc. the Rev. *James Quartley*, Vicar of Ribchester, and for many years a Magistrate for that county; brother to A. Quartley, Esq. M.D. of Christ-church. He was presented to Stidd chapelry, in the parish of Ribchester, in 1800.

Feb. 14. At Marlborough, aged 62, the Rev. *Bartholemew Buckerfield*, Rector of St. Peter's in that town, and Vicar of Presbute. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1788; was presented to his church in Marlborough in 1796, by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Salisbury, and to Presbute in 1808, by the choir of Sarum.

Feb. 15. At Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *Wm. Mitchell*, M.A. of Somerset.

Feb. 19. At Woolwich, the Rev. *Charles Walker*, Rector of Black Notley, Essex, and one of the senior Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1790, being 18th Wrangler of that year; M.A. 1793; B.D. 1800; and was presented to Black Notley in 1806, by the Rev. C. Wyvill.

Feb. 23. The Rev. *James Myrray*, Curate of Ravensthorp, Northamptonshire.

March 5. At Bury, in his 52d year, the Rev. *William Stocking*, Rector of St.

James's parish, and Chaplain of Bury gaol, Rector of Normanton, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk. He was presented to both those livings by the present Marquess of Bristol; to the former in 1815, and the latter in 1820. He has left a widow and large family. In "Curtis's authentic and faithful account of the mysterious murder of Maria Marten, of Polstead," is a portrait of this gentleman.

March 21. At Antwerp, the Rev. Rowland Reginald Heber, late of Bossall Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 2. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 22, Ann Mary Augusta, eldest dau. of Geo. Reveley, esq. [In p. 283, a. l. 24, for Beverley read Reveley.]

March 18. At Sydenham, aged 5, Tho. Sampson Barton, eldest son of T. B. Batard, esq.

March 21. Aged 23, Samuel Ferrar, esq. New Kent Road, and formerly merchant at Bombay.

March 27. At Pimlico Lodge, aged 65, John Elliott, esq. F.R.S., head of the porter-brewery of Elliott and Co. Pimlico, and Treasurer of Westminster Hospital. This highly-respected gentleman was for many years Colonel of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, and was at one time candidate to represent that city in Parliament. Colonel Elliott married, in 1804, a daughter of the late Dr. Lettson, by whom he had a numerous family.

March 29. In Foley-place, aged 65, Edw. Ash, M.D. F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to his late Majesty. He was nephew to John Ash, M.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. (of whom in vol. LXVIII. pp. 544, 720,) and himself published, in 1790, the *Speculator*, in weekly numbers, 8vo.

In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 67, John Currie, esq.

March 30. At the Clarendon hotel, aged 43, Geo. Robert Petre, esq. of Dunsen-hall, Lancashire, first cousin to Lord Petre. He was the eldest son of the Hon. George Petre, who died in 1797, by Maria, 2d dau. of Philip Howard, esq. now Mrs. Espinasse.

At the Grove, Blackheath, aged 72, Mrs. Wheatley.

March 31. At Holloway, Capt. Edw. Harriman, E.I.C.

In Great Portland-st. aged 76, the relict of the Rev. Wm. Bishop, of Heustridge, Somerset.

April 1. At Walworth, aged 90, Eliz. relict of the Rev. Joseph Gwennap.

At her aunt's, Lady Leighton, in Welbeck-street, Rosalind, dau. of Capt. Carpenter, of Sunbury, and of Emma, youngest sister to the present Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart.

In Pimlico, Jane, relict of the Rev. Dr. Semlock, late of Langley-house, Bucks.

Robt. James Clayton, esq. late of the Navy-office, Somerset House.

At Turnham-green, aged 35, William Hamilton, esq. of the Inner Temple.

April 2. In Wimpole-street, aged 19, Coutts Marjoribanks, eldest son of Edward Marjoribanks, esq. and nephew to Sir John Marjoribanks, bart. and Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. M.P.

April 4. Aged 62, George Tibbets, esq. of Northampton.

In Doughty-st. aged 86, James Stanger, esq.

April 5. In Bedford-square, the widow of Tho. Hankey, esq.

April 6. At Duckhead-place, Bermondsey, in his 78th year, Robert Rich, esq. a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for Surrey and Middlesex.

Aged nearly four, the Hon. Wm. Richard Blake, only surviving son of Lord Wallscourt. His elder brother died in March, 1828.

April 10. In Upper Seymour-st. Euston-sq. Eliza, wife of J. K. King, esq.

Aged 72, Mrs. Maria Eliz. relict of Jonathan Coleman, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

April 12. Mrs. Joanna Hollingworth, of Queen-square, Westminster, and Stonedon-place, Essex.

April 13. In Russell-sq. aged 71, G. Brown, esq.

April 14. Margaret, wife of William Wright, esq. of Clapham.

April 15. In Bernard-street, Russell-sq. in his 67th year, Adam Martin, esq.

April 16. Aged 47, Martha, wife of Stephen Slade, esq. of Argyll-st.

In Bolton-st. May-fair, aged 75, Richard Clement, esq. of Clement Castle, Barbadoes.

April 18. In Stamford-st. in her 77th year, Sophia Anne, relict of Rich. Burfoot, esq. of Lambeth.

After a few days' illness, Eliz. Sophia, eldest dau. of F. Hewett, esq.

April 19. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Mary Eliz. wife of Dr. Burton.

Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Churton.

In his 17th year, Richard, eldest son of Rich. Gatcombe, esq. late of Seaton, Devon.

April 20. In Lower Berkeley-st. Simon Halliday, esq. of Whinnyriggs, Dumfriessh. and of St. James's-st. banker.

April 21. John Kitson, esq. of Jermyn-street.

At Argyll-house, in her 20th year, Lady Alice Gordon, eldest dau. of the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. and only surviving child by his first countess, Lady Catherine Elizabeth Hamilton, dau. of John James, 1st Marq. of Abercorn, K.G.

April 24. At her father's, Sam. Smith, esq. Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. Fanny, wife of Lieut. H. N. Noble, N.J. Madras.

BEDS.—*March 17.* At Woburn, aged 78, the relict of James Pearson, esq. of London, and dau. of Rich. Filkes, esq. Woburn.

BERKS.—*Lately.* At Newbury, John Grigg, esq. Mayor of that borough.

April 14. At Maidenhead, aged 84, Tho. Wilson, esq.

BUCKS.—*April 10.* Carrier Tompesson, esq. of Round Coppice.

CAMBRIDGE.—At Trinity College, Cambridge, T. W. Ward, esq. son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

CHESHIRE.—*March 20.* At Ince, in her 59th year, Eleanora, relict of the Rev. Tho. Drake, D. D. Vicar of Rochdale, Lancash. She was the daughter of Robert Dobyns Yate, esq. of Evesbatch Court, co. Hereford, and of Bromsberrow, co. Gloucester, by Eliz. only dau. of Rich. Gorges, esq. of Eye, co. Hereford.

April 6. At Chester, Jane Eliz. wife of the Rev. Bulkeley Williams, and dau. of John Pantton, esq. of Plas Gwyn, Anglesea. Their infant dau. Jane died two days previously.

April 8. At Liskeard, W. Rowe, esq. Major of Marines, and Mayor of that borough.

DEVON.—*March 29.* At Plymouth, aged nearly 100, Levi Benjamin, for upwards of 60 years Reader to the Jewish Synagogue of that town. He was supposed to have the most powerful voice in the kingdom; and was one of the teachers of the celebrated Leoni, the master of Braham.

March 31. At Heightley-onttage, Chudleigh, Geo. Cocks, esq. a Capt. R. N. He commanded the Thunder bomb during the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and was thereupon advanced to post rank.

Lately. At Exeter, in his 19th year, having only survived his elder brother, aged 21, a few months, Colpoys, son of Henry Leslie Grove, esq. one of the Collectors of the Customs of that city, and nephew of the late Admiral George Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk.

DORSET.—*April 7.* At Dorchester, aged 60, Edith, wife of Ed. Boswell, esq. solicitor.

March 27. At Weymouth, aged 82, Wm. Bower, esq. Colonel of the Corps of Dorchester Volunteers, to which post he was chosen on their first formation; a man highly esteemed both in public and private life.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 21.* At Woodford Bridge, aged 76, Jane Sarah, relict of Rev. Samuel Newell, Rector of Ickford, Bucks, and Adwell, Oxon.

March 23. At Hutton Hall, aged 77, James Forbes, esq.

April 2. At Woodford, aged 73, J. Popplewell, esq.

Lately. Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. Comyns Parker, esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 22.* At Stoke

Bishop, aged 63, Partridge Smith, esq. of Pilton, Somerset.

April 2. At Henbury Hill, Henry Brooke, esq. alderman of Bristol, and a magistrate of the county.

April 9. At Bristol, Wm. Maaready, esq. formerly manager of the theatres at Leicester and other provincial towns, and father of the celebrated tragedian of that name.

April 10. At Clifton, Eliz. dan. of the late James Rooke, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Rooke, of Bigwear, Glouc.

HANTS.—*March 12.* Major Geo. Compton, of Chilworth.

March 24. Aged 76, Mr. Joseph Warden, solicitor, of Ringwood.

March 30. At Winchester, Jane Dymocke, relict of Dr. H. Blackstone, late Vicar of Adderbury, Oxfordshire, and brother of the late Sir W. Blackstone (see vol. xcvi. i. 674).

Lately. At Dummer House, near Basingstoke, aged 89, Tho. Terry, esq.

HERTS.—*March 23.* At Northaw-place, aged 77, Thomas Gould, esq.

HUNTS.—*March 9.* At St. Neot's, Mr. William Inkersole, formerly of the firm of Rix, Gorham, and Inkersole, bankers.

March 27. At Ramsey, aged 94, Mrs. Banes, mother of Edward Banes, esq. of that place, and daughter of the Rev. Jeffry Holdich, Rector of Stibbington. Her brother, Edw. Holdich, esq. of Spalding, died ten days before her, aged 82.

KENT.—*March 21.* At Birling, aged 3, Henry, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. William Nevill; and grandson of the Earl of Abergavenny, K. T.

At Woolwich, Georgiana, wife of Captain P. W. Walker, R. A. and dau. of the Rev. Thos. Fuller.

April 1. At Pemhury, Kent, in her 56th year, Eliz. widow of Rev. John Hargrave Standen, Rector of Murston.

April 6. Aged 84, Chas. Wilson Arnold, esq. of Well-Hall, Eltham.

April 12. At St. Paul's Cray, aged 101, Mrs. Eliz. Peack.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 3.* Mr. Jas. Roscoe, 3d son of Wm. Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April 1.* Aged 61, Webster Chamberlain, gent. of Syston.

LINC.—*March 5.* At Sleaford, aged 76, the widow of John Brittain, esq.

March 12. At Little Gonerby, the relict of Henry King, gent. Attorney-at-law.

March 17. At Spalding, aged 82, Robert Holdich, esq. a Deputy Lieut. of the county.

April 2. At Spilsby, after nine years confinement, aged 43, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Brackenbury, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 16.* At Kilbourne, the relict of J. E. Liebenrood, esq. of Prospect-hill, near Reading.

NOTFOLK.—*April 6.* At Gaywood Rectory, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Prestons, youngest

and last surviving sister of the late Jacob Preston, esq. of Beeston Hall.

April 8. At Shotesham, aged 87, Robert Fellowes, esq.

OXON.—*March 21.* Drowned in the Isis, at Oxford, aged 18, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. John Emra, Vicar of St. George's, near Bristol.

Lately. Aged 25, Douglas Smith, esq. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and son of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

At his seat, Helton Park, Wheatley, Eliasha Biscoe, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county.

April 14. At the house of her grandmother, aged 8 years, Eliza-Catherine Westcar, eldest daughter of J. Peel, esq. of Culham.

SALOP.—*Feb. 10.* Aged 60, Joseph Hasall, esq. Banker, Whitchurch. During the late war (the original contractors having failed) this gentleman completed his Majesty's frigate, "Havannah," the only vessel of her class ever built in Liverpool, and he was presented with a piece of plate by the merchants of that port.

Feb. 11. Aged 75, Jonathan Scott, esq. D.C.L. of Shrewsbury.

March 1. In Shrewsbury, aged 23, Robert, third son of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. of Acton Reynald.

SOMERSET.—*March 24.* At Bath, aged 40, Charlotte, youngest and sole surviving dau. of the late Judge Poore, of Salisbury, and formerly M. P. for the borough.

At Bath, aged 75, Tho. Bird, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Griffith, of Bishopstrow, Wilts, widow of J. Griffith, D.D. of Warminster.

At Bath, aged 66, Mary, eldest daughter of Christopher Anstey, esq.

April 6. At Norton Fitzwarren, Louisa, eldest dau. of late T. Charter, esq. of Lynchfield.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Wolverhampton, aged 105, Mary Anson. Her hearing was the only faculty which had failed.

April 12. At Wrottesley-hall, Frances Isabella, youngest dau. of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. M. P.

SURREY.—*Lately.* At Wilby, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Boulter, mother of Dr. Brinkley, the Bishop of Cloyne.

SURREY.—*March 28.* In his 75th year, Timothy Stansfeld, esq. New-cross.

Lately. As Reigate, Col. John Nuthall, of the Bengal Cavalry.

April 5. Aged 82, Susannah, widow of the Rev. John Warnerford, of Dorking, having survived him 34 years.

April 12. At Balham, aged 89, James Webber, esq.

SUSSEX.—*April 2.* At Brighton, the Hon. Miss Caroline Vernon, for many years Maid of Honour to the late Queen Charlotte.

April 14. At Brighton, aged seven, William, second son of Sir Tho. Wm. Blount, Bart.

YORK.—*March 15.* At Kellthorpe, Wm. Lee, esq. one of the most extensive farmers and horse-dealers in the North of England.

March 22. At Scarborough, the relict of Lt.-Col. Fewster Johnson, of Ebechester-hill, Durham.

March 25. Aged nine, Alice, daughter of Daniel Thompson, esq. M. D. of Scarborough.

April 12. At Northallerton, aged 86, Fletcher Rigge, esq. of Carke-hall, Lancashire, Barrister-at-law, Clerk of Assize for the Northern Circuit, and a Deputy Lieut. for the North Riding.

WALES.—*March 21.* At Heolgyara, in the parish of Glasbury, aged 104, Ann Williams.

SCOTLAND.—*March 20.* At Cambo-house, co. Fife, Anne, dowager Countess of Kellie. She was dau. of Capt. Adam Gordon, of Ardoch, and was married to Thomas, ninth and late Earl of Kellie, at Gottenburg, in 1771. His Lordship died Feb. 7, 1828 (see our last vol. part i. p. 268), having had no issue by this lady.

March 24. Geo. Lealis, esq. of Lealis House, Fifeshire.

April 6. At Smyllum-park, Lanark, aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of Sir William Honyman, Bart.

IRELAND.—*March 25.* At his seat, Castleboro' co. Wexford, Rob. Shapland Carew, esq. father of Robert Shapland Carew, esq. M. P. for that county.

At Waterford, aged 100, Edw. Stokes.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 11.* In the Straits of Magellan, while commanding the Beagle sloop, Commander Pringle Stokes, R.N. That vessel was sent out in 1826, in company with the Adventure, Capt. Philip Parker King, to survey the coast from Rio de la Plata, round Cape Horn, the Straits of Magellan, and as far as Valparaiso. Whilst so employed, Capt. Stokes was attacked by aberration of mind, labouring under which he shot himself on the 1st of Aug. and died in consequence, after lingering for ten days. The service has thus lost a zealous and valuable officer.

At the residence of George Saunders, esq. commercial resident at Calpee, Lieut.-Col. George Arnould, commanding the 2d Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.

Oct. 3. William Flint, Esq. Capt. R.N. He received his first commission in 1802, obtained the rank of Commander in 1809, and that of Post Captain 1811. Capt. Flint married a sister of the late Sir Stamford T. Raffles, who procured him the appointment of harbour-master at Bencoulen, from whence he removed to Singapore, as Colonial Master Attendant.

At Kulladghee, while in command of the 6th Regt. of Native Cavalry, Capt. William Babington, eldest son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

Oct. 19. At Lucknow, E. India, aged 21,

Lieut. and Adj. C. V. Wyld, 14th Native Infantry.

ABROAD.—*Jan.* 17. At Vienna, of a milk fever, aged 23, the Princess Metternich, the beautiful wife of the great diplomatist, to whom she had been married 18 months.

At Naples, aged 20, John Maberley, esq. second son of John Maberley, esq. M. P. for Abingdon.

24. At Chatelaine, near Geneva, Mary, wife of Thos. Lloyd, esq. formerly of Chetwynd, Salop, sister of the late Earl Whitworth, and aunt to Lieut.-gen. Lord Aylmer, K.C.B.; she was the 3d daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, of Leybourne in Kent, M.P.

Feb. 4. At Rome, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. Gen. Fra. W. Buller, of Pelynt and Lanreath, Cornwall.

9. At Brussels, after a month's suffering, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, the wife of Sir John Rousselet Whitefoord.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lieut. A. T. D. Walker, R. N., youngest son of Rear Adm. Walker, C.B.

Lately. At Bombay, Cadet W. H. Gwinnett, eldest son of late Thos. Gwinnett, Esq. of Cheltenham.

At Rennes, T. Nowel Twopeny, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Richard Twopeny, Rector of Little Easterton, Rutland.

March 13. At Bruges, aged 22, Robert-South-Thurlow Cunyngame, esq. second son of Sir David Cunyngame, of Milncraig, Bart. by Maria, natural dau. of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XCII. i. 561, 648.—A monument has been erected by the dowager Marchioness of Hertford to the memory of the late Marquis, in the church of Alcester. It attracts universal admiration from its beauty of design and excellence of workmanship. It is composed of a single recumbent figure of the Marquis, with the first finger of the left hand between the opened leaves of a book, the right hand reclining on the body, and the head raised in the act of meditation. The perfect ease and composure of the figure, and the serene thoughtfulness impressed on the countenance, with the exquisite arrangements of the drapery, armorial bearings, &c., are in the happiest manner of Chantry, and sustain the high name which he has obtained in his art. The statue is enclosed, or rather partly enshrined in a recessed arch of the richest and most picturesque Gothic. The inscription is as follows:

“To the memory of her justly and deeply lamented husband, Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron Conway of Ragley and Killultagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, Isabella Ann Ingram, Marchioness of Hertford, has dedicated this monument. He was born February 1743, and died June 1822.”

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Mar. 25, to April 21, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 667	} 1293	Males - 763	} 1476		2 and 5	160	50 and 60	126
Females - 626		Females - 713			5 and 10	65	60 and 70	150
Whereof have died under two years old		426			10 and 20	48	70 and 80	125
			20 and 30		68	80 and 90	49	
			30 and 40		103	90 and 100	11	
			40 and 50	135				
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	40 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 27.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
 St. James's, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 3l. 8s. to 5l. 0s.
 Whitechapel, Hay 2l. 18s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef	8s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	8s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	April 27:
Veal	8s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,718 Calves 160
Pork	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	18,420 Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, April 24, 24s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 40s. Mottled, 78s. Curd, 82s. —CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 6s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, April 20, 1829,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 28, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.pann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.pann.
Ashton and Oldham .	127 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	—	£ 2 12
Barnsley	320 0	12 0	Manchester & Liverp.	£35 pm	—
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	292 0	12 10	Stockton & Darlington	165 0	5 0
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	8 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0	East London . . .	112 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Grand Junction . .	50 0	2 10
Cromford	400 0	13 0	Kent	31½	—
Croydon	2½	—	Manchester & Salford	36½	—
Derby	160 0	6 0	South London . . .	89 0	—
Dudley	59 0	3 0	West Middlesex . .	68 0	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	110 0	3 15	INSURANCES.		
Forth and Clyde . .	600 0	25 0	Allian	61 0	3 0
Glamorganshire . . .	260 0	13 12 8d.	Alliance	10 0	4 p.ct.
Grand Junction . . .	298 0	13 0	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Surrey	51 0	2 10	British Commercial .	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Western . . .	5½	—	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Globe	—	7 0
Huddersfield	17½	—	Guardian	23 0	—
Kennet and Avon . . .	27½	1 5	Hope Life	5½	0 6 8
Lancaster	23½	1 0	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Leeds and Liverpool .	463 0	18 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Leicester	—	18 0	Protector Fire	1 3 6	0 1 4
Leic. and North'n . .	88 0	4 0	Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Loughborough	3700 0	200 0	Rock Life	2 19 0	0 3
Mersey and Irwell . .	825 0	35 0	Rl.Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
Monmouthshire	236 0	12 0	MINES.		
N. Walsham & Dilham	35 0	0 10	Anglo Mexican . . .	76 dis.	—
Neath	—	20 0	Bolanos	50 0	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & ls.	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	44½ pm.	—
Peak Forest	97 0	2 0	British Iron	5½	—
Regent's	24½	—	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	24 dis.	—
Rochdale	103 0	4 0	General	2 pm.	—
Severn and Wye	25½	1 6	Real Del Monte . . .	125 0	—
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0	Talpoahua	20 0	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	United Mexican . . .	29 dis.	—
Stourbridge	235 0	12 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon . .	42½	1 10	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	Westminster Chartd.	50½	3 0
Swansea	270 0	15 0	Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway .	—	—	City	187½	10 0
Thames & Severn, Red	33 0	1 10	Ditto, New	107½	6 0
Ditto, Black	23 0	1 1	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	790 0	37 10	British	17 dis.	—
Warw. and Birming.	255 0	12 0	Bath	—	1 4
Warwick and Napton	210 0	11 5	Birmingham	85 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks . . .	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford	19½ pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming.	61 0	2 10	Brighton	12½ dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	28 0	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	80 0	—	Isle of Thanet	3 dis.	5 p.ct.
London (Stock)	87	4 10 p ct.	Lewes	—	4 p.ct.
West India (Stock)	190 0	10 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock)	77 0	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock)	76 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Bristol	99½	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 19 8
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	8½ dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 10	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	21½	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	21½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½	24½	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	95 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7½	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class . . .	86½	2 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From March 26 to April 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Mar.	°	°	°				Apr.	°	°	°			
26	45	48	32		29, 77	fair	11	49	56	50		29, 58	rain
27	49	53	40		, 49	fair	12	51	59	50		, 20	showers
28	44	47	41		, 30	rain	13	50	51	57		, 12	showers
29	45	47	39		, 20	cloudy	14	54	59	51		, 20	high wind
30	40	45	40		, 20	cloudy	15	48	55	46		, 20	showers
31	41	47	41		, 30	cloudy	16	45	48	49		, 30	showers
A.1	40	47	32		, 40	fair (snow)	17	49	56	47		, 66	fair
2	37	41	31		, 54	fair	18	52	59	48		, 80	showers
3	36	40	35		, 60	fair	19	45	54	41		, 64	showers
4	37	54	41		, 67	rain	20	48	55	45		, 76	fair
5	41	56	42		, 33	fair	21	50	59	48		, 78	fair
6	41	54	41		, 18	showers	22	48	48	45		, 40	rain
7	40	50	39		, 20	showers	23	50	58	46		, 67	fair
8	38	48	41		, 40	rain	24	50	50	46		, 70	cloudy
9	40	46	46		, 20	rain	25	40	38	41		, 80	rain
10	48	53	45		, 40	fair							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 27, to April 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27	Shut.	Shut.	87½	Shut.	Shut.	102 1	Shut	Shut	Shut	50 pm.		57 58 pm.
28			87½			101 1				51 53 pm.		57 58 pm.
30			87½			102 1				52 53 pm.		58 59 pm.
31			87½			102 1				52 54 pm.		58 61 pm.
1			87½			102 1				53 pm.		60 61 pm.
2			87½			102 1				52 pm.		60 61 pm.
3			87½			102 1				52 53 pm.	96½	61 59 pm.
4			87½			102 1						60 61 pm.
6	208	86½	7	87½	95½	102 1	103 1	19		51 53 pm.		61 59 pm.
7	208	86½	7	87½	95½	102 1	103 1	19		52 51 pm.		59 60 pm.
8	208½	86½	7	87½	95½	102 1	103 1	19		50 pm.	96½	59 58 pm.
9	208	86½	7	87½	95½	102 1	103 1	19				58 55 pm.
10	208	86½	7	87½	95½	102 1	19	231	46 49 pm.			57 60 pm.
11	209	86½	7	87½	96	102 1	19	232	49 pm.			58 60 pm.
13	208	86½	7	87½	96	102 1	103 1	19	231	49 50 pm.		57 59 pm.
14	210	86½	7	87½	96½	102 1	103 1	19		48 49 pm.		57 58 pm.
15	210	87	6	87½	96	102 1	103 1	19	231	48 49 pm.		58 57 pm.
16		87	6	87½	96	102 1	103 1	19				58 59 pm.
17	Hol.											
18	210	87½	1	87½	96½	102 1	104	19½		51 pm.		59 60 pm.
20	Hol.											
21	Hol.											
22	210½	87½	1	87½	96½	102 1	104½	19½		51 pm.		59 60 pm.
23	Hol.											
24	211½	87½	1	88	96½	103	104½	19½	231½	49 51 pm.		58 59 pm.
25	Hol.											

New South Sea Annuities, April 9, 87½.—14, 87½.—22, 88.—Old South Sea Annuities,
April 6, 86½.—18, 86½.—22, 87½.

J. J. ABNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times.—M. Journal.
M. Chronicle.—Post
M. Herald.—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe.—Standard
Sun.—Star.—Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Literary Gazette
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet.—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berks.—Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn.—Bolton 2
Boston.—Brighton 2
Bradfd.—Bridgwater
Bristol 4.—Bucks
Bury 2.—Cambrian
Cambridge.—Carlisle 2
Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham 2.—Chesh. 2
Colchester.—Cornwall
Coveatry 3.—Cumberl.
Derby 2.—Devon
Devonport 2.—Devizes
Doncaster.—Dorchester.
Dorset.—Durham 2
Essex.—Exeter 6
Gloucester 2.—Hants 2



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Hunts 2.—Ipswich
Kent 4.—Lancaster
Leeds 3.—Leicester 3
Lichfield. Liverpool 18
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Norfolk.—Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp.
Nottingham 4.—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2.—Preston 2
Reading.—Rochdale
Rochester.—Salisbury
Sheffield 4.—Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne.—Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries 2
Stamford 2.—Stockport
Southampton. Suffolk
Surrey 2.—Sussex
Taunton.—Tyne
Wakefield.—Warw. 2
West Briton. (Truro)
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Embellished with a View of the ABBOT'S BRIDGE, Bury St. Edmund's;
Representations of some Roman Remains found in War-bank Field, Kent; and a curious
Arch in a Chapel at Callipo, in Portugal.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our kind Correspondent J. A. R. (of Springfield, near Chelmsford) says, "In a collection of French tracts I have met with a curious work, entitled, 'Le Grand Calendrier et comport des Bergers, &c. à Troyes, chez Pierre Garnier' (circa 1728). Page 55 contains the Ten Commandments as delivered by the Roman Catholics, wherein the 2d is omitted. At the head is a rude wood-cut of the Deity delivering the two Tables to Moses. In this work are several wood-cuts. From the costume of the figures, &c. I have little doubt of their being coeval with the reign of Henry the VIII., as the same blocks were frequently used for other works of a much later period. In a tract entitled 'La Grande Danse Macabre,' containing many wood-cuts, one of them represents a man sitting in a study, leaning his elbow on a chair, and before him is a curious lutrin or desk, with several books, &c. with a window of quarry-glass in the back ground; and on referring to a wood-cut inserted in an early edition of 'Le Rommant de la Rose, nouvellement imprimé à Paris,' (lett. Goth.) and examining it very minutely line for line, it will be found to be the very same block used two centuries previous to this publication in 1728, except that part of the back of the chair has been cut away, and the block split in one place."—The same Correspondent remarks, "Whoever has passed through Braintree and Bocking in Essex, must have observed that the inhabitants have a custom of standing with their hands in their pockets. Not only men and boys, but even women, are generally seen in this attitude. This seems to be an old subject of observation; for I remember forty years ago, when walking with my hands in my pockets, I was asked by an old friend whether I had been staying at Bocking.—Perhaps some Correspondent would favour you with an account of a strange tradition about a great stone in the town of Bungay."

VIATOR states, that he lately saw a Funeral Sermon of the Protector Cromwell, thus entitled, "A good Prince bewailed by a good people," by George Lawrence, A. M. Minister of St. Cross's Hospital, near Winchester. It is very neatly half-bound, and printed in 1658; is of the quarto size, has 36 pages, and inserted are the heads of the Protector and his son Richard.

In answer to Sexagenarius (p. 290), it is probable that the Rev. David Roderick, Vicar of Choulsbury, near Tring, Herts, is the immediate descendant of the Mr. Roderick alluded to as "Upper Master of Eton School." He was well known as the friend of the late Dr. Parr, and was assistant with him both at Harrow and Stanmore. If so, it is not unlikely that he can give the in-

formation required respecting the volume in question.

In the Letter on Welsh Pedigrees (p. 304) Thomas Johns, of Tregaron, was, by the misprint of a date, represented to have lived at the termination of the 17th instead of in the 16th century; he was the son of Sion David of Tregaron, by Catrin, a natural daughter of Meredydd Wynn, of Gwydir, who died in 1525.

A Correspondent would be obliged by any account of a book intitled "A Short View of the long Life and Raigae of Henry the Third of England. Presented to King James. Printed clo 16 cxxvii."

W. Z. M. wishes to know whether and where there exists a Pedigree of the family of Justinian Povey, Auditor-general temp. Car. I. In a pedigree of the Sherbornes in Le Neve's valuable Genealogies of Knights in the British Museum, there is this reference (Harl. MS. 5801), "Vide Povey Pedigree." No pedigree of this family, it is believed, is in the Heralds' College.

E. P. observes, "The frequent instances of executions for crimes of a less heinous description than murder, have long excited in many minds feelings of lamentation that the loss of life should so often take place, and that this punishment, severe as it is, has not the desired effect of preventing the commission of forgery and other crimes. Feeling this subject deeply, I have been led to consider how far such a sentence could advantageously be changed into condemnation for life to slavery in the West Indies. This exchange promises to answer two objects, severe punishment of the culprit, and a prevention of the necessity for any additional innocent negroes being imported; and if crimes increase as fearfully as they appear to have done lately, might we not almost hope for a gradual abolition of negro slavery. The degradation such a substitution would necessarily inflict upon the guiltless and unhappy negroes, might be avoided by difference of treatment, fewer privileges, and separate labour: the complexion of the convicts would be a sufficient mark to distinguish the innocent blacks from the guilty whites."

J. S. has our thanks for his communication. For memoirs of Henry Burton the Paritan, we beg to refer him to Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary.

J. W. of Lincoln's Inn, is requested to favour us with his promised communication.

ERRATA.—P. 323, l. 21 from bottom, *dele* own; l. 16 from bottom, *for* he himself, *read* Miller himself.—P. 324, a. l. 23, *for* Miller speaks of, *read* Miller is ignorant of. P. 370, a. l. 16 from bottom, *for* national *read* maternal. Ibid. b. l. 24 from bottom, *for* V. R. *read* V. P.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, WITH WELL-SELECTED LIBRARIES.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.
THE establishment of Mechanic Institutes has been hailed as a measure likely to promote the interests and happiness of the working classes in a remarkable degree, by infusing into their minds a taste for mental improvement, an active and strong desire to acquire knowledge, and to enjoy the gratifications arising from its possession, and consequently weakening their attachment to pleasures of a more sensual kind;* but whether or not these bright expectations will be fulfilled, still remains a very doubtful question. There indeed appears more reason to fear the result of the experiment than otherwise. Scientific instruction is indeed dispersed, but moral knowledge and religious truth are withheld. The mind is subjected to no wholesome and salutary discipline. The objects of these Institutions is to disseminate the principles and applications of Mechanics and Chemistry only; to search only the laws which regulate the material world. Whether it be wise to exclude what ought to be the primary objects of education, (namely, the inculcation of sound moral principles, and the enlarging and strengthening of the mental powers from these or from any similar establishment, whether it be called an Institute or an University,

will be seen at no great distance of time.

The object, however, which I have more immediately in view, in this present communication, is to call the attention of those who wish for the general diffusion of all wholesome and useful knowledge to a plan by which that object may be considerably promoted, by providing for the establishment of Institutions possessed of well selected libraries, wherever circumstances may appear to call for their introduction.

The manner in which I propose to accomplish this purpose, is by forming a society, consisting of such persons as may be willing to advance a certain sum [say 100*l*.] towards the object in view. For this sum the contributors should be entitled to receive the same amount of interest which they could derive from its investment in the public funds, or other eligible security; this interest to be derived from the different institutions themselves. The society should undertake to provide a library, together with the usual appendages of a Literary Institution, in any district of the metropolis, or in any country town, receiving a reasonable security that a sufficient number of persons would subscribe to repay them

* Institutions of a scientific character are, we are happy to observe, forming, or are already formed, in nearly all the principal towns in England. The erection of a Mechanics' Institute, on a commodious and elegant scale, was lately determined on at Hull, a view of which appears in the Hull Advertiser of the 22d inst. The interior accommodations will be ample, comprising spacious rooms for the public meetings, lectures, or discussions of the Society, with appropriate rooms for the library, the museum, the committee, and the private instruction of the members. Upon the ground-floor will be, on one side of the entrance-hall, the committee-room, 14 feet by 10; and, on the other, a room for the drawing class, 20 feet by 14½; and behind these, will be the principal lecture-room, 38 feet square, lighted by a dome in the centre. On the second story, to which an ascent is gained by a handsome flight of stone steps in a circular form, will be, in front, the reading room, 22 feet by 10, with the library, 20 feet by 14½; and behind them a gallery over the lecture-room, capable of containing upwards of 100 persons. On the third story will be the room for the writing and arithmetic classes, 16 feet by 11; the museum, 22 feet by 13; and the modelling-room, 14 feet by 9.—The cost of the building, including the site, is estimated at 1500*l*., of which sum, upwards of 600*l*. has been already raised,—partly by donations and subscriptions. The whole is to be finished in nine months. EDIT.

the stipulated interest upon the sum they should advance. By this arrangement the two great obstacles to the establishment of libraries upon a respectable scale, (namely, the providing a suitable place for its reception, and the delay which must occur when the books have to be purchased from the annual or other contributions of the members,) would be entirely removed; for the Society would erect the library, and stock it with literary food, if they were protected from the loss of their stipulated interest; but perhaps this part of the plan will be better understood, when the particular items of expenditure come to be stated in detail.

Suppose then in any district of London, or in any country town, a number of persons should wish to obtain the establishment of a Literary Institution, where instruction might be dispersed by books, by lectures, and by experiments. If they are willing to engage to pay a certain annual subscription for that purpose, the Society undertakes to fulfil their wishes, and to erect and support a library upon a scale proportionate to the annual sum they are to receive. Thus the delay of years is at once removed—a well-selected library is at once accessible, and other means of diffusing knowledge are at once brought into operation. If the amount of the annual subscription were 100*l*. the accounts between the Society and the Institution might be thus stated :

Cost of erecting a suitable library, with appropriate accommodations - - - -	£. 500
Providing a collection of 2000 books - - - - -	500
	£1000
Interest upon the sum advanced	50
Allowed for increase of library	20
For firing, lighting, &c. - - -	10
For repairs of binding, loss of books, &c. - - - - -	10
For Miscellaneous expenses -	10
	£100

This estimate of what might be accomplished for a hundred pounds a year, will probably be objected to in some particulars; but from an attentive consideration of the subject, I am thoroughly convinced that it is founded in truth, and that a little impartial examination will convince every unprejudiced person, that it is so. Where the contributions are to a larger amount, the Society will be enabled to effect, comparatively speaking, even more than in

smaller Institutions. If we take one, for instance, upon a large scale, say 500 members at one guinea each annually, the account will stand thus:

Cost of erecting a library, &c.	£1500
Providing a library of 5000 books - - - - -	1500
	£3000
Interest upon the sum advanced - - - - -	£150
Increase of library - - -	50
Periodical publications - -	15
Binding, loss of books, &c -	30
Lectures and experiments -	100
Attendance, fires, &c. - -	100
Miscellaneous expenses - -	80
	£525

Of course these details would be liable to considerable alteration. If the plan is ever carried into execution, in towns, for example, where it might be wished to form a more extensive library, the charges for lectures and experiments might be omitted, and some other items considerably reduced; so that if a subscription of 500*l*. were offered to the Society, a library of 10,000 volumes might be established in the first instance. Upon these points, the local committees must exercise their own discretion; if they are enabled to offer the general Society a certain annual sum, that general Society would expend a proportionate capital in gratifying their wishes.

The Shareholders in the proposed Society are of course not expected to look upon it merely as a source of profit; they are to be secured a reasonable rate of interest for any sums they may advance, and if any additional profit should arise, it ought to be applied towards increasing the libraries of the local institutions. Shares would only be held by those who are desirous of promoting the diffusion of knowledge of a really useful and unexceptionable character; and if 100 individuals entertaining these wishes were each to subscribe 100*l*. the proposed Society might immediately commence operations, as 10,000*l*. would be amply sufficient to try the experiment. If it succeeded, no limit could be put to the Society's exertions. Every new institution would more strongly demonstrate its usefulness, and encourage others to enrol their names among its members; and indeed arrangements might be made by which prosperous local institutions might gradually redeem the debt due to the parent Society, and so enable it to extend its services still far-

ther, even without any increase of capital. If the experiment should be tried upon a limited scale, and prove unsuccessful, the loss which the Society would sustain might be rendered almost trifling; for if the purchases of books be conducted in an economical manner, and selected with due care and attention, purchasers at a small reduction of price would readily offer themselves.

R. H.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

CAREW CASTLE stands upon one of the numerous arms of the noble haven of Milford. The period of its foundation is involved in considerable obscurity, but it is most probable that it was one of the numerous castles erected by the Normans in that part of the kingdom, during the reign of William Rufus. According to tradition (for we are not in possession of more certain authority), this castle was given by Rhiss ap Tewdwr, or Theodore, Prince of South Wales, to Gerald de Caerio, or Carew*, as a marriage portion with his daughter Nest. From Gerald it descended to his eldest son William Fitzgerald, and continued in the family for several years, until Sir Edward Carew, the lineal descendant, in order to raise supplies for a foreign expedition (in which he was killed) mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the staunch supporter of the

House of Lancaster. On this nobleman's retiring from Court he made Carew his favourite residence; at which time the neighbouring palace of Llanphey was inhabited by the Bishop of St. David's, between whom and Sir Rhys there existed a most inviolable friendship. According to Leland† he greatly enlarged the castle; and gave it that magnificence as a palace, of which it now boasts even in ruins. In the second year of Henry the Eighth this castle was, on the attainder of Sir Rhys ap Gryffydd†, the grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, forfeited to the Crown, and shortly afterwards granted to Sir John Perrot, a supposed natural son of Henry the Eighth, and a great favourite of that monarch, who however shared the fate of most royal favourites; for being attainted he died a prisoner in the Tower. It was afterwards purchased by Sir John Carew, the lineal descendant of the Sir Edmond who had mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas: he obtained the fee simple and inheritance of Charles the First. From him it descended to his great grandson Thomas Carew, Esq. who, dying in 1766, left it to his two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married James Bernard, Esq. barrister-at-law, into whose family the whole estate finally came, her sister having died without issue.

The ruins of this once magnificent castle are both interesting and majestic. The north-west and north-east sides are the most ancient part of the fabric, and probably coeval with its first

* Gerald de Carrio, called by Giraldu Cambrensis (to whom he was related), *Gerald de Windsor*, and Fitzwalter, was appointed castellar of Pembroke castle under Arnulph de Montgomery. He married Nest, the daughter of Rhys ap Theodore, and sister of Rhys ap Gryffydd, Prince of South Wales. Nest had previously been a concubine of Henry the First, and the marriage was most probably brought about by that monarch, who created Gerald his lieutenant in these parts upon the outlawry of Arnulph de Montgomery. By Nest he had issue three sons, William Fitzgerald, eldest son and heir, whose son Odo de Carew married the daughter of Richard Fitz Tancer (castellar of the castle of Haverford-west under the Earl of Clare), from whom are descended the numerous family of the Carews; Maurice Fitzgerald, who accompanied Richard Strongbow to Ireland in 1170, and from whom are descended the Gerald's, Geraldines, and Fitzgeralds in that country; his third and youngest son was David, created Bishop of St. David's in 1149, and died possessed of that See in 1176.

† "And within a ii miles of *Llanfeth* on the right hand I saw the castel of *Carew* repaired or magnificently builded by *Rhese ap Thomas*. It stondith by a creeke of Milford Haven."—Leland's Itinerary, vol. 5, p. 65, edit 1711.

† Sir Rhys ap Gryffydd, the grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, married Katharine the daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had issue Gryffydd ap Rhys. He was attainted of high treason on the alleged charge of quartering the arms of England, and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1531. His body was interred in the church of the Fratres Sanctæ Crucis, or *Crutched Friars*, in London. His wife was afterwards married to Henry Daubney, Earl of Bridgewater, and fell under the suspicion of being concerned in the intrigues of Queen Catharine Howard. She lies buried in Lambeth church.

foundation. The north front, which is entirely of a different style of architecture, was erected by Sir Rhys ap Thomas; the windows, of a vast size, are particularly fine, and divided into rectangular compartments by a framework of free-stone. In one of the apartments at the east end, is an elegant sculptured chimney-piece, bearing the royal arms of France and England quarterly in the centre, and gothic panneling on each side. This apartment tradition assigns as the one occupied by Henry the Seventh, when he was entertained here by his staunch friend and supporter Sir Rhys ap Thomas. No mention however is made by any historian of a visit paid by that sovereign to this castle. On his landing at Milford Haven, at which time it was most probable he would have lodged here, he "removed," says Stow (with whom all the old chronicles agree,) "to Hereforde West, where he was received of the people with great joy. From thence he removed to Cardigan." "Carew castle," says Malkin, "might even now be reinstated, and form one of the most dignified antique residences in the kingdom; but the surrounding estate is alienated, with the exception of a meadow or two; and every year must contribute to efface the grandeur of this noble pile."

I must not however forget to mention an event connected with the history of Carew, while in the possession of Sir Rhys ap Thomas; which is remarkable as being the only celebration of the kind recorded to have taken place in the Principality. I allude to the tilt or tournament held in honour of St. George's day. At that time most of the distinguished families in the neighbourhood, as well as from distant parts, were here assembled, and lodged within the walls of the castle. It lasted for the space of five days, commencing on the eve of St. George's day. Those of your readers, who would wish to find a detailed account of this splendid exhibition, I refer to an old manuscript, published in the "Cambrian Register."

Yours, &c.

J. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, May 7.*
IN my researches for Devonshire minerals, I lately discovered the *Topaz, Precious Tourmaline, and Yel-*

low Garnet, at the East of Dartmoor; and presume a brief account of them in your useful Miscellany may be acceptable to some of your readers, as I imagine these species have not heretofore been discovered in this Island; at least I find no record of them in any of the mineralogical works which I have consulted. Most writers on this subject have divided the Tourmaline into two classes; the black they name the common, and the coloured is distinguished by the precious. Bergman in his Essays represents it as a very choice stone, and says, it is "*the rarest production of the mineral kingdom*;" no doubt it appeared so to him at the time he wrote, from the difficulty he had to procure a specimen*; for about that period the Tourmaline was procured chiefly from Asia, but afterwards found on the continents of Europe and America. I have in my collection upwards of 400 specimens, and some of the crystals more than two inches diameter: these large ones the late Mr. W. Phillips called the splendid crystals of Devon; they were discovered a few years since at Bovey, and are jet black. The coloured Tourmalines I have recently met with I found embedded in massive black Tourmaline; some of the crystals are of a bright yellow; others a reddish orange colour, with a gradation of shades, and in different lights appear tinged with violet, purple, pink, or rose colour, have irregular pentagon faces, and some with tetrahedral summits. On one of the black masses of 1½ high and 1¼ diameter there are twelve small crystals, comprising all the colours mentioned; these beautiful transparent crystals are in size about a quarter of an inch diameter, more or less. Perhaps those of the reddish tint may be considered of the rubellite species†. I have one crystal of a light yellow, a hexahedral prism, translucent, about a quarter of an inch high, and rather less diameter, extremely perfect, and stands out prominently on its matrix;

* In the year 1768 there was only one tourmaline-stone known in England, which was in the possession of Dr. Heberden.

† A scarce mineral, and Jameson observes "it occurs very seldom massive."

‡ These crystals approach much to the description given by Dr. Kidd of the *Rubellite of Siberia*. Vide "*Outlines of Mineralogy*."

the black crystals on the mass are opaque, very bright and shining, and in some directions of light display dark purple or indigo blue. The Topazes are of a golden yellow colour, pellucid, and extremely brilliant; the largest rather more than half an inch in length, and somewhat less in breadth, slightly embedded. The Garnets are dodecahedron crystals, of deep yellow and light orange colour, and some green, translucent, about an eighth of an inch diameter, botryoidal; one of the groups contains at least 50 garnets, and in a graceful cluster encircle several opaque green crystals of a tourmaline substance. The black mass containing the above crystals was excavated from a red granite rock.

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 315.)

ABSTRACT of the Royal Navy on the 1st of Sept. 1818, according to the new rates:

Rates.	Guns.	No.	Rates.	Guns.	No.
1st. ..	120 ..	7	4th. ..	60† ..	11
	112 ..	1		58 ..	7
	110 ..	4		54 ..	2
	108 ..	2		50 ..	7
	106 ..	2	5th. ..	48 ..	4
	104 ..	7		46 ..	75
2d. ..	112 ..	3*		44 ..	2
	86 ..	1		42 ..	37
	84 ..	8		38 ..	1
	82 ..	4	6th. ..	34 ..	2
	80 ..	5		32 ..	4
3d. ..	78 ..	9		28 ..	11
	76 ..	5		26 ..	20
	74 ..	73		24 ..	3
Line	131		Guns not known 1		
			Sloops rigged as ships 29		

Briggs	114
Manner of rigging not known ..	4
Brigs (exclusive of the armed brig)	2
Bombs	6
Armed brig	1
—Vessels	3
—Galleot	1
—Schooners	3
Cutters	10
Schooners (exclusive of armed schooners)	25
Gun-brigs	25

* These are on the Lakes in Canada, as mentioned further on; and are, by special order, deemed only 8d. rates.

† See *Mem.* respecting these further on.

Surveying-vessels	7
Advice-boats	2
Gun ditto	30
Store-ships	12.
Tenders	10
Hospital-ship	1.
Convict Hospital-ships	2.
Prison-ships	4
Powder-ships	17
Troop-ships	6
Bullock-vessels	2.
Savoy Prison-hulk	1
Victualling-ship	1
Latteen-settee	1
Yachts	10
Receiving-ships	25
Hoys, lighters, and transports.	108.
Hulks	7

Of 60 guns and under.. 656
Ships reserved for harbour service 12*
Ships ordered to be sold or taken
to pieces 15.

General total.... 814.

The following are the Ships and Vessels, on the Lakes in Canada (Sept. 1818), including those building, viz.

Rates.	Guns.	No.
2d.	112	3
4th.	60	1
—	54	1
5th.	42	1
6th.	32	1
Ship-sloops		2
Brig ditto		3
Gun-brigs		2
Schooners		7
Transports		2
Victualling-ship		1
		24

all which are included in the foregoing Abstract of the Navy.

Mem.—The 60-gun ships in the Abstract have two flush decks, without a round-house; and so have two of the 58-gun ships; all which ships, therefore, are considered as frigates. All the other 58-gun ships (heretofore rated as fifties up to Nov. 1816) have two decks and a round-house. The ships in the Abstract, of 48 guns and under, have only one flush deck.

We are now, Mr. Urban, arrived at that point of time to which it was purposed to carry these Memoirs, and be-

* These are in want of much repair. There are also two which are (Sept. 1818) in good condition, and are therefore included in their proper classes.

yond which it is not in my power to proceed; but as some authentic particulars of an old date respecting the Navy came to my knowledge subsequent to the publication of my volume in 1806, which renders it proper that the history of the Royal Navy should commence with the reign of Edward III. rather than with that of Henry VII.: and further, as the former was the only British sovereign who, as such, ever personally commanded a fleet in an engagement, I will now, with your approbation, furnish you with a short series of papers on the subject, beginning as above to end with the reign of Henry VI.

The ships belonging to the Crown at this early period of our naval history*, whatever their numbers were, were too few to be employed in any expedition of importance unassisted by other fighting ships furnished by the ports, as well as by ships hired of the small maritime states; it is therefore impracticable, on some occasions, to separate the king's ships from the others, or even to distinguish the ships of war from those employed in the transportation of troops, provisions, and warlike stores; for it is to be observed, that in these times all the grand expeditions were set on foot for the purpose of invading our neighbours, or of recovering or securing such of the French provinces as were, or had before been, in the possession of the English. The ships employed on these occasions were therefore numerous†; and if any ships of war preceded the transports in which the troops were to embark, it was in order to scour the seas of the enemy, that the expedition might proceed with safety to its destination. We must therefore sometimes be satisfied with general statements with regard to the ships, until the early part of the 16th century, when the Royal Navy assumed a somewhat different, and much more pro-

minent character, and its history becomes more perspicuous.

1327. Edward, who was a minor at the demise of his father, Edward II. assumed the government in 1330, being then 18 years of age; and being determined to assert his title to the crown of France at a proper opportunity, he applied himself diligently to restoring the navy, in order to maintain the dominion of the sea. This opportunity did not occur until

1337, when, on the death of Philip, Edward demanded the crown in right of his mother, Queen Isabella, daughter of Philip. His demand being refused, the king resolved to have recourse to arms for the recovery of his right.

1338. All things being ready, the king set sail from Orwell in Suffolk, in July 1338, with a fleet of about 500 ships of war and transports, and landed at Antwerp on the 22d; but by reason of the backwardness of his allies, the king, who had entered the enemy's country, was compelled to decline an engagement with a very superior army, and in 1339 retired into Flanders, and disbanded his forces. In the course of the aforesaid period, the enemy annoyed the English coasts exceedingly, burning great part of the towns of Hastings, Plymouth, and Southampton, doing mischief at other places, and taking or destroying several trading vessels. Thirteen sail of the French fleet also met with five English ships, and after an obstinate resistance of nine hours, captured the two largest, called the *Edward* and the *Great Christopher*, but the smaller ones escaped. In retaliation for the injuries done by the French on the English coast, the Cinque Ports manned their small craft, and availing themselves of a thick fog, ran over to Boulogne, set fire to the lower town, and destroyed four large ships*, nineteen galleys, and twenty smaller vessels, which lay in the harbour, together with the dock and arsenal. C. D.

(To be continued.)

Errata.—1st table, p. 315, total number of ships building, &c. instead of "131" read 121.

* It does not appear how large the ships were; but we learn from an authentic record, that the largest ship of war in England, in 1304, had a crew of only 40 men; and at the siege of Calais, in 1347, the king's ships had but 17 men each, on an average.

* The king appears to have had 25 ships of his own at the siege of Calais, at least that number was provided by him; and it will be seen that Henry V. built ships of war at Southampton.

† The Cinque Ports, with their members, were bound by their tenure, at any time to supply 57 ships, containing 21 men and a boy in each ship, for 15 days, once in the year, at their own expence, if their service was required; and they were frequently obliged to furnish a greater number. After 15 days they were paid by the king.

MR. URBAN, May 6.

THE accompanying view (*see Plate I.*) represents an ancient Bridge, or Arches over a water-course, formerly existing at Bury St. Edmund's, generally known by the name of the Abbot's Bridge, and called by some writers the Saxon Bridge, or East Gate Bridge.

The remains of this very antique Bridge are situate at the north-east corner of the Abbey, and consist of three arches, which are on one side Saxon, and on the other Gothic. The formation of the inner part also of these arches attracts the attention of the curious, as they are made in an unusual manner, and still retain the appearance of having had iron grates by way of defence.

In the inside of the wall of this Bridge is a passage that leads to the east gate of the town, of which the Lord Abbot had the charge.

"These arches (says Grose, who gave a view of it as it appeared in 1777,) are in the wall forming the eastern boundary of the Abbey precinct, and were constructed either during the time of Abbot Auselm, who died 1114, by Radulphus and Harveus the sacristi, who built the lofty wall that surrounds the court of the Abbey, of which the chief part is still entire; and joining to the north end of the arches, seem a continuation thereof; or else by Robert de Gravel, sacrist during the abbacy of Sampson, who died 1221; he having purchased the vineyard and surrounded it with a wall: the arches serving to connect the two walls, or rather being part of one of them, must have been built at the same time, and in all likelihood with the first mentioned.

"They seem not only calculated to give passage to the water, but also to form an occasional foot bridge, by means of joists and planks laid from buttress to buttress, through which there are passages, the greatest distance being scarcely more than 24 feet. Contiguous to the northernmost buttress was the east gate, since pulled down. This gate was always in the custody of the abbot; near it was a chapel of St. Nicholas, so that it seems very probable a bridge would be wanting here for the use of the monks and servants of the Abbey. On the west side, within the walls, another set of arches appear, evidently formed for a foot bridge, about five feet broad. These arches, which appear beneath those on the east side, have a very singular effect, and are by some thought of the more ancient construction."

Another view of this ancient Bridge, from a drawing by the Rev. W. Yates, has been some time engraved for the Second Part of the Rev. Dr. Yates's

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(2)

"History of Bury;" a valuable topographical work, which has been many years delayed by more urgent professional engagements, and for the last four or five years, I regret to hear, by a continued indisposition and precarious state of health; but I still hope that the worthy author will ere long be enabled to complete his original intentions. H.

MR. URBAN, April 23.

I CANNOT better recommend for insertion in your valuable Miscellany a curious document, which lately fell into my hands, than by applying to it the just observations of that acute and learned antiquary, the late historian of Richmondshire: "Instruments of this nature," says Dr. Whitaker, "are so very rare, that, when they occur, it would be unjust to refuse to them a very minute and respectful attention. The English language, which is also very uncommon in transactions of this period, was obviously adopted in this instance in favour of one of the parties, who understood no other than his mother tongue."

In this contract, many technical words occur, which, though very well understood by the masons of that day, must now be explained by conjecture only, as they are too obsolete, or perhaps too provincial, to be expounded by any of our glossaries.

The original contract is in the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. of Brough Hall, whose polite attention to those who are desirous of consulting any of the numerous documents in his possession, deserves the warmest thanks of every investigator of the antiquities of his country.

Sir Henry at this time enjoys the large estate adjoining the bridge, which has been in the possession of the family since the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Ralph Lawson of Northumberland, Knt. (about the year 1580,) to Elizabeth, the heiress of the De Burghs, one of the parties to the contract.

At the south end of the bridge, on the east side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, built at the time of the erection of the bridge. On widening it about forty years ago, the chapel was almost demolished, and the only remains of it are now converted to a coal-house belonging to the adjoining inn.

William de Burgh of Burgh (Brough

Hall) gave in 1509 to the Friar Minors in Richmond a rent charge of 26s. 8d. on condition that they caused one of their brethren to say mass every Tuesday and Saturday in this chapel, for the accommodation of travellers passing that way.

I shall not trouble your readers with a description of the village of Catterick, as some of your pages have already been occupied with an account of it, and an ingenious dissertation whether it was the Cataractonium of the Romans. See *Gen. Mag.* vol. LXXV. pp. 211, 705.

The following is in all respects as exact a transcript as the worn folds and faded ink of the original would permit me to make.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Endenture de Cat'k Brigg.

This Endenture made betwene Nicholas de Blakburne, Crist. Conyers, William de Burgh, John de Barton, and Roger de Aske, William Franke, and Thomas Foxhole, of ye ta partie, and Thomas Ampilforde, John Garrett, and Robert Manfelt, Masons, of ye t'othir pt. here witnes—Yatt ye forsaides Thomas, John, and Robert schall mak a Brigg of stane owre ye watir of Swalle, atte Cat'rik, betwixt ye olde stane brigg and ye new brigg of trees, quilke forsaid brigg, with ye grace of Gode, shall be made sufficient of workemanship in mason craft accordand in substance to Barnacastell brigg, aftir ye grund and ye watir acordes, of twa pilers, twa land stathes, and thre arches, and also with five corsees of egeoves, lik and accordand to ye same thiknes of egeoves as Barnacastell Brigg is of. And also ye forsaid Brigg schall have a tabill of hewyn stane under the alluryng owre ye watir, more yan Barnacastell brigg has. And ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall gette lymstane and birne itt, and care itt, and mak yaire lymkilns at yaire owne cost, atte yaire owne moste ease, als mykle will suffis yam to ye werke abowne saide. And also ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall fynde and mak caryage of sande, als mykle as yam nedes to ye werke abowne saide. And ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall have for yam and yair men free entres and issue. to care, fetch, and have a way to yair most ease and profette, ye forsaid lymstane and sande. And saides Nicholas, William, John, Crist. and Roger, schall find caryage of alle manere of freestane and of fillingestane, to ye forsaid brigg, to be broght and laide upone yaire coste, atte both endes of ye brigg, to ye most profette of ye forsaid Thomas, John, and Robert. And same Nicholas and hys felowes schall fynd upon yaire owne coste als mykell wode and colles broght one ye grunde as will suffys and serryf yaim to ye

birnyng of alle ye lymkilnes yat schall be made to ye forsaid werke. And ye forsaid Nicholas and his felowes schall gatte lefe and free entre and issue to ye saides masons and yaire men to come to ye wherell of Sedbery, and to ye wherell of Ryseidalle beck, for to brek ye stane yat schall go to ye saide brigg, or to any other wherell yat is wythin ye boundes quilke is most profitable to ye forsaid werke. And as ye wherours breke ye saide stanes, and schapile yaim in ye saide wherells, yat yen ye forsaides Nicholas and his felowes gave of yair cost, void ye stanes fra ye wherells, yat yay be not taride nor indirde in yair werke becaus of voidyng of the forsaid stanes. And ye saide Nicholas and his felowes schall fynde, mak, or case mak upon yair owne coste, alle manere of tymbir werkes quilke schall go, or yat is necessary or nedful to ye saide Brigg, yat is to say, ye brander arches of ye pilers, and of ye landstathers, and the centres, with all manner of schaffaldyng and othere warke yat is nedful to ye said brigg, to lay and raise yam of yair owne coste, with ye help of ye masons and yeir servants, and yai to have yam wene ye warke is perfurnist and done. And ye forsaid Nicholas and his felowes schall mak ridde ye grundes in ye watir warke ye brigg schall be of, at sydes and in ye midwarde ware att is most nedefull, and mak ye brandereth of ye ta landstather to be layde befor ye feste of ye Invention of ye Haly Crosse next comand. And ye tothir brandereth of ye tothir landstather to be layde be ye feste of ye Nativite of Seint John Baptist yen next aftir followand. And ye forsaid Nicholas and his felowes schall of yaire coste keepe ye watir were, and defende itt fre ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, to ye tyme ye brandereth be laide till ye warke of masoncrafte be passed ye danger and ye newesance of ye same saide watir. And all sa yai same Nicholas and his felowes schall gar or mak be layde ye brandereth of a pilere be ye feste of ye Invention of ye Haly Crosse yen next after followand, in ye t'othir yere, and ye tothir brandereth be ye fest of Seint John Baptist yen next after followand in ye same yere. And ye saides Nicholas and his felowes schall gar be raised in ye thyrdde yere, ye scentrees of ye ton parte be ye same feste of ye Invention of ye Haly Crosse, and ye tothir be ye feste of Seint John Baptist, next aftir followande. And ye saides John, Thomas, and Robert, schall thys forsaid brigg sufficiently in masoncraft mak and fully perfornid on yair parte, and holy ended, be ye fest of Seint Michill ye Archangel, quilke yat schall fall in ye yere of oure Lord Gode MCCCCXXV. fore ye quilke saide werke ye forsaides Nicholas and hys felowes schall pay or mak to be payde to ye forsaides Thomas, John, and Robert, CCLX marcs of sterlynges, and ilkan of yaim ilk yere a gowne accordande to yare degree, atte ye festes and

ye yerre underwrytyn, yat is to say, in hande
xxl. and atte ye festes of ye Invencon of ye
Haly Crosse, and Seynt John Baptist, next
followande after ye datte of yis endenture,
be even porcions xli. and thre gownes.
And att ye feste of Seynt Hyllary, in ye
yere of oure Lord Gode mccccxiii. xxiib.
And atte ye forsaides festes of ye Invencon
of ye Haly Crosse and Seint John Baptist,
next after followande, be even porcions, xli.
quilk saides festes schall fall in ye yere of
oure Lord Gode mccccxiii. and thre
gownes atte ye saide feste of Seint John.
And atte ye feste of Seint Hillary next after
yat in ye same yere of oure Lorde xxi.
and atte ye saide festes of ye Invencon of ye
Haly Crosse next aftirre yat quilk sall fall in
ye yere of oure Lord Gode mccccxiv. xxi.
And atte ye saide feste of Seint John Baptist
next after, in ye same yere of oure
Lorde, xxiv. and thre gownes, atte ye
same feste of Seynt John, swa yat ye brigg
be endede and mad be yat tyme. And if
atte be unmad, yai sall have bat x marcs,
and quan yair werke is fynynt and endede, x
marcs. And also ye forsaides Nicholas and
hys felowes sall gyf to ye saides masons atte
yair entre, ccc yrene and steele to ye value
of vis. viijd. And ye saides Nicholas and
hys felowes schall mak a bige of tre ats ye
saide brigg, in ye quilk ye forsaides masons
schall wyrke, yat is to say, iiij romes of
syelles, and twa henforkes, quilk bige sall
be made, and covered, and closed, reason-
ably be Fastyngange next comyne. And
if itt befall yat ye forsaides Thomas, Johu,
and Robert, and yair servante, have noght
all yair covenante fulfild be vi days warnyng
aftir ye indenture maks nencion, yat yen ye
saides Nicholas and hys felowes sall pay
yeme yair wage daly to ye tyme yat yai
have yair covenantes fulfild. Moreover,
ye saides Thomas, Johu, and Robert, sall
mak ye pilers of ye fore saide brigg ale sub-
stanciell in length and bred, has ite was
sorded with ye forsaid John Garrett, be a
indenture triptit betwene ye saide Nicholas
and hym mad if ye counsell of ye forsaides
Nicholas and hys felowes seord yem yairto.
To ye wytnesse of quilk thing ye parties
aboven nemend has sett yaire seale, wryten
atte Catrike in ye feste of Seint Hillary, ye
yere of oure Lorde King Herrye ye fift after
ye conquest ye nyend.

In durso. Fuit homo missus a deo cui
nomen erat Johannes.

Mr. URBAN,

THE village of Fobbing is situated
in the county of Essex, at the
distance of about twenty-eight miles
from London, ten from Chelmsford,
the county town, and two from the
banks of the river Thames.

Although it stands upon a high hill,
the ague is very prevalent there.

The population of this parish is
about 450, many of whom are carried
away every year by the above-men-
tioned malady. Its cottages are small
and rural, and chiefly compose one
street running north and south. There
are several farms scattered over the
marshes, of which there is a great
abundance; to these marshes the ague
is principally attributed. The Church
stands in the middle of the village, and
has the highest tower of any Church
within ten miles, commanding fine
views of the surrounding country.

Here Thames slow gliding thro' a level
plain

Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along its sinuous course
Delighted.

COWPER.

It forms, therefore, a very conspi-
cuous object, being clearly visible from
the Kentish hills; it has a peal of five
bells, which enliven the villagers with
their harmony. The Church consists
of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, in
which there are several monumental
stones, from which the brass inlays
have been removed, probably by the
merciless Puritans, "either for greed-
iness of the brass, or for that they
were thought to be antichristian." On
the north wall of the chancel (which
is probably the most ancient part of
the structure) there is a tablet with
this inscription in Lombardic charac-
ters:

PUR. LAMUR. JESU. CRIS
T. PRIEZ. PUR. SA. ALME. Q'I
CI. GIST. PATER. NOSTER.
ET. AVE. THOMAS. DE. CRA-
WEDENE. FUT. APELLE.

There is a family named *Cruden*, at
Gravesend.

The font, which possesses some
claims to antiquity, is hexagonal, and
stands near the western extremity of
the nave. The living is a Rectory.

The present Curate holds the benefice
of Corringham, a village about three
quarters of a mile distant, in a westerly
direction. The population is about
250. The Church, which is not so
large as that of Fobbing, consists of a
nave, chancel, and north aisle, and con-
tains some monuments interesting to
the antiquary. The following inscrip-
tion is in the chancel:

Hic jacet Alicia Greybe, quae obiit
xvto die Marti, Anno d'ni 1111mo
MCCCCXII.

Near this is the half-length figure of

an ecclesiastic with an inscription also in black letter. It is without date, and commemorates one of the former Rectors of Corringham.

Hic jacet d'nus Ricardus de Britton, qu'da' Rector istius eccl'ie, cu's an'e p'picietur deus.

In the nave there is an inscription, which is so much worn that I am unable to transcribe it.

Hic Thomas Atlee, quondam formarius istius manerii, qui obiit ultimo die Novembris, A'd'm'ne MCCCCLXIV. cuj. &c.

Near this is a figure in brass, without any inscription, though there has most probably been one.

Yours, &c.

H. A.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

A LETTER from your learned correspondent 'Merlinus,' dated Feb. 5, has the following passage:—"I beg to put in MY caveat against the application of it (the word Tanarus), denying there is ANY SUCH word as TANARUS, and denying that Ζευς Εφορταος was ever named Tanarus!!" I shall take no notice of other parts of his letter, but I think it necessary to enter MY caveat against any of your readers being misled, on this point, by a writer as confident as he is profound. I therefore beg to inform them, supposing they have not read the passage referred to in my book, and scarcely imagining that Merlinus has read it himself, that the word TANARUS, as applied to the great Jupiter of the Celts, is taken from an inscription by the Romans in Britain, the inscription being as follows:

I. O. M. TANARO

* * * *

"which," says Camden, "I read thus:—"

JOVI OPTIMO TANARO!! *

Camden had no hypothesis to support. Whether this authority will have any more weight with Merlinus than the authority, on Druidical subjects, of Cæsar, I know not, but your readers will observe that I did not call (I should not have thought of doing so!) Taranis TANARUS, from my own authority, or applied the name to the Jupiter of the Celts, merely to suit an hypothesis!! Any thing so absurd

might well entitle me to such blithe sarcasms as Merlinus employs; but, I apprehend that, as there is *some authority* for applying the word TANARUS† to the Jupiter of the Celts, the "first link of my argument" is not yet destroyed, and I have no great fear that any other links *ever will be* by your anonymous Correspondent, with whom I shall decline any further correspondence, leaving the explanation to the candour of your well-informed readers.

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IT is a curious fact, and one which has not been before pointed out, that each of the Queens of King Henry the Eighth was descended from the Blood Royal, and was consequently related to him, in the manner shewn by the accompanying pedigree. Their degrees of relationship were as follow:

Katherine of Arragon	Fifth Cousin.
Anne Boleyn.....	Eighth Cousin.
Jane Seymour.....	Fifth Cousin.
Anna of Cleve	{ Seventh Cousin, twice removed.
Katherine Howard ..	Eighth Cousin.
Katherine Parr....	{ Third Cousin, once removed.

The most remarkable circumstance is, that Katherine Parr, whose birth has been generally considered obscure, was more nearly related to the King than either of his other wives, and was almost within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited to marry.

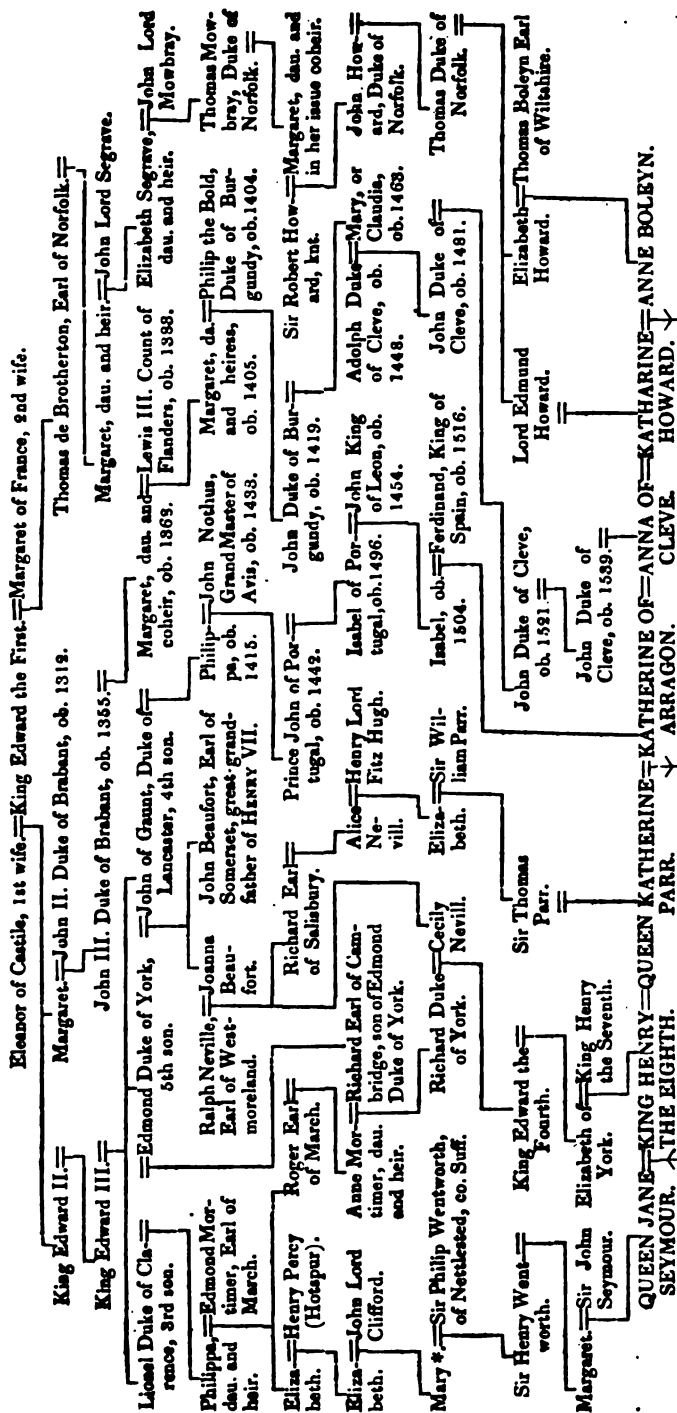
I am aware that some of the persons mentioned in the pedigree were descended from the Blood Royal, and connected with each other, through other channels; but if any of your Correspondents can shew that the Queens were more nearly connected by blood with Henry, they will oblige me by stating it.

Yours, &c.

N. H. N.

† It appears to me that Taranis, and Tanarus, for the same Deity, may be convertible names; *Taran* being from Thunder, and *Tan* from Fire; but whether it be so or not, Merlinus will not destroy one link of my argument about Tanarus and Teutates, unless he destroys the stone and inscription with the same ease with which he destroys Cæsar.

* Camden's Brit. p. 667.



• Vincent's *Baronage*, f. 871, and Vincent's *Suffolk*, f. 51, in the College of Arms, and other authorities. Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, makes her the daughter of Roger Lord Clifford, the grandfather of this Lord Clifford, a statement which does not agree with the dates.

Mr. URBAN,
HORWOOD is a small parish in the north of Devon, consisting of about 800 acres. It is situated a mile south of the turnpike-road leading from Barnstaple to Bideford, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter town. It is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Fremington, on the west by Westleigh, and on the south by Alverdiscott.

The parish is a Rectory, and the advowson, for some generations, has been in the family of the present Rector, the Rev. John Dene, who was instituted in 1803. It is a discharged living; the yearly value according to examination is 40*l.* Tenth, 14*s.* 10*d.* The glebe is about forty-five acres.

The Church has a nave and chancel, and north aisle, which is separated from the nave and chancel by five pointed arches, springing from clustered pillars, with capitals, apparently richly carved with heads and foliage, but daubed over with repeated coats of whitewash. At the west end is a square embattled tower, containing three bells. At the west end of the tower is a handsome Gothic window, under which is an arched door. This window formerly gave light to the nave, through an arch in the eastern wall of the tower, which is now closed with lath and plaister. Under the battlements, on the south side of the tower, are three escutcheons, but no arms are at present visible.

The Church is dedicated to St. Michael. St. Michael's well, in a field near the Church, was once famous for its efficacy in the cure of sore eyes and eruptions.

The seats in the Church are open, and formed of thick oak; on the side pannels are rude carvings of human figures, and the emblems of the crucifixion of our Saviour, as the lance, the crown of thorns, nails, &c. On one of the pannels near the door are two escutcheons—the arms of Pollard, a chevron between three mullets; another, a chevron between three escallop-shells; and on another pannel adjoining, two others, a chevron between three birds, and a demi-wolf rising out of wavy bars.

On a ledge of a window in the north aisle, is a recumbent female figure, beautifully executed in alabaster. Risdon says, an isle of the Church built

by the Pollards, has this in one of the windows:

“Orate pro bono statu Joh'is Pollard et Wilmote uxoris ejus, qui istam guildam fieri fecerunt;” in which he impaleth with Pollard a griffin rampant in a field Argent, which griffin (as they have it) was borne by a Duke in France, whose daughter one of their ancestors matched. She being in a nunnery; he then serving his Sou'raigne grew so enamoured with her, as he humbly besought y^e King to procure him a dispensac'on to marry her. Before a window of which ile Eliz. Pollard lieth intombed, whose p'porc'n in alabaster, with two children on each side, elevating her hands, is most curiously cut, as any I have seen.”

At the side of the window, near the monument, on a small stone let into the wall, is the following:

“Here rest the bodies of Arthur Pollard of this parish, esquier, and Johne his wife. He was buried the 10th of Octoher, 1638. She y^e 3 of June, 1622. Requiescant in pace.”

In the windows of the north aisle are many fragments of stained glass; but there exist at present no remains of the griffin of Pollard's arms, or of the inscription mentioned by Risdon.

The font is more than five feet in height, it is of free-stone, square, hollowed, and lined with lead, with a vent at the bottom to let off the water. It rests on a rounded column of free-stone, which is placed on a square base. The cavity within the font is deep, and wide enough for the immersion of an infant.

The ceiling of the north aisle is coved, and, before it was lathed and plastered, must have been very handsome. The ribs still project with bosses, which appear to have been curiously carved, as does a frieze which runs along both sides of the aisle. The windows were filled with stained glass. On a boss near the east window in this aisle, are the arms of Pollard, such as are on a slab covering the grave of Anthony Pollard, viz. a chevron between three mullets. This Anthony was buried 1589, and on scrubbing away the filth which had covered the slab, the arms were found as perfect as when first placed there—a kind of pitchy cement had been run into the arms and inscription which surrounds the slab. Nearly in the middle of this aisle are, side by side, two slabs, about six feet in length, with a cross on each, but no inscription.

There are nineteen houses in the parish, and 121 inhabitants.

In twenty years, from Jan. 1, 1699, to Dec. 31, 1718, there were baptized 61; Males 36—Females 25.

Marriages 15.

Funerals 46; Males 22—Females 24.

In twenty years from Jan. 1, 1799, to Dec. 31, 1818. Baptized 98; Males 46—Females 52.

Marriages 17.

Funerals 41; Males 19—Females 22.

Horwood throughout its whole extent is a very elevated ridge, stretching from east to west, and sloping gently, to the north and south, to rivulets the boundaries of the parish. A highway, connecting the turnpike roads from Barnstaple to Torrington and Bideford, passes along the summit of this ridge, and affords many delightful views of the surrounding country, of Barnstaple Bay, and Lundy Island.

The substratum is a stiff clay, and the soil very shallow. The agriculture of the parish is the same with that generally adopted throughout the county; viz. pareing and burning with forty bushels of lime to an acre, previously to the sowing of wheat. The average crop of wheat is eighteen bushels per acre, thirty bushels of barley, and thirty of oats.

The Exmore sheep are those generally bred; and the cattle known as the North Devon breed are reared in this parish in high perfection. A bull bred in it obtained the prize at a late agricultural meeting.

No doubt is entertained here of the baneful influence of the Barberry bush on wheat. An old and very intelligent farmer asserts that he had frequently witnessed its pernicious effect in many fields, but more particularly in one which he rented of Mr. Dene, the present Rector's father. For many years, and every year when this field was sown with wheat, he observed a partial blight radiating from a point in the hedge across the field; his attention was at length directed to the Barberry bush; it was grubbed up, and, though since the field has been repeatedly sown with wheat, no such partial blight has ever been observed.

I cannot refrain from mentioning a circumstance of which I was a witness. I shall merely state what I saw, without offering any observation. Shaving myself one morning early near the window, my attention was arrested by a

very peculiar cry of a bird. I looked out and saw a small bird hovering in the air, apparently in the deepest distress, and descending nearer and nearer to the ground, I suspected to some of its young, but I soon saw a stoat immediately before it, whose eyes seemed to be fixed intently on the bird. I was awaiting the final issue, when some one coming on towards the spot the bird flew away. The stoat did not escape; he had been, as I supposed, too intent on his prey to take timely precautions for his own safety; he was killed.

The landholders in the parish of Horwood are, Earl Fortescue.

The Rev. John Dene; his estates of Church Horwood, Pen Horwood, and the advowson, he inherits from the Pollards. Elizabeth Fatts, the granddaughter and heiress of Arthur Pollard, the last possessor of those estates of that name, was married to John Dene, the ancestor of the present Rector.

Mr. Thomas Hog, of Appledore; his estates of East and West Horwood were purchased by his father, a merchant of Appledore, of the uncle of the present Lord Rolle.

Horwood affords no rare plants; but of some which grow in the neighbourhood, below is the habitat.

Pinguicula Lusitanica; *Sentellaria minor*; *Campanula hederacea*; on Torrington Common.

Osmunda regalis; on the banks of the river Torrington.

Melittis Melissophyllum; *Tulipa Sylvestris*; in the woods near Hall.

Bartsia Viscosa; on the road side near the three mile-stone from Barnstaple to Bideford.

Rubia peregrina; common in hedges. *Rosa spinosissima*; common in hedges.

Sibthorpea Europæa; in and around a well near Buckland Brewer.

Scirpus Holoschænus; on Braunton Boroughs.

Inula Helenium; near Brocken Bridge.

Oxalis corniculata; near Appledore.

Inscriptions on slabs in Horwood Church.

Here lyeth Anthony Pollard of Horwood, esquier, who deceased the 16 day of June, Ann. D. N. 1589.

In the middle of the slab are the arms of the Pollards.

On the adjoining slab:

Here lyeth Johan Pollard, wyffe of An-

thony Pollard of Horwood, esquier, and daughter of Lewis Stucley of Afton, esquier; she deceased 27 day of February, Anno D. N. 1599.

The Pollard arms impaled with three lions rampant.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Futts, gent. daughter of Arthur Pollard of this parish, esq. who departed this life y^e 3d day of July, 1658.

Here lyeth Elizabeth Dene, the wife of John Dene, gent. of this parish, who departed this life y^e 8th day of November, 1659.

Here lyeth the body of John Dene of this parish, gent. who was buried the 19 day of February, 1684.

His arms are on the slab.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Dene, son of the aforesaid John Dene, gent. who departed this life y^e 18 day of July, Anno Dom. 1663.

Here lyeth the body of Arthur Pollard, gent. of Inston, who died the 25th day of August, 1631.

Here lyeth the body of Dennis Rolle, esq. of Horwood, the son of Jn^o Rolle, esq. the grand son of Sir Jn^o Rolle of Stevenstone, Knight of the B^a, who died y^e 20th of September, 1714.

Here lyeth Anthony Pollard of Horwood, esq. who departed this life the 16th day of June, 1687.

Here lyeth the body of Jane, the daughter of Humphery and Elizabeth Dene, gent. who departed this life the 5th day of December, Anno. Dom. 1715, ætatis suæ 23.

Here also the body of Elizabeth, daughter of the above, who died January 21, 1715, ætat. suæ 26.

And also the body of Rebeckah, daughter of the above, who departed this life 26 of January, 1715, ætat. suæ 22.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Futts, gent. daughter of Arthur Pollard of this parish, esq. who departed this life y^e 3d day of July, 1658.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Dene, daughter of the aforesaid Jn^o Dene, who departed this life the 12th day of March, 1661.

Here lyeth the body of Humphrey, son of Jn^o Dene of this parish, gent. who was buried the 8th day of December, Anno Dom. 1693.

Here also lyeth the body of Jn^o, the son of Humphery Dene of this parish, gent. who departed this life y^e 24th day of August, 1688.

Here lyeth in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of Humphery Dene of this parish, esq. who departed this life y^e 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1761, and in the 71st year of his age.

Near this place also lyes the remains of Elizabeth the wife of the above Humphery Dene, who departed this life the 1st day of March, 1783, ætat. suæ 82.

Katherine Watts of this parish, buried 24th January, 1658.

William Watts her son, buried y^e 18th of August, 1657.

Here lyeth the remains of Mary, the wife of Peter Hole of this parish, who departed this life February 23d, 1786, aged 86.

Here also lyeth the remains of Peter Hole of this parish, who departed this life March 11th, 1786, aged 88 years.

Here lyeth the body of William Powe of Holmacott, in the parish of Fremington, who departed this life y^e 15 day of May, 1716.

Also, Ann Powe his wife, who was buried July 15th, 1707.

And also William Powe his son, who departed this life the 10th day of May, Anno Dom. 1715, ætat. suæ 38.

Here lyeth the body of William Nichols of this parish, who departed this life the 14th day of February, 1711, in the 55th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Jane, daughter of John Dene, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, who died an infant, December 15th, 1654. Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet shall he see rest.

On a mural tablet near the Communion-table :

In memory of Mr. Robert Brian, who was Rector of this parish almost 48 years, and departed this life the 21st of February, 1634, being the age of 81.

Mors mihi lucrum.

On a slab within the rails :

Reliquiæ Henrici Willett, S. T. B. et hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris, in spem resurrectionis ad vitam æternam repositæ sunt. Obiit 7 Oct. 1657.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of Wm. Treverthick, Rector of this parish, who was buried y^e 22d day of May, 1676.

Yours, &c.

W.

In answer to Q. p. 290, A. B. C. refers him to the History of the ancient family of Carlisle, where he will find, in p. 16, mention made of a Christopher Carleill, whose wife Anne was daughter of Sir George Barne, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1562. She afterwards married Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt. Alice his daughter, was first wife of Sir Christopher Hoddeston of London, Haberdasher, and also of Leighton Buzard, co. Bedford. Ursula their daughter and heir, married Sir John Leigh, Knt. of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick (Coll. of Arms, Vincent, No. 119, 250, 378). From this Sir John descended Thomas first Lord Leigh, from whose fourth son Christopher, the claimant for the dormant title states that he is descended. See the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee for Privileges in the House of Lords.

Mr. URBAN,

*New Kent-road,
May 5.*

IN the portion of the *Archæologia* lately published by the Society of Antiquaries, will be found a detailed account of the excavations begun by Mr. Croker, and continued by myself, at *War-bank*, in the parish of Keston, Kent. The spot which bears the above remarkable name lies at a short distance from the strong entrenchments known by the name of *Cæsar's Camp*, on Holwood Hill, in the same parish. I devoted about three weeks to my researches at War-bank, for the purpose of accurately defining the structure and dimensions of the tomb, the circular building or *ædícula*, mentioned, I believe, by you in a former number, and in endeavouring to detect any other vestiges of the old *Noviomagus*, which has been generally supposed to have been situated at Keston. My endeavours were successful; for I discovered numerous fragments of foundations south-west of the sepulchral and sacred edifices in War-bank Field; and on the 21st of October last, my workmen laid open a solid foundation wall of flint and cement extending from east to west about 30 feet, and two feet and half in thickness. This wall, from having some projections (apparently constructed for flues), and from several coarse red *teseræ* found about its ruins, I felt confident, was a vestige of a Roman dwelling. War-bank Field and two or three other contiguous are covered with masses of rubbish which constantly obstruct the plough; but from the earth being very shallow on the bed of natural chalk, and from the foundations of the buildings having been generally placed on the surface of the solid rock, without digging into it, the constant operation of ploughing has in the course of time broken them up. Where they formed any very material obstruction, no doubt they were more carefully removed by the cultivators of the land. Sufficient indications, however, remain to prove the former existence of a Roman colony at this place.

A few days since, by the kindness of my friend Mr. Nichols, I was informed of some further discoveries on the southern side of Holwood Hill, made by the labourers of J. Ward, esq. the proprietor of Holwood Park, at a spot which he has selected for a vine-

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yard; a novel experiment in this country, but which, from the healthy appearance of the young vines, when I saw them last autumn, will, I trust, answer the intentions of the worthy proprietor.

Mr. Ward says, that his workmen, in February last, discovered a skeleton deposited in a grave formed in the solid chalk rock, and at a short distance from it some fragments of pottery; also that, near the same place, two or three years since another skeleton was found. This spot Mr. Ward states to be three-eighths of a mile S.S.E. from *Cæsar's Camp*; and about the same space from War-bank Field, which lies also at the same distance from the Camp. I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting the spot, since the last-mentioned discovery; but on referring to the Ordnance map of Kent, I strongly conjecture that some public Roman way ran along the southern base of Holwood Hill from west to east, and that the sepulchres at War-bank and at Mr. Ward's vineyard were on the line of it.

“ ————— terra
Quæ facit assiduo tramite vulgus iter.”

This, however, is merely a hazarded conjecture; nor shall I at present endeavour to trace such a *vicus* or way from London over the Norwood range of hills through *Wickham* to *Noviomagus*, although I know that discoverers of ancient ways have often proceeded upon slighter grounds than I might be able in this instance to adduce. For the present be pleased to accept some pen and ink sketches by my daughter of various relics chiefly found during the progress of my excavation at War-bank Field, which were by an accident omitted in my account forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries. The fragments of pottery mentioned by Mr. Ward are restored, as well as their fractured and disjointed nature would allow. (*See fig. 9.*) Perhaps some of the zig-zag and wavy lines may be transposed; but the general style of the vessel is correctly given.

In order briefly to distinguish the places near which the delineated relics were found, I have affixed the following initials, — c. b. circular building; t. tomb; f. w. s. foundations in War-bank Field.

Yours, &c.

A. J. KEMPE.

References to the Plate.

1. A circular ear-ring of brass, foreshortened, notched like a graduated scale, found with the ashes contained in urn, No. 7. (T.)
2. An amulet ticket of coarse earthen ware. (T.)
3. An iron key, found in making a dyke near the sepulchres.
4. A portion of some brass ornament, found with urn No. 7.
5. A silver stylus. c. B.
6. Tongue of a brass fibula. F. W. B.
7. A sepulchral urn. (T.)
8. The sepulchral urn found near Mr. Ward's vineyard, Feb. 1829. (Red pottery.)
9. A deer's horn deeply notched by some sharp instrument; a conjecture has been hazarded that it was done by a missing blow of the *Victimarius*. C. B.
10. Vessel of coarse brown earth, found in making a dyke some years since near the sepulchres in War-bank Field.
11. Fragment of pottery ornamented with a Greek scroll united by animal's heads. (c. B.)
12. Roof tile impressed with a dog's foot, red. (c. B.)
13. Ridge tile (light brown.) F. W. B.
14. Roman wall tile. c. B.
15. A schistose stone or slate, half-inch thick, supposed to have covered an urn. c. B.
16. Roof tile, much bowed, built into the walls of the tomb near the circular building.

◆

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY
PLEASURES.—No. XIV.

(Continued from p. 392.)

IT was in a former number suggested that contemporaries and writers of a period distant from our own, were sometimes alike the objects of excessive enthusiasm, whereas were such writers situated in a middle age, and not so contemporary or so remote, the enthusiasm of their commentators might be more limited. A reason, perhaps not very remote from the philosophy which rules within us, may account for this. Writers removed only an age or two from us, while they can contribute nothing to the hopes or fears of contemporaries, upon the score of party or prudential mo-

tives, are yet the subjects of very recent biography. Their domestic life, and those passions and weaknesses which often chequer some of the greatest characters, are green in the recollection of society, and often treasured up to the prejudice of even a first-rate order of intellect.

Such peculiarities of life and character, from the comparatively recent date of their existence, will influence our views and retrospections,—for example, with regard to Warburton, Johnson, or Goldsmith. Such is the contexture of the human mind, that we sometimes imbibe a bias derogatory to the flow and standard of that genius which, were its æra more remote, would be perhaps the theme of more unmingled recollections.

But Johnson and Goldsmith,—and we may, perhaps, be permitted to offer a few remarks upon them,—although they respectively shine as stars in our literary firmament, are lights which have only, it may still be said, recently emerged from the dark horizon to irradiate their country and mankind. That fame, sanctioned by the lapse of centuries, has not yet played round their heads; and although it will, by some not altogether without reason, be thought that their fame will in a subsequent century occupy a higher range of ground than it has in this; yet for the last age or two their familiar and eccentric social intercourse with the world, their weaknesses, and the tenor of their colloquial life, are alike with the million and the philosophic reader the subject of lively reminiscence. “A philosopher,” says Dr. Priestley, in one of his Prefaces, “ought to be something greater and better than another man. The contemplation of the works of God should give a sublimity to his virtue,—should expand his benevolence, extinguish every thing selfish, base, and mean, in his nature,—give a dignity to all his sentiments, and teach him to aspire to the moral perfections of the great Author of all things.”—The student of history, and observer of life, well knows that every great writer, either in morals or in physics, far from being characterized exactly by this description, and Johnson and Goldsmith particularly, may rank in many respects as anomalies. Johnson and Goldsmith, however, may each rank in a foremost place among the spirits

who contributed by their genius to animate and brighten the Eighteenth century,—a period in our literature which, rich as it is in original genius, has too much incurred the neglect of contemporary critics of the present or of the last age. If most of the branches of science to which intellect has an especial reference, can boast of having at its head an individual of first-rate abilities, the two writers here named may with reason be placed respectively at the head of the moral and imaginative departments of classical literature; and though their eulogy can never be celebrated in the same terms as that of Shakspeare, yet, like him, *they* made human nature the basis of their pictured delineations, and instituted their moral inquiries with a sole reference to its innumerable varieties and gradations. Their success in exploring those springs which animate and direct mankind, has been long and universally acknowledged. The philosophic view with which they each contemplated and analysed human passion and human frailty, have been duly recognized, and the singular felicity, the powerful combinations, and the elevated moral spirit, which forms an essential feature in their varied writings, accompany us throughout their perusal.

Possessing in common these attributes, however, no two writers can in point of genius, it has long been acknowledged, be more dissimilar. The lessons by which they instructed and pleased mankind, proceeded respectively from a different order of talent; and if half a century has scarcely yet elapsed from the period which witnessed the close of their labours,—a period which, while it removes them from all collision with contemporary critics, is, however, too short to stamp upon them the rust of any thing like antiquity; if the eccentricities which marked their life and character as attendant satellites, and the various incidents of their social and domestic career, as treasured in the testimonials of almost recent publications, impart perhaps some secret though almost unconscious bias to our judgment of their works, it must still be owned that, looking at these works, they have each a claim on all posterity pre-eminent over many of the favoured sons of British genius. A comparative analysis of the general features, or the distinc-

tive traits of thinking, which ruled in Johnson or Goldsmith, would at this time, perhaps, be impertinent. Yet in *this* age, new views of old writers, and accumulated eulogiums alike on certain contemporaries, or the *special* favourites of a past age, are so much the fashion as almost to excuse renewed criticism on *standards* of an age or two removed.

But if on these contemporary ornaments of British literature much has been said concerning their claims upon all succeeding posterity, it will strike every mind, upon contemplating their writings, that their genius is sufficiently contrasted in their two admirable novels which have respectively obtained their permanent and distinguished rank in the classics of their native country. It may seem too a somewhat trite and hacknied amusement to exercise critical analysis on tales so long and so well known as "*Rasselas*," and the "*Vicar of Wakefield*;" but in the course of our recreative reading (and these desultory hours will at intervals intervene), the mind, intent on literary pleasures, will crop a flower on the enamelled mead, which has already a thousand times been contemplated and analysed. "*Rasselas*" and the "*Vicar of Wakefield*," then, may be taken as fair and characteristic transcripts of the flow and order of that genius which distinguished these two eminent contemporaries; and if the sum of their authors' respective merits has often been decided from the mouths of discriminating judges, their contrasted capacities, whilst illustrating the features and combinations of human character, may in this age of Novels at least justify a remark or two. "*Rasselas*" is the production of a writer of vigorous energies, habitually exercising lofty views of mankind, sought out indeed from that unerring teacher EXPERIENCE, but wearing the hue or garb of his own peculiar mind. His views of human nature, as unfolded in this tale, are perhaps accurate, so far as the grand pervading principle is involved, that man is ever restless after some indefinite good; but they are wrought up with that habitual temperament of melancholy, that the reader, while he acquiesces in the general lessons which his positions inculcate, stands sometimes appalled at the gloom of his moral pictures. John-

son knew human nature, the springs which actuate it, and the laws by which it is generally regulated; he knew the dispositions and the workings of his own mighty mind over the moralities of life, and rose to the sublime in depicting the familiar incidents of social intercourse. Goldsmith, in his analysis of human nature, has nothing of all this. If Johnson, in his admirable tale of "*Rasselas*," frequently swells his moral sentiments to sublimity; if, while delineating the varying characters and circumstances of life, he has with the kindling glance of a great philosopher surveyed it with views at once accurate and elevated, if he has clothed the simple incidents of a narrative in all the sublime sentiments which we look for in the great masters of ethical disquisition, the latter seeks to instruct through the philosophy of a domestic fire-side. He addresses the heart through the inlets of a common sympathy, and by a series of incidents in which all can recognize the features of reality and of truth.—Respectively the hurried productions of a few intervals of leisure devoted to immediate and pressing necessities, they both of course in common exhibit frequent marks of haste and imperfection. That, however, these delinquencies are not more frequent and more glaring, is much less an object of surprise than that these novels should under the circumstances exhibit such crowning strokes of genius and talent, especially that of Goldsmith, which was imagined and written surrounded by poverty, and even want.

The "*Vicar of Wakefield*" is, all its readers feel, in its general features very far indeed from indicating symptoms of the peculiar state and destitution of its author. Abounding frequently in that genuine humour, which in the writings of its author formed a peculiar characteristic, this production stands also distinguished by an accurate knowledge of life and character.

The lofty and majestic features of "*Rasselas*," which constrain admiration while they solicit sympathy, give place here to a fascination wholly diverse in all its characteristics; if in literary pretension it yields, in most particulars, to that beautiful tale, it carries, it must be owned, occasionally to the breast of its reader appeals of so

genuine and powerful a nature, connected with the chords which vibrate within us, as touched upon by the varieties of human allotment, that we are free to confess such power to proceed only from the hand of a master. Slovenly in its occasional style, and indulging in puerilities which good taste can scarcely tolerate in a tale of any pretensions,—if he offend in these, his readers feel the honest glow of sympathy in the artless pathos of his moral pictures. In the high tone of sentiment which runs through this and most of the other writings of Goldsmith, in which he attempts to delineate character, although few needed more the patronage of the great, a dignity of mind like that which ruled the sentiments of Johnson is indicated, which scorned to truckle to the vices of those who might administer to their necessities. By cringing within the halo of courtly favour, genius has frequently been drawn from obscurity; but the poverty which long hovered round the muse of Goldsmith, proclaimed that he preferred rather an honest though scanty independence; and that he considered, with Pope,

"All praise is foreign but of true desert;" or that as Sterne once expressed it, "titles are like the impressions on coins; they add no real value to gold and silver, but they make brass pass current."

Those then who wish to read the diverse characters, the contrasted temperament of genius which prevailed in these celebrated writers, will find it eminently displayed in these productions; although amid the blaze of Novels which has stamped our present age with a peculiar epoch, a shade may be momentarily thrown over these isolated productions, they will yet retain their pretension to high and pre-eminent genius, inasmuch as the one is a simple transcript of unadorned nature, as she rules in every breast, drawn by the hand of original genius; and the other, which in its way stands alone without a rival, is a vigorous and successful attempt to familiarize, through the medium of an interesting and well-delineated narrative, the high and dignified truths of philosophy.

Melksham,

ALCIPHON.

(To be continued.)

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXII.

TRINITY CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

Architect, Barry.

THE second subject in our engraving of the Islington Churches, (see the *Frontispiece to this Volume*) is a north-west view of the new Church in Cloudesley Square, Liverpool Road.

The style of architecture is the same as that of the two other Churches already described (see p. 9); but the design is pleasingly varied, the architect having taken as his model the chapel of a collegiate establishment, in preference to the usual parochial arrangement. In common with the others, this Church is built with brick, with stone dressings.

The plan consists of a nave, with side aisles, which fall short of the former at each extremity; in this respect the plan resembles the other designs; but the chancel is more ample in the present instance, and two lateral porches are added to the north and south sides.

The western elevation, in consequence of the absence of the steeple, is graced with a large window; which is made in breadth into five divisions by mullions, and divided horizontally by a transom stone; the upper range of lights thus formed have pointed heads, inclosing five sweeps, but the lower tier are finished square, the soffites enriched with half a quatrefoil; the head of the arch is occupied by smaller corresponding divisions, and is bounded by a weather cornice. Below the window is a handsome Pointed doorway, the weather cornice resting on busts. In the gable, just above the point of the window, is a small square panel inclosing a quatrefoil, and pierced for a light to the loft over the ceiling. On the point of the gable is a cross flory. The octagon towers at the angles of the design contain staircases; they rise plain to the spring of the gable, being broken into heights by horizontal mouldings. The two stories which are clear of the main building, are panelled with upright arched divisions, with cinquefoil heads, each alternate face pierced to admit light to the interior; an embattled cornice, surmounted by an octangular ogée-formed cupola, crocketed and crowned by a finial, finishes the elevation; the plain surfaces between the angles of the cupola, are enriched with roses, mitres, and crowns, in relief, alternating with each other. In one of these towers

hangs the bell. The ensemble of this front is very imposing, the proportions are very fine, and the detail throughout in good keeping. The ends of the aisles have small Pointed windows.

The flanks are uniform. The aisle is made into five divisions by buttresses, the elevation finished by a parapet above a cornice. The central division is occupied by a porch, the design of which, viewed independently of the main building, is good; but in the present situation it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a blemish; a porch in the middle of the aisle being entirely out of character, such structures being always situated near one of the ends, generally the western. The entrance to the porch is by a handsome Pointed arch, bounded by a weather cornice, resting on corbels sculptured with angels holding shields. The elevation is finished with a gable, on the point of which is a fleur-de-lis, and at the angles are buttresses ending in pinnacles. The object of the porches is to obtain entrances in front of two streets which enter the square, opposite to the flanks of the Church, but as lateral entrances are seldom made in churches, and when used prove a constant source of interruption to the congregation, we cannot help expressing our wish that they had been either omitted, or moved nearer to the western extremity of the aisle. The other divisions of the aisle have simple but elegantly formed windows, divided into two lights by a single mullion. The head of the arch is occupied by upright divisions, and bounded by a weather cornice, resting on corbel busts, sculptured in a far better style than those we had occasion to notice in our last survey of Mr. Barry's designs. A clerestory rises above the aisle, having five divisions made by slender buttresses, ending in crocketed pinnacles; each division has a low arched window of two lights, exactly similar to those in the two former Churches. The elevation is finished with a cornice surmounted by a parapet.

The eastern elevation pleased us less than any portion of the building; in its outline it assimilates with the western, but the omission of the large towers at the angles greatly injures the design; the buttresses which supply their place are capped by small cupolas, in order to make them assimilate in some degree with the western front; but they make but a poor apology for

the absence of the noble towers of that elevation. The architect appears to have been sensible of this, by his altering the pinnacles of the original design into the present cupolas, but they only serve to make a stronger contrast with the other elevation; and it is the more to be regretted as this front is seen from the high road, and being more exposed than the other, ought to have been, not only on the score of taste, but in compliance with ancient usage, equal at least in its general form to the western elevation.

The large window in the centre of this front is equal in dimensions and the number of its divisions with the western, but the ornamental portions are more numerous; the difference, however, is so trifling, that it would occupy too much time to particularize them. Above the point is a panel as before, and the gable and cross finish the whole, as in the other front. There is no entrance beneath the window; the extremities of the aisles have Pointed windows of one light.

The roof is covered with slates; and the ground in which the Church is situated, is inclosed with an iron railing.

THE INTERIOR

more resembles the other Churches than the outside; it has still some varieties which do away with any unpleasant impressions, arising from a sameness of design. On each side of the nave are five arches, which in detail are the same as those particularized in our description of St. John's Church. The ceiling is of a similar design to that of St. Paul's Church. The chancel, which is separated from the Church by a bold Pointed arch, is groined in a simple style, in imitation of stone; the bosses are collections of foliage chastely executed. The galleries for the congregation, organ, and schools, are arranged similarly to the other Churches; the front of the former one is panelled with upright divisions.

We have here to notice the mode of lighting the principal galleries. The division of a window into two portions by the gallery of a Church has always an awkward appearance internally, and the introduction of two ranges of windows being out of all character, a difficulty arises not easily overcome. In Chelsea Church, the portion of the aisles beneath the galleries derive no light from the windows, which only open above the galleries; in conse-

quence the lower parts are deficient in this essential quality. In the present the window is only made to give light to the space beneath the gallery, and the upper part derives a cross light from the windows in the clerestory. This is peculiar to the present Church; but as far as we are able to judge from a casual inspection, the experiment appears to have succeeded.

The altar is remarkable for the magnitude as well as propriety of its decorations,—a merit which Mr. Barry's works possess in an eminent degree. The screen is oak, and masks the vestry, which occupies a part of the chancel. The screen is in breadth made by buttresses into upright panels, having arched heads, and crowned with a cornice, above which the buttresses terminate in pinnacles, except the central one, which, being immediately over the altar, most appropriately finishes with a cross, the design of which is similar to those on the external gables; two panels have low arched doors, about midway of their height, communicating with the vestry. The five panels immediately above the altar are entirely gilt, and inscribed with the Decalogue, Creed, and Pater Noster; the character is black letter, the capitals red, in the style of ancient MSS.; and to us it appeared even more excellent than Ball's Pond. The east window is filled with painted glass of antique character and design, in perfect accordance with the building. The lower tier of compartments have the Royal arms in the centre light, encircled with the garter, and surmounted by the regal crown; the lateral compartments are filled with a mosaic pattern of fretwork, inclosed in a light blue border, enriched with white crockets; in these compartments are respectively the red and white rose, and the thistle, in roundels. The central compartment of the upper tier of lights is occupied with a portrait of a gentleman in the costume of the 16th century, kneeling, and surmounted by a semi-hexagonal canopy, similar to that above Wolsey's statue at Christ Church; the dress is a purple gown lined with green, and turned up with yellow; the hair auburn, hanging in long curled locks on each side of the head. Beneath is the following inscription:

“RICHARD CLOUDYSLEY,

“A parishioner of Islington, of pious memory, gave to this parish by will dated the 18th of January, 1517, a certain parcel of

ground, called *Stony Field*, comprising about 16 acres, upon part of which this Church was built, by the assistance of his Majesty's Commissioners for building Churches, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1829.

"To perpetuate the memory of so great a Benefactor to the Parish, the feoffees of the said estate have caused this window to be thus embellished."

In the compartments on each side are the letters R.C. The glazing of the other compartments are in the style of the lower ones, the minute divisions in the head of the arch are filled with elegant and appropriate ornaments; in the centre are four compartments, the arched heads of which intersect; in the two lower the Greek characters Α Ω; in the upper, angels with censers: the other lights have an elegant sprig of foliage. The window and the inscriptions, as well as those at Ball's Pond, and the arms at Upper Holloway, were executed by Mr. Willement, the author of "*Regal Heraldry*." All these subjects are in the most superior style, and in exact keeping with the building, a merit which modern stained glass seldom or ever possesses. It was fortunate for Mr. Barry that an artist existed possessed of sufficient antiquarian knowledge to execute such decorations in a correct style. The works of Gibbons are great embellishments to the buildings of Wren, and in an equal degree would the decorations of Mr. Willement add a grace to any buildings in the Pointed style. As the ecclesiastical authorities persist in retaining the inscriptions at the altar,* how absurd do Roman characters appear in a design in the Pointed style; and the introduction of figures in nondescript costume on stained glass, are an injury rather than an ornament in such a structure.

The pulpit, and what is intended for a reading desk, are situated in the nave at a short distance from the piers of the chancel arch: in conformity with the directions of the Commissioners, they are copies of each other, propriety being sacrificed to the whim of some pertinacious admirer of uniformity. The

* The splendid stone altar screen of the new Church at Chelsea has no inscriptions. How far the objections to the practice, which have appeared in our pages, have given rise to the omission, may be seen from the correspondence of "*A Looker on*," and E.I.C. in vol. xcvi. i. 201, ii. 538; and xcvi. i. 212.

design of the two is similar to Ball's Pond, and consequently inferior to the beautiful pulpits of Upper Holloway.

The font, which stands in a pew near the west entrance, as well as the organ case, are similar in design to those in the other Churches. The organ is deemed by judges a fine instrument; it was built by Russell.

On the front of the western gallery is a copy in Roman characters of the inscription under Richard Cloudeley's effigy, and another recording the consecration of the Church, and the name of the architect.†

The east window, as the inscription records, was glazed at the expence of the trustees of a parish estate called "*the Fourteen Acres, or Stone Field*," (on a portion of which the Church is built,) for the purpose of commemorating the donor of the land, which a few years since was valued at 22,800*l.* and that before the numerous buildings now upon it had been erected. This considerable property was preserved from the general wreck of charitable endowments, in the reign of Henry VIII. and from the rapacity of the guardians of his youthful successor, in all probability, by its then inconsiderable value, being only let at 7*l.* per annum. The donor, Richard Cloudeley, by his will dated 13 Jan. 1517, 9 Hen. VIII. devised and bequeathed this and other property to various charitable uses, and others which at the Reformation were deemed superstitious; the latter consisted in directions for numerous masses to be said for the repose of his soul, and the foundation of a fraternity in Islington Church, called by the Commissioners for dissolving Colleges and Chantries, the "*Brotherhood of Jesus*."‡ How long the testator survived the date of his will, is not recorded; thirty years afterwards, the fraternity was visited by these Commissioners, but by some means it eluded the insatiate grasp of the successive plunderers of church property. Almost before the numerous masses which the testator deemed necessary to the repose of his soul were sung, the

† If the Commissioners were to insist on such inscriptions in all the new Churches, they would make a rule of more utility than many of their regulations. It is singular that only one Church in London records the name of Sir C. Wren as the architect.

‡ Nelson's Islington, 2d edit. 4to, page 294. The will is given at length, but the original orthography is not preserved.

Reformation abolished them, and the testator and his bequest sunk into oblivion, and remained so until his name was bestowed on the adjoining terrace, and subsequently on the square in which the Church is situated. The trustees have displayed just feelings and good taste in raising the present commemorative tribute to the memory of so great a benefactor to the parish.

The feeoffees of the Stone Field estate gave the site of the Church, and set up the east window.

The first stone was laid on the 15th of July, 1826; and the Church was consecrated by the present Bishop of London, on the 19th of March, 1829. On the latter occasion, the Vicar (the Rev. Daniel Wilson) preached a sermon from Hebrews, ch. x. ver. 19—25, on the dignity of the worship of God, under the New Testament, from the way of approach opened for it by our Saviour, from the spirit and manner in which the worship is to be conducted, and from the public profession of the faith of Christ, which it chiefly sustains and supports. The Church was numerously attended, and afterwards about seventy persons sat down to a cold collation, provided by the Vicar, at his residence in Barnsbury Park.

The Minister of this Church is the Rev. Hunter Francis Fell, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Perpetual Curate of Goring near Reading.

The number of persons the Church will accommodate is 2009.

The Communion-plate for the three Churches (each service valued at 100*l.*) was presented by the Vicar.

In the two former articles on the Islington Churches†, and in the present, we have endeavoured to give a complete history of these structures; we have to acknowledge our obligations to the respectable quarters from whence our information was obtained; and in concluding, we cannot help expressing our satisfaction at what we must style the complete triumph of the Pointed style; beauty and economy are not often combined in the new Churches,—in no one instance, so completely,—as in the present building. The comparative cheapness of this structure, which was truly characterized by Mr. Wilson in his Sermon on the Sunday succeeding the consecration, as "a noble, magnificent, yet simple Church," proves demonstrably

that, as far as the style of architecture is concerned, the Pointed may be executed, with a sufficient portion of ornament for a parochial Church or Chapel, at a comparatively small cost.

To the parishioners the utmost credit is due for the unanimity and cordiality which have attended the progress of the works; and the committee which has superintended them, has shown by its exertions that the usual charge of want of taste in parochial committees, does not in the least apply to the present one. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

THE word *desight* is sometimes heard in conversation, as applied to whatever interferes with the uniformity, symmetry, or beauty, of any object. Thus the spire of St. Ann's, Soho, is a *desight* to that church; Middle-row, Holborn, is a *desight* to that otherwise broad and handsome street; the dome, so conspicuous an object from Piccadilly, is (or has been) a *desight* to the new Palace; and a scar or mole, or a tuft of hair, is a *desight* to a pretty face.

Is *desight* a provincial word only? I believe not: for, though I first heard it in my native county, Wilts, where it is in frequent use, yet I have known it employed by natives of other counties; and, if I recollect aright, by persons the most conversant with polite literature, and very choice in their modes of expression.

But though *desight* be a common word in conversation, it is not a received word in the English language; none of the dictionaries, vocabularies, or glossaries, have given it admission. It is not in Johnson, nor Bailey, nor Kersey: I have looked in vain for it in Horne Tooke and Nares. Neither Ainsworth, nor Cole, nor Holyoke, nor Boyer, nor Florio, have allowed it a place in their lists. I have looked in vain into Pegge, Grose, and Wilbraham. From some suspicion that *desight* was a west country word, I consulted the glossaries of Jennings, Britton, and Davis, but to no purpose.

Should any of your learned Correspondents be able to give any information on this word, they will greatly oblige

A CORRESPONDENT.

† The word is evidently compounded of *de* and *sight*, and thus applies to any *unsightly* object which detracts from the general beauty of the view.—EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,
Muirtown,
 March 30, 1829.

YOUR Supplement for the end of 1828 contains two papers, which I think of very great interest. I shall first notice that signed S. B., p. 603, which gives very important information regarding the origin of the collar called SS, which were in general use for several centuries after the reign of Henry IV. and are still continued. The extreme facility with which the unpopular government of Richard II. was put down, even although that Prince was at the head of an army, shows that his deposer must have had a strong hidden party in the kingdom; and the very circumstance of Henry having, previously to his banishment upon the accusation of high treason by the Duke of Norfolk, established an order, or *mot de partie*, so expressive as Souvenir, or Souvenez, or Souveniez, shows that the Duke's accusations had just grounds, however little able to trace them out the feeble Richard and his friends seem to have been. In fact, old "time-honoured Lancaster," the father of Henry, seems to have had a constant view to the Throne; and this secret watch-word had probably been set on foot many years before the deposition of Richard, and the happy adventure of Henry of Bolingbroke. It may be compared to the very similar plan which the Buonapartists resorted to, when they adopted the badge of the violet. When this badge was shown to one in the secret, the answer, "*elle reviendra au printemps*," at once discovered to the wearer of the violet the sentiments and co-operation of the person addressed. When the house of Lancaster became peaceably seated upon the Throne, of course the badge of SS would be a favourite of the victorious party, and has probably been used as a general ornament, without reference to its origin, till the period of the decay of the House of Lancaster, when so many years (half a century) had elapsed, that the cause of its first use had been obscured by time and original secrecy. In short, it is plain that Richard followed the plan of all weak men: he scotched the serpent instead of killing him; and, though he had suspicions of his guilt, he had not the wisdom to crush, in place of exasperating his enemy.

GENT. MAG. May, 1829.

He feared him as well as suspected him, and by his half measures lost his Crown and his life, as many other Kings have done.

The other Letter to which I allude, is that signed N—M, p. 585, and, as I have already been honoured by the insertion of many papers on the same subject, viz. upon Comets, I have only our Scotch Law plea of "*Res noviter veniens ad notitiam*" to plead, for being again heard upon this subject. N—M has, with much more learning than I brought forward, strongly shown that the Egyptians, by the type or fable of the Phoenix, which signifies inundation, and destruction, and renovation, in fact merely stated the perihelion return of a comet, whose period is, by the type of the Phoenix, stated at from 540 to 600 years; the mean of which I have shown is about 575×6 years, the very period of the great comet of 1680, which was in perihelion, the exact year to which the great Deluge is attributed; and to the two next returns of which to perihelion, the deluge of Ogyges, and that mentioned in the 12th book of Homer, may be seen to correspond; as, likewise, those which subsequently took place about 1100, by which the Goodwin and Moray Sands were formed, and many prodigious damages done to the coast of Great Britain; a comet being, even at that dark period, stated as the cause, and certainly the concomitant of the Deluges. From the sculptures of the Loros, taken by Belzoni from the Valley of Kings, it seemed to me that the dish in the claws of a scarabeus, or scorpion, suspended over the element Water, in which several figures were drowning, would allude to nothing but the Great Deluge, as the Scorpion is the sign of the months, Tisri, the first, and Marcheslan, the second month, on the 17th day of which the Bible states the Deluge to have commenced.

Now, Sir, I find that it is stated in Buckingham's Travels, that he found the winged globe a common symbol in the most ancient ruins in Persia; and not only so, but a winged crescent, or half-globe, in the claws of what he does not seem well to know whether to regard as a *scarabeus* or *dragon*, but which may well be taken for the sign Scorpio; and if so, it will much tend to establish my view, that

the winged globes were, in fact, recorders of the cometary influence at the Deluge; and it is well known, that the best observations show that comets in perihelion very frequently appear with phases, the same as the moon does, and as, likewise, some of the other planets do; *Juncta juvant*, and on this maxim I agree that very probably (as N—M surmises) the comet which caused the Deluge, being in perihelion, and coming from a long period far removed from the Sun, has induced cold to such a degree, far surpassing any calculation we can make, and passing near the North Pole of our Earth to the North-east, and has probably not only drawn over the axis towards itself, but, by sudden congelation of the Arctic Circle, has imbedded in ice those remains which have lately been found, nearly entire, even as to flesh, skin, hair, &c., and for which I defy any probable cause to be given, different from the easy one I assign; a cause upon which so many powerful facts all accumulate and coincide, that I think the wonder is, that what must soon, if it does not now, appear plain and easy, has been so long disregarded, and many impossible agents argued upon, when the real one is so apparent and well supported: and it may add to the probable hypothesis of the winged globes being the types of the cometary Deluge, that, if a comet came right towards the Earth, its tail would be furthest from both the Sun and the Earth, and so the comet appear like a bearded or winged globe; and, indeed, it is impossible to peruse the narratives in the Bible, without perceiving that the Spirit by which they were dictated, was aware of the cause of the catastrophe being such as has been presumed, by which the fountains of the great deep were broken up, &c.

N—M alludes with great justice to the progress made in Astronomy by the early nations soon after the deluge, and to the decay which took place at a subsequent period, and indeed till within these last two centuries, in that science;—now this fact greatly tends to establish the hypothesis I have so strenuously endeavoured to elucidate. When those persons who escaped the great catastrophe of the deluge perceived that so vast an event had proceeded from the influence of one of the heavenly bodies, their

attention must have been naturally directed to the science of astronomy, with a view to ascertain the chances of any future similar interference; hence the Egyptians and Chaldeans, &c., seem to have made an advance far beyond what might be expected, from their progress in learning and sciences, and arts, in other respects; and for many ages, during which the remembrance of the deluge was fresh, to have obtained an astonishing ascendancy (considering their limited means of observation) as to planetary revolutions; and as they easily foresaw that what had happened might from similar cause again take place; hence the type, or hieroglyphic of the Phoenix, which returned (as variously thought,) in 600 or 540 years to the sun, its denoting inundation, renovation, and destruction; the attempt to build the tower of Babel, and many other endeavours to transmit the knowledge of so great a cause, or to avert its consequences, may be traced, through the still eloquent remains of antiquity; which, after the original facts had become dim from age, and the changes incident to human affairs, still arrest our attention, and at the end of so many ages of darkness and oblivion, attest the great catastrophe, which the primeval sages wished to commemorate.

H. R. D.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

THE following characteristic Letters are the composition of two Ladies, both of considerable notoriety in their day; the first of Elizabeth Duchess of Kingston, and the second of the late Helen Maria Williams.

It will be remembered that, after her trial by the House of Peers, in April 1776, the Duchess of Kingston retired to St. Petersburg. The following letter was written from that city, how soon after does not appear, since in her dating she neither mentions the month nor year, and although we learn from the post-mark it was in March, the post-marks of that period do not record the year as now. The lady to whom the letter is addressed was a relation of her own, the direction being "To Miss Chudleigh at Abbey house, Bath." This is believed to be her sister; although in the obituary memoir of the Duchess, in vol. LVIII. p. 838,

she is called "sole daughter and heiress of Col. Tho. Chudleigh."

MY DEAR BELL,

The concern I am in at the bad accounts I have of y^r health, gives me moments of pain beyond all expression. I shall set out on Monday; the frost is hard here, but I am told the roads a hundred miles from here are very bad. Courland is a bad swaby country, very flat, and Prussia the same. The Master of the Horses to her I. M. has sent his son to Paris. He has wrote from Courland that with his light cariage he was obliged to have 15 horses and 50 he-goats, in consequence of which Lady Countesse Bruce* has put off her journey for six weeks; but I have more courage, and will set out, and if the roads are too bad, I must return for that short time, but it will be a great satisfaction to me to be near you in case you want me in y^r sickness. I would brave any dangers to comfort you, my dear friend; the sea, Dutch, American, nor pirates, cannot fright nor terrifie my soul, when you my true friend calls upon me. Adieu. I am in hast; farwell, faithfully and affectionately yours,

E. KINGSTON.

*From St. Petersburg,
the 12 English stile 23 [March].
To Miss Chudleigh at Bath.*

Letter of Helen Maria Williams (of whom a memoir appeared in our last year's volume, pt. i. pp. 373, 386), to "Colonel Barry, Right Hon'ble Lord Rawdon's, Donnington Park, Loughborough, Leicestershire."

This Letter shews how strongly Miss Williams felt on the subject of the then recent Revolution. Her "Letters from France" are well known. Miss Williams afterwards changed her opinions, and became a friend of the Bourbons.

DEAR SIR,

I have no doubt you have often experienced that a particular desire to oblige is very apt to be taxed with solicitations, of which I shall give you a fresh proof. The French family which

* Probably "the Countess de Bruce, a descendant of Robert and David Bruce, Kings of Scotland," whose death at Paris is recorded in our present volume, p. 286; but of whose history we know nothing further.

my sister is gone to visit in Normandy; have some thoughts of going to see the solemnities at Paris on the 14th of July. You are too well acquainted with my devout admiration of the National Assembly, to wonder that I, who think myself happy in living at a period when such an assembly exists, intend to set off for Normandy next week, in the blessed expectation of this glorious spectacle at Paris. We shall probably stay a week or ten days in that grande ville, and I shall be very desirous to have a glimpse of Parisian society; but I do not imagine that our friend, a provincial Baron, can introduce us into any company at Paris. If therefore you could, without much difficulty, obtain any letter of introduction for us, it would afford us a very great satisfaction, as well as confer on us a singular obligation.

When I went to Streatham, I said to Mrs. Piozzi (not all which you, who are a man of eloquence, would have said for yourself) but all which in my simple phrase I could say for you. You are very high in the list of her favourites, and when you return she will be happy to see you at Streatham, where time passes in a manner I believe very congenial to your taste; for we have literary conversation, a fine library, charming music, and sweet walks; but soothing as those enjoyments are, I must renounce them a little while for the sublime delights of the French Revolution.

I saw Miss Trefusis and Miss Weston yesterday; we talked much of Colonel Barry, but what was said I shall leave him to guess. My mother desires her best comp^{ts}.

I am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your most obliged, and

Obedient Serv^t,

June 25th. 1790. H. M. WILLIAMS.
No. 78, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

MR. URBAN,

IN the last edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. i. p. 497, an account is given of the family of Myllers, Millers, or Mellers, who possessed considerable property in that county some time in the last century. The author of that History says, "That there was a vulgar tradition, founded it may be on the name, that the ancestor of this family was miller to the abbot of Abbotsbury; that there was no account of their extraction, which seems

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

THERE is a Welch adage (which the Cymmerodorian have adopted for their motto), to this purpose, that *a wise man will value fragments*. As your Miscellany has always been conducted on that principle, you will readily allow the following particulars a place in its pages.

The history of a nation is not to be learned from its domestic and military transactions alone, but the annals of other countries must be searched to furnish accounts of such individuals as have carried its name into distant scenes. M. Thierry, in his valuable work on the Norman Conquest, observes, that "after the subjugation of Wales by the English, many of its natives emigrated to France; and perhaps it was the great number of those refugees, that made the names of *Galais* and *Legallois*, so common in France as family names." He mentions one, from Froissart, *Owen*, who was brought up in the palace of Philip the Fair, and being considered as the nearest heir to the Welch crown, was called *Yvain of Wales*. He made a descent on the island of Guernsey, was present at the battle of Poitiers, and took a part in the Spanish war of succession. To the English who were made prisoners, he asserted his right to the principality, and claimed homage from the Earl of Pembroke for the lands he held in Wales. He was assassinated by one of his countrymen in Spain.

Mr. Blackwell of Mold once remarked to me, in a conversation on this subject, that this person was probably the same with *Owen the Sanguinary*, whose name is so frequently mentioned by the bards of the fourteenth century, and concerning whom no particulars were supposed to have been preserved. It is unfavourable to this conjecture, that Camden, in his account of Guernsey, calls him *Evan*; but that may be an erroneous way of expressing *Yvain*; though one might imagine that the French, with the name of *Owen* occurring in their list of saints, would have been at no loss to adapt *Owen* to their mode of speech.

Froissart also mentions a Welshman named *Rufien* (qu. *Rieuau*? says M. Thierry), who commanded a celebrated band of plunderers in the interior of France, in the fourteenth century.

Another Cambrian is mentioned by

M. Simond, in his *History of Switzerland*, named *Jevan ap Einion ap Gryffith*. He had fought on the side of Henry de Transtamare in Spain, and after the peace of Bretigni, headed a band of adventurers who desolated Switzerland, till they were exterminated by the inhabitants.* An ancient Swiss song, in which several details of this war are preserved, mentions also *Ysso*, Duke of *Callis* (which M. Simond renders *Wales*), with his gold cap, who commanded the English cavalry.†

Some of your readers may perhaps be able to elucidate these particulars farther, in hope of which I remain,

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL

Mr. URBAN, Grimsby, March 10.

I SEND you the following account of the village of Clee, near Grimsby, which for its antiquity and singular customs may merit the publicity which is afforded by your amusing and instructive Miscellany. It anciently contained within its parochial jurisdiction, six hamlets, viz. Clee, Weelsby, Holm, Iutterby, Hole, and Thrunscoc, the three former lying within the Soke of Grimsby, and the rest in the Wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe. Of these the hamlet of Holm is gone to decay, and Iutterby and Hole have lost their primitive name in the modern appellation of Cleethorpes. The name of Clee was derived from the Celtic *Cleis*, chalk, of which article its shores formed an extensive depository in Roman times for exportation, at a haven half way between Grimsby and Iutterby, but now wholly filled up and obliterated. The parish occupies a conspicuous place in Domesday; whence it appears that the Bishop of Bayeux held the manor of Clee; Ivo Tailbois that of Thrunscoc and Hole; Drago de Beurere that of Weelsby and Holm; and Waldo Ingeniator that of Iutterby‡.

A Church was certainly in existence here before the Norman Conquest, al-

* I once thought this *Jevan*, or *Ievan*, as the name properly is, to be the same with Froissart's *Owen*, but the death of the latter marks them for different persons.

† There is no such name as *Ysso*, nor do I perceive any that approaches to it.

‡ Nearly the same manorial division still remains. Mr. Heneage claims the manor of Weelsby and Holm; the Corporation of Grimsby that of Clee; Lord Yarborough that of Cleethorpes; and Mr. Nicholson the manor of Thrunscoc.

though not mentioned in Domesday, because it was assigned to the Abbey of Wellow by charter, a copy of which is in my possession, a little more than ten years after that record was taken; and it is highly probable that the tower, or campanile, is the remains of that original structure, with the exception of the crown, or battlement, which is evidently an introduction of a later period. This opinion is corroborated by the peculiar style of the lower part of the tower, which is an edifice built principally with rubble stones, but of remarkable strength and solidity, and indicates the Saxon period of architecture. The west door, which opens into the tower, is surmounted by a semicircular head, composed, together with the door frame, of large, rough squared stones; above which is a very narrow loophole window, with a circular head; and in the next story is a double bell window of the same character, separated by a cylindrical baluster, a description of light which appears uniformly on every face of the tower at the same elevation. The nave and aisles are decidedly Norman, and the transept with its lancet arches, is of the very beginning of the early English period, as the following description of their respective styles of architecture may rationally determine. The north front has a low pointed door near the west end of the nave aisle, and two square-headed windows, each of two lights, with stone mullions, having trefoil heads and quatrefoils in the recesses. The end of the transept has a pointed window of three lights, stone mullions with cinquefoil heads and perpendicular tracery; a decisive proof that it was a subsequent introduction. This face of the chancel has been repaired with brick in modern times, and only one plain window remains.

The east window has lost its tracery,

and by repairs in the seventeenth century was made squareheaded, and divested of its ornaments.

The south face of the chancel has a window of two lights; and there is another of three lights at the end of the transept, over which the date 1658 shews the year when the Church underwent a thorough reparation. The nave aisle has two good windows of three lights each, with obtuse-angled heads, the tracery trefoil and quatrefoils in the recesses. The porch is triangular, with a square doorway, and displays obvious marks of the parsimonious policy which superintended the repairs in 1658. The massive entrance door is primitive, being composed of oak and driven full of nails with large heads, at equal distances; the hinges and latch being in the ancient ornamental style. Fixed in the wall of the porch is a white marble tablet, which has evidently been removed from some other situation, containing the following inscription in old Church text:

“*Hic jacet Tho's Hgger & Alicia
uxor eius olim manetes in howle qui
obierut r^o die me's decebris anno
d'ni m^o cccc^o xl v^o Menticus Hgger
fili tho'e Hgger predicti, obiit r^o die
me's martii anno d'ni m^o cccc^o lxi^o
& Alicia uxor h'rici Hgger predicti
obiit xxi^o die me's decebris a^o d'ni
m^o cccc^o lxxx q'ru' a't'ar' p'p'iet' d's.*”

The nave has three Saxon arches on the north side, profusely ornamented with various mouldings, the zigzag, the cable, the nail head, and the embattled fret, and supported by square piers clustered with cylinders; and on the south side two noble semicircular arches, with similar ornaments, supported at each extremity by piers of masonry, and in the centre by a massive cylindrical column, in which is the following inscription in Saxon capitals:

h : ECCLIA : DEDICATA : ET

IN : HONORE : SCE : TNITATIS :

ET : SCE : MARIE : V : III : N : MAREIL :

A : DNO : HVGONE : LINCOLNI :

ESI : EPO : ANNO : AB : ICARNACI

ONE : DNI : M : C : XC : II ✠

TEPORE : RICARDI : REGIS :

Against this pillar stands a curious cylindrical font. The chancel contains a double piscina on the south side of the altar, and an almsy on the north.

The ancient inhabitants of Hole, Iuterby, and Thrunscoc, situated on the sea coast, established an extensive trade by means of the haven or creek before mentioned, and even succeeded, so early as the reign of Edward II. in rivalling the adjoining port of Grimsby, and superseding its chartered markets. The following curious document, extracted from the Rolls of Parliament (A. D. 1321 and 1322, 15 and 16 Edw. II. No. 146), will shew the despondency exhibited by the burgesses of Grimsby on this occasion; and their exultation was doubtless equally prominent when the royal decision was received.

"A n're Seign'r le Roi et a son Conseil monstrent ses poere Burgeys de Grimesby, q' les gentz de Clee, Iuterby, Hole, Thrunscoc, et Humbreston, petites Villes et Hameles q' sont de la dite Ville de Grimesby, fors q' deux leges, ont leve Marche deinz ces dys anz, ou de droit nul y devient avoir, p' quoi Marchantz q' soloient venir a la dite Ville de Grimesby pur vendre et achatre divers Marchandises, sont retretz, et a celes petitiz Villes et Hameles vendent et achatent; p' quoi n're Seign'r le Roy perde ses Coustumes et autres p'fitz q'il soloit avoir de sa dite Ville, en p'judice de n're Seign'r le Roy, et empovrissement et damage des Burgeys et Ville avaunteditz. Et de ce prient grace et remedie si lui plect.

"RESPONSO. Fiat B're ad querula' co'tatit'e ejusdem ville de Grymesby de inhibi'co'e p'fatis ho'ib' Villar' p'd'car' no' to'neant ibidem m'catu' ad nocumentu' d'ci Burgi alie' q'm temp'ib' retroactis fieri con'venit *."

In these unsettled times, however, the fiat even of royalty was sometimes disregarded; and in the present instance the merchants of Iuterby and its sister hamlets felt their local superiority over the poor burgesses of Grimsby too proudly to relinquish, without another struggle, the advantages which they had acquired; and therefore they determined to abide the result of a legal prosecution. But the chartered rights of their rival were firmly established, nor to be invaded and overthrown by the private usurpations of a few opulent individuals; particularly as by their free traffic "*n're Seign'r le Roy perde ses Coustumes et autres p'fitz.*" The mayor and the whole community

of Grimsby, therefore, impleaded the merchants of Hole in the Court at Westminster; and stated that the jurisdiction of the Customs at Grimsby extended fifteen miles southward along the coast of Lincolnshire, and that the hamlet or village of Hole was included within that district, and therefore subject to the payment of duties in the port to the said Mayor and burgesses; and that the merchants of Hole did, notwithstanding, continue in the constant practice of disposing of their merchandize without the payment of any toll or duty, either on the landing or transfer of their cargoes, in violation of the borough charters, and of the King's most gracious proclamation to that effect. The merchants replied, that they were free tenants in the hamlet of Thrunscoc, which was comprehended within the limits of the parish of Hole; and that the fishermen of that hamlet had, from time immemorial, with nets and boats, caught fish on the sea coasts thereof by free and ancient custom; and had elsewhere offered the same for sale, at such times and in such places as corn and other provisions were usually exposed. It was clear however that, being situate within the limits of the port, they were liable to the surveillance of its officers, and to the duties on all customable goods; and therefore they were condemned with costs.

Few remains, except the Church, exist at the present day, to mark the antiquity of this extensive parish. To the north of the village, however, and adjoining the eastern confines of Grimsby, are three artificial mounds of peculiar construction, which are supposed to have been thrown up by the Romanized Britons, as prominent sites for the erection of those little castellated towers which were so useful in repelling the incursions of the Saxons. This conjecture carries with it an air of probability, because the same kind of mounds are continued at similar distances from each other throughout the parish of Grimsby; thus forming a line of defence for their respective havens, which were the two principal landing places on this part of the coast. And to the south of the village, on an elevated natural ridge, is a small conical hill, still called "*The Beacon,*" which was probably the work of the same people, if not of earlier date; for a regular series of these singular mounds, all of acknowledged antiquity, extends

along the whole Lincolnshire coast; (I speak from my own personal investigation) and probably occupies the entire eastern coast of England. These mounds were doubtless used as beacons, from the apex of which to send up a fire by night, and a smoke by day, from the earliest times. In the village of Clee are the remains of an old building still known by the name of "The Hall," which has been fenced by an extensive moat, parts of which are distinctly visible. In the title deeds of the estate it is termed "Mordaunt Hall;" and was formerly the residence of that noble family. The roof is thatched; the windows small and square, with strong mullions of stone; the chimneys of that form which is known by the name of Elizabethan, and some of the richly carved oak wainscoting occupies its original situation in the principal apartment, and shews the peculiar taste which decorated the mansions of our forefathers. The striking appearance of this valuable specimen of antiquity has recently been defaced by the late tenant, who covered the whole external surface with a coating of whitewash. It now belongs to Richard Thorold, esq. of Weelsby House.

The annual wake, or feast of dedication, is kept up in this parish with some spirit; but, as fanaticism increases, the rustic sports of our forefathers are gradually laid aside. It was, within my remembrance, celebrated with great merriment for three or four days; and the evenings were spent in dancing and other rational amusements. The latter custom, however, is almost entirely suppressed; on which subject old Stow makes the following very appropriate and sensible observation; "these *open* pastimes in my youth being now supprest, worse practices within doors are to be feared." The origin of our village feasts is thought to have been derived from the annual festivals which were instituted by the heathen in honour of particular deities; and it may have some reference to the Jewish feast of Dedication, as the celebrations here spoken of are commonly held on the anniversary of the dedication of the parish Church. In Saxon times, when the inhabitants of this island were but newly converted to Christianity, and unwilling to abandon their accustomed festivities, an edict was issued by Pope Gregory,

allowing them to celebrate the dedication of their Churches by an annual feast; and that their former prejudices might not be violated by too abrupt a renunciation of their ancient enjoyments, they had the farther privilege of erecting bowers about the Churches, and even of killing animals, though not, as heretofore, in sacrifice to their senseless deities, but to entertain their friends with emotions of gratitude to God their common benefactor. Thus, the Feast of Dedication at Clee was held on Trinity Sunday, and the week following, in the Churchyard, for many centuries after the prohibitory statute of 13 Edw. I. had made the custom penal; and a singular practice still prevails, which has been continued by prescription from a remote period of antiquity; probably from the time when the Church was dedicated, as it is a usage which was commonly practised on such occasions. On the feast Sunday the Church is gaily *strewed with fresh mown grass*, the fragrance of which is extremely grateful; and on that day the congregation is generally very numerous. Some pious female, whose name has escaped tradition, for the purpose of perpetuating this custom, bequeathed to the Churchwardens for the time being, three acres of land in the field, on the tenure of providing fresh grass to strew the Church on Trinity Sunday.

The funerals are conducted with great formality. At the death of an individual, a messenger is despatched to every householder in the village, with an invitation to join in procession to the Church; and it happens, not unfrequently, that the corpse is attended to its final resting place by a concourse of three or four hundred persons. In early times it was customary in this parish to crown such young females as died in their virginity with a triumphant chaplet composed of fillagree work, as a testimony of their conquest over the lusts of the flesh. This token of respect merged, in process of time, into the practice of gracing the procession of young unmarried women, with children of their own sex, habited in *white*, and arranged in pairs, and bearing garlands cut in *white* paper, emblematical of their incorrupted innocence, variously disposed according to the rank or situation of the deceased, together with long slips of *white* paper to represent ribbons, and other pieces

cut into the form of gloves, all of which were solemnly suspended when the funeral was over, in some conspicuous part of the Church, where they remained as a perpetual trophy, or memento of the virginity of the deceased. This practice is of considerable antiquity, and derived probably from the Romans, who hung garlands about the tombs of young people, as we learn from Lucian, Tibullus, and others. On these papers inscriptions were frequently written, containing the name and age of the deceased, with verses expressive of the domestic virtues for which she had been remarkable. Some had an hourglass affixed to them as an emblem of mortality; and in all cases the skill and ingenuity of the young friends of the deceased were exercised to vary these little tokens of their affection, and to express the esteem they had entertained for their departed companion. This pretty custom prevailed at Clec down to a very recent period; and I regret that in the year 1819, when the Church underwent a thorough repair, these emblems of innocence and friendship were finally removed.

With an account of one existing custom I shall conclude my notice of this parish, which has extended to a much greater length than I at first proposed. The parishioners present the Vicar, every Easter, with a quantity of eggs collected in the parish; which was anciently considered as a peace offering, but now as a sort of commutation for the tithe of that article throughout the year. The egg was considered by all nations as a fit emblem of the *resurrection from the dead*; because, after it has remained for a considerable time in a dormant state resembling death, by the process of incubation, it will produce a living animal. And hence the propriety of a present of eggs at Easter, the season of Our Saviour's resurrection from the dead.

Modern Cleethorpes, comprehending the ancient hamlets of Iutterby and Hole, is now frequented as a place for sea-bathing. Many new lodging-houses have been recently erected, and the general accommodations much improved; and the civility and attention of the inhabitants, added to the salubrity of the air, pure and unsophisticated, whether proceeding from the German ocean on the one hand, or the

Wold hills on the other, will always render it a desirable summer retreat for the valetudinarian or the invalid.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF LONG.

(Concluded from p. 208.)

I NOW return to Beeston Long, the second son of Colonel Charles Long, and Jane his wife. He was born in 1711, and married Sarah, the daughter of Richard Croff, of Westoe in Cambridgeshire, Esq. She died on the 28th of July, 1780, and her husband on the 21st of Jan. 1785, and were both interred in the south aisle of the church of Saxmundham, where, on a mural tablet, is this inscription to their memories:

"BEESTON LONG, Esq. brother of Charles Long, Esq. departed this life the 21st of Jan. 1785, aged 74. SARAH LONG, wife of Beeston Long, Esq. of London, and sister of Richard Croff, Esq. of Westoe, in the county of Cambridge, died July 28th, 1780, aged 55."

Mr. Long was seated at Carshalton, in Surrey, and was an eminent merchant in Bishopsgate-street, Chairman of the West India merchants, and Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. From the superior qualities of his head and heart he amply justified the assertion of an eminent moralist, that "there are not more useful members in a commonwealth than merchants. They bind mankind together in a mutual interchange of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great."

By his wife, Sarah, Mr. Long had issue five sons and four daughters; viz. 1. Samuel Long, Esq. of Carshalton in Surrey, for which county he served Sheriff in 1790. He died in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Oct. 19, 1807, and was buried at Carshalton. He married at Walthamstow, Dec. 22, 1787, Lady Jane Maitland, fifth daughter of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, and sister to the late Marchioness of Tweeddale; and left issue by her Ladyship; who re-married, at Dunbar, Nov. 5, 1808, the present Lt.-Gen. Sir William Houston, K.C.B. Colonel of the 20th foot, and a Groom of the King's Bedchamber. 2. Beeston

GENT. MAG. May, 1899.

Long, Esq. born in 1756. He was a Director of the Bank of England, of which he was elected Deputy Governor in 1805, and Governor in 1808. In 1817 he was chosen Chairman of the London Dock Company, and filled the same situation in the Committee of West India merchants. He was a member, likewise, of most of the commercial, benevolent, and philanthropic Societies in London. The firm of Long and Co. in Leadenhall-street, is one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the metropolis. He deceased at Coombe House, in Surrey, on the 7th of August, 1820, and was interred in the family vault at Saxmundham. "The biography of a man, whose life is divided between the avocations of commerce and the duties of a good citizen, is not likely to comprehend those varieties of descriptive detail, which contribute to the amusement of the general reader. But an appeal may be made to those who had the happiness of knowing him, when it is added, that his sound judgment and integrity in public life, his general benevolence towards all who needed his assistance, and his many private and domestic virtues, will cause his memory to be long revered and respected by all who knew him. Indeed, the whole of his civil, commercial, and social path, was marked by those instructive evidences of virtuous principle which deserve the tribute of eulogium, and afford a living lesson for the instructive imitation of all who would be respected and beloved by those, whose respect is honour and whose regards are praise." In the *European Magazine* for December, 1817, is a portrait of this worthy man, engraved by Henry Meyer, from an original painting by W. Owen, R. A. with a short memoir, from which the above character is extracted. He married in July, 1787, Frances Louisa, the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Neave, of Dagnam-park, in Essex, Bart. by Frances, the fourth surviving daughter of John Bristow, of Quiddenham-hall, in Norfolk, and by her had issue.

William Long, the third son, received his academical education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.B. in 1788. In that year he was presented to the Rectory of Hernfield, and to that of Dennington, both in

the county of Suffolk. In 1808 he was presented by the King to the Rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, when he resigned that of Dennington. In 1804 he was appointed a canon of Windsor.

Charles, the fourth son, married on the 20th of May, 1793, Amelia, the eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormlybury, in the county of Herts, by Amelia, the daughter of the Right Rev. John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, (and the Lady Ann Sophia Grey, the daughter and co-heir of Henry, Duke of Kent, by Sophia, the daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland,) but by her has no issue. He was Joint Secretary of the Treasury in 1800, one of the Lords of the Treasury in 1804, and subsequently Paymaster General of the Forces; and having represented the borough of Haslemere in several Parliaments, was elevated to the Peerage on the 13th of June, 1826, by the title of Baron Farnborough, of Farnborough, in Kent. His Lordship is G.C.B. F.R. and A.S. a Director of Greenwich Hospital, an official Lord of Trade and Plantations, a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and a Commissioner for the erection of National Monuments.

George Long, the fifth surviving son, was born in 1761, and was bred to the Navy. He was killed in the East Indies in 1782, and to his memory a mural monument is erected in the south aisle of the church of Saxmundham, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE LONG, Lieutenant in the Navy; who, in the attack by storm of Trincomalee, which he led, fell most honourably before that important fortress in the moment of victory. He was seventh son of Beeston and Sarah Long, and lost his life the 11th of Jan. 1782, aged 21 years.

Of the daughters, Sarah, the eldest, married, on the 23d of April, 1774, Sir George William Prescott, of Theobalds-park, Herts, Bart. by whom she had issue Sir George-Beeston Prescott, the present Baronet, another son, and a daughter, married to William-Henry Spicer, Esq. Sir George left her a widow, July 22, 1801, and she died at Seaford July 18, 1817. 2. Jane, who married on the 26th of Dec. 1786, her cousin, Charles Long, of Hurt's-hall, Esq. (see p. 208) by whom she had two sons who died in their infancy; and 3. Susannah, who married on the

first of Nov. 1787, the Rev. George Chamberlain, of Ensham House, in the county of Hants, and deceased in 1815.
Yours, &c. J. F.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

HISTORIANS differ considerably as to the day on which Richard the Third commenced his reign; but their discrepancies may be accounted for by the fact that there was great doubt on the subject at the time. According to Hall, it began on the 19th of June, 1483; to Rapin, on the 22nd June; to Sharon Turner, on the 26th; to Hume about the 25th; and to the Tables in the "*Chronica Juridicalia*," on the 22d June. The point can, however, be settled on the most satisfactory evidence—that of Richard himself. In the Report of the Commissioners on the Irish Records, a Letter from Richard occurs, of which a fac-simile is given; and, as it ought to be more generally known, I send a copy for insertion in your pages.

*Ex Offic. Rememor. Regis Scac. Hib.
E Rotulis vocat. "Memoranda Rolls."*

"Richard by the grace of God King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland. To all our subgiett and liegemen within our lande of Irland hering or seing, thise our l'res greting. Forasmoeche as we be enfourmed that there is grete doubt and ambiguyte anoiing you for the certaine day of the com'ensing of our Reigne, we signifie unto you for trouthe that by the grace and sufferaunce of our blessed Cristour, we entred into our just title, taking upon us our dignitie royall' and supreme governaunce of this our Royme of Eingland, the xxvijth DAY OF JUYN', THE YERE OF OUR LORD M CCCCLXXXIII. and after that we woll' that ye do make all writing, and recordes amongs vov. Yeven under ouresignet, at our Castell of Nottingham, the xijth day of Octobre, the second yere of our Reigne" [1484].

Thus it appears that Richard's reign commenced on Friday the *twenty-seventh* of June, on which day we learn from a document, printed in the *Fæderæ*, xii. p. 189, the Great Seal and the Signet were delivered into the custody of the Bishop of Lincoln by the King, "about three o'clock in the afternoon, in a high chamber near the Chapel, in the house of Cecily Duchess of York, near the River Thames, called Baynard Castle in Thames-street, London," in the presence of the Bishops of Bath

and Wells, Norwich, and Exeter; Henry Duke of Buckingham, Thomas Lord Stanley, John Gunthorp Keeper of the Privy Seal, and others.

The Table of Richard's Reign in the *Notitia Historica*, ought therefore to stand thus:

From June 27, 1483,	} 1
To June 26, 1484.	
June 27, 1484,	} 2
June 26, 1485.	
June 27, 1485,	} 3
Aug. 22, 1485.	

N. H. N.

Mr. URBAN,

*British Museum,
May 19.*

IN the second part of the 22d volume of the *Archæologia*, just published, is inserted a portion of an old English Poem on the Siege of Rouen, A. D. 1418, extracted from the MS. *Prose Chronicle of the Brute*. In that communication the following passage appears:

"Now it must be remarked, that the lines in question on the Siege of Rouen, are by no means to be found in all the copies of this Chronicle, but on the contrary, are rarely to be met with, so that out of the numerous MSS. of it we have examined, only three have preserved the Poem, viz. the MSS. Harl. 755 and 2256 (from which the present transcript and collation has been made), and a MS. in the valuable collection at Holkham, in the library of T. W. Coke, Esq. No. 670, in which copy the Poem terminates imperfectly at line 773, but agrees, so far as remains, with the text of the Harleian MSS."

Since the above was written, a *fourth* copy has been discovered in MS. Cott. Galb. E. viii. which corresponds almost minutely with Harl. 2256, but is often faulty from the blunders of the scribe. The Chronicle in which it appears agrees perfectly with the copies described in the communication to the *Archæologia*, and like them also, concludes with the capture of the Maid of Orleans, the 8th Hen. VI. This MS. formerly belonged to the celebrated Dr. Dee, and has suffered considerably from the effects of the fire which destroyed part of the Cotton Library in 1731. It is a large folio, written on vellum, in double columns, and probably after the year 1459, as we learn from some lines on the reigns of the Kings of England, prefixed on fol. 42. In point of age, therefore, we may

assign it to the same period as the Harleian copies of the Chronicle, which it in other respects greatly resembles.

I may as well also take this opportunity of correcting a mistake in the notes to the Poem, p. 396, in which Dr. Meyrick's explanation of the word *aguillettes* has been misinterpreted. According to this gentleman, the term did not signify "the circular plates attached by straps to the shoulders" (which would be confounding it with *ailettes*), but "the tags attached to the pieces of silken cord by which the circular plates, called palettes, were fastened," and often used to express the whole point, i. e. both tag and strap. See note on "the Battle of Agincourt," p. clxxxvi. Dr. M. therefore does not here differ from Goodwin, but only from the translator of Monstrelet.

FREDERIC MADDEN.

ERRATA.—Archæolog. Vol. xxii. p. 396, l. 17, for 845,000, read 845,000; and from for form.

P. 398, l. 13, for *crioit ou*, read *crioit on*.

P. 398, l. 14, for 1514, read 1415.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

THERE is a practice at our public Hospitals in England, which every lover of humanity and decency would gladly see abolished, and which I shall take the liberty of offering to the public notice, at a time when various plans of medical reform are in agitation. I allude to the brutal custom of performing all the most delicate operations, even on young females, in the open theatre of the hospital, surrounded by from two to three hundred young men, who are frequently found amusing themselves with the awkwardness and expressions of offended delicacy manifested by the unhappy sufferer, and whose jokes, considering that among such a number there must be some careless and idle students, cannot always be suppressed. In the first place, this custom is as useless as it is indelicate, as there are many other opportunities of seeing the same operations performed in a quieter way. 2dly. The knowledge of this and other facts of a similar kind, operate to prevent respectable persons from sending females to hospitals at all, and thus the sphere of the utility of these excellent

institutions is contracted. 3dly. The conversion of hospitals into schools of medicine and surgery, is quite foreign to the object of their benevolent founders; and the governors of the hospitals are guilty of a breach of trust, if, in permitting the innovation for the sake of public good, they do not see that humanity and decency are strictly observed. Another evil, and a great one it is, which results from the publicity of operations, is this, that a spirit of chivalric enterprise is created, which prompts ambitious surgeons to venture on useless, difficult, and dangerous operations, to the detriment of life and limb in many cases, and in all tending to injure the integrity of the medical character. What would the pious almoners and Catholic founders of our excellent hospitals have said to the butchering scenes of which I have been a witness! And what would not mediæval chastity and the sisterhoods of charity, of the age in which our hospitals were founded, have felt, on seeing a young and perhaps modest girl of nineteen dragged out, to submit to a delicate operation, into an amphitheatre full of young giggling surgeons. Such scenes as these (and such are not uncommon) of outraged delicacy, to which all the pain of an operation is but a fleabite, coupled with the proposed plan for selling the bodies of the poor, pass a silent but powerful satire on the degeneracy of modern charity, and which, though less clamorous, will, when fairly exposed, be found more effective than the noisy ribaldry of modern reformers, or the cant of ostentatious philanthropists. And as a means of effecting a reform much wanted in hospitals, by placing them under some sort of legislative *surveillance*, I beg the favour of you to insert this in an early number of your Magazine, so long celebrated for the moral principles it has advocated, and the able hands by which its columns have been filled.

The French Clergy at one time attempted to prevent similar abuses in the Paris hospitals, on the ground that they were contrary to Christian charity. And indeed our ancestors did very well without those abuses of hospital practice, which a false estimation of the utility of refined surgery has induced some persons ignorantly to defend.

MEDICUS.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Signs and Symbols, illustrated and explained, in three courses of Lectures on the History of Initiation. By George Oliver, Vicar of Clee, P. G. Chaplain for the County of Lincoln. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. 277.

FREEMASONRY has been deduced by writers belonging to the Order, from latent history, connected with the foundation of the Temple of Solomon; but by the uninitiated has been flatly declared to have no real pretensions more remote than the Middle Ages, when it is first directly recognized in History. The subject has frequently occupied our attention, and we have found analogies which tend to vindicate its claim to a very early date. Either it has that claim, or has adopted practices of unquestionable ancience. The substance of our research is as follows, and it might be extended much further, and rendered more satisfactory, if the secret rites could be made public.

Preston, in his "Illustrations of Masonry," has given a very curious account of the Society, compiled for the information of King Henry the Sixth. In this ancient and singular document Freemasonry is stated to have appeared among the first men of the East, and to have been acquired in Egypt by Pythagoras. This hint induced us to examine the biographical history of that sage, that we might discover conformities which would support the allegation. Of the antiquity of Masonry in Egypt, as an operative art, connected with sciences, there can be no dispute. That fact does not, however, include the mysterious forms and ceremonies, which Freemasonry implies, as having been united with the profession of the architect. To these forms and ceremonies our attention was therefore in particular directed, and we found the following coincidences.

Pythagoras, says Diogenes Laertius, descended "into the Adyta in Egypt," *και τα περι θειων ανωρετων ιμαθων*, and learned unspeakable things concerning the Gods*. He had previously been initiated in nearly all the Greek and Barbarian mysteries†. The mysterious things, therefore, taught by Pythagoras,

it is fair to infer, might be found also in those ancient rites which he had studied. Now Pythagoras, says the same author, was especially studious of cultivating friendship. Upon that virtue he laid the greatest stress, and if any one learned to hold communion with him by using his symbols, he immediately made him a friend and companion; *Ικανος τε γαρ ην φιλιας εργατης τα τε αλλα, και ει τινα πυθοιτο των συμβολων αυτου χειρονηγκοτα υβης τε προσηταιριζετο, και φιλον κατισκηναζεν*‡. Here then we have a school of philosophers founded upon the excellent basis of brotherly love, and the use of symbols known only to themselves. Such is one coincidence.—Freemasonry admits no females into the order. This was an express institute of the philosopher of Crotona. Here is another coincidence.—But as he also taught that all things were not to be revealed to all men, to the use of symbols he also added secrecy. This is a third coincidence, and it is further elucidated in the Life of Pythagoras by Chalmers§, from Brucker.

"The Egyptians believed the secrecy, which they observed to be recommended to them by the example of their gods, who would never be seen by mortals, but through the obscurity of shadows. They invented, therefore, three ways of expressing their thoughts; the simple, the hieroglyphical, and the symbolical. In the simple they spoke plainly and intelligibly, as in common conversation; in the hieroglyphical they concealed their thoughts under certain images and characters; and in the symbolical they explained them by short expressions, which under a sense plain and simple, included another wholly figurative||. Pythagoras principally imitated the symbolical style of the Egyptians, which having neither the obscurity of the hieroglyphics, nor the clearness of ordinary discourse, he thought very proper to inculcate the greatest and most important truths; for a symbol, by its double sense, the proper and the figurative, teaches two things at once."

In the ancient manuscript it is further said, that our old masonic countrymen were versed in the faculty of

† Id. p. 276.

§ Biogr. Diet.

|| This obtains at the present day in Freemasonry.

* P. 569. ed. Henr. Steph. LXXXXIII.

† Id. 568.

the *Abraxas*, which Mr. Dodwell supposes were the *ἱερα γράμματα* of the Priests. By this word *Abraxas*, we are to understand certain amulets, marked with sacred characters, borrowed from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. They commenced soon after the birth of Christ, under the reign of Hadrian; and were pagan superstitions adopted by the first Christians, who were natives of Egypt. It is most certain that the triangle interwoven, now the symbol of a royal arch mason, the sun, the moon, the mallet, the square, the compasses, &c. are to be found in the large collections of *Abraxas*, published by Chifflet and others.

Now whether the Society was founded or not by Pythagoras, it is most certain that its leading principles are to be traced to his æra; and have nothing mediæval in their character.

As to the modern initiation ceremonies, we certainly do find assimilations to the *Mithriaca*, as given by Mr. Oliver, pp. 74—82, but we must not mention particulars. It is, however, permitted us to show from Mr. Oliver, the conformities of the masonic symbols to those of Pythagoras (who arranged his assemblies due east and west), although the meanings of the symbols may be now different.

"The following are some of the symbols of Pythagoras. The *equilateral triangle*, a perfect figure, refers to God, the principle and author of all sublunary things; who in his body resembles *light*, and in his soul *truth*. The *right angle* or *square* comprehends the union of the celestial and terrestrial capacities; and was an emblem of Morality and Justice. The *perfect square* represents the divine mind. The *cube* was a symbol of the mind of man after a well-spent life in acts of piety and devotion; which is thus perfectly prepared by virtue for a translation into the society of the celestial gods. A *point within a circle*, a symbol of the universe, Mesouraneo, because the most excellent body ought to have the most eminent place, viz. the centre. The central fire was esteemed by Pythagoras the mansion of Jove. The *Dodecaedron* was also a symbol of the universe. The *triple triangle*, formed of five lines returning into itself, was a symbol of health, and was called Hygeia. The *forty-seventh proposition of Euclid* was invented by Pythagoras, and is so extensively useful, that it has been adopted in all lodges since his time as a significant symbol of masonry." P. 128.

Thus does it appear, that there is analogical evidence in favour (as stated in the old manuscript) of Pythagorean or similar origin.

But there are parts which could have no heathen origin, and to these we might possibly find coincidences in the Jewish Targums and Talmuds.

Concerning the very ancient incorporation of artificers, it is only necessary to refer to Plutarch in Numa.

Mr. Oliver has collected an enormous mass of ancient mysticism, relevant and irrelevant, and is therefore entitled to great praise for his learning and industry. Among these he has included Druidism, and the Helio-arkite theory, that mountain of imagination raised out of a mere mole-hill of possibility, which mole-hill has been made to have a power of indefinite expansion, like atmospheric air. As to the Druids, we have seen in the lodge certain Celtic ceremonies similar to theirs; but if it be recollected that till about a century ago, the Society was composed only of operative architects and builders, where are to be found remains which show that the Druids were Freemasons? Do Stonehenge and Abury evince architectural science? And as to the Helio-arkite theory, it is founded upon the presumption that the sons of Noah first *invented* idolatry, for if they did not, how could it be deduced from the Deluge, which was a subsequent event? Sir William Drummond, a most learned and indubitable authority on such subjects, says, that there are no symbols relating to Diluvian history in the zodiacal signs, and indeed few or no supports of the Helio-arkite theory, except bare possibilities*. The fact is, that *Tsabaïsism*, or Helio-latry, is the most ancient of all mythologies, and is very justly presumed to have been *antediluvian*, and the cause of the destruction of the old world. Such was the opinion of Onkelos, Maimonides, and other celebrated rabbins, who interpret the words relating to the birth of Enos (Gen. vi. 11), "then began men to call on the name of the Lord," by translating them, "In those days men seceded from calling on the name of the Lord," by which they understand that the most glorious name of God was then given unto creatures. In this interpretation they are followed

* Origines, B. iv. c. 3, and ii. p. 120.

by the very learned Selden. Light-foot also translates the passage "then began profaneness in calling on the name of the Lord;" and Heideger, in his eighth dissertation on the theology of the Cainites, and the Antediluvian Idolatry, adduces many arguments to prove that idolatry was the corruption before the flood. This view of the perversion of divine worship by the Antediluvians, has likewise been thought by Burnet, Maurice, &c. to be forcibly corroborated by the degree of perfection attained by the Chaldeans, at so very early a period after the Deluge, and at a time when the Post-diluvians must have been much occupied in choosing their new settlements*. That the phenomena of Druidism can be solved by Tsabæism most satisfactorily, is shown in Mr. Godfrey Higgins's Celtic Druids; and while stone circles are, in the numbers of the stones, conformable to the ancient astronomical cycles, and Tsabæism is justly presumed to be antediluvian, how absurd is it to suppose, with Mr. Oliver (p. 155), and Mr. Davies (p. 516), that the ark in which the Patriarch and his family were inclosed, was in the first place typified by stone circles, which also, secondly, implied the circle of the Zodiac; thirdly, the sanctuary of the British Ceres, which represented both the Ark and the Zodiac. Setting aside the palpable absurdity of supposing any assimilation between a ship and a stone circle, and the jumble of such contrarieties, it is easy to see that the first and third items are insidious; are either assumptions absolutely gratuitous, or taken from mere etymology; and how very fallacious that is, may be seen from the manner in which the learned and ingenious Mr. Faber has been proved, by Sir William Drummond, to be sometimes absolutely mistaken, and at other times subject to mistake, through his use of such equivocal testimony. If, however, proofs were wanting of the Druids having been Zabians, we shall only observe, that, as Diogenes Laertius identifies the Druids and Indian Gymnosophists, as Druidesses still exist near the Caucasus†, so there are at the present day Druids at Ceylon. Traces of Zabianism (says Young on Idolatrous Cor-

ruption, i. 35, quoted by Townley, p. 44), are still found in the island of Ceylon, where it is termed *Baleism*, a word of uncertain etymology, but which will remind an antiquary of the names of *Baal*, *Bel*, and *Bal*, given to the sun by the Chaldeans and other nations; and *Baltan* or *Bealtine* fires of Ireland, and Highlands of Scotland. These Singhalese worshippers of the stars are few in number, and generally conceal their opinions. "The worship consists entirely of adoration to the heavenly bodies; invoking them, in consequence of the supposed influence they have on the affairs of men. The (Singhalese) priests are great astronomers, and believed to be thoroughly skilled in the power and influence of the planets." Maimonides‡ shows that the cutting the misletoe, and other similar practices, are Zabeian; and if learning had been regarded by the Helio-arkites, instead of Fancy, they would have found Taliesin's extraordinary disguises (quoted by Mr. Oliver, p. 170) to be more applicable to the Mithraica, unquestionably practised by the Gauls and Britons, than to any imaginary connection with Noah, and the ark. That there may have been some reminiscences of the flood (though very few and uncertain), borrowed however from the sacred writings subsequently intermixed with Tsabæism; is admitted by Sir William Drummond, and upon this sandy foundation have Mr. Bryant and his disciples erected their Helio-arkite castle in the air, for what else can a superstition be called which there is every reason to suppose is of prior existence to the Flood itself? In making these remarks, we know that attack of the Helio-arkites is merely skinning eels; they will be alive afterwards; and we only speak in our own vindication, for with Sir William Drummond do we solemnly believe, that the theory is only a mole-hill magnified into a mountain, by being viewed through the microscope of Imagination.

If a man offers a counterfeit coin, we cannot be blamed for refusing to take it. Mr. Oliver, by inserting such fallacies, has obliged us to reject them, but we are perfectly willing to allow that, notwithstanding, his work is learned, curious, and ingenious.

* Townley's Maimonides, p. 40.

† See our Review of Mr. Wolff's Journal, p. 343.

‡ Townley, 201.

A Numismatic Atlas of Ancient History, comprised in a series of Twenty-one Plates; containing a Selection of 360 Grecian Coins of Kings, disposed in chronological order, from their earliest period to the beginning of the Fourth Century; from the works of Havercamp, Pellerin, Duane, Visconti, Coombe, Miomel, &c. Arranged and executed on Stone, by Benjamin Richard Green. Folio. Plates.

A Descriptive Guide to the Numismatic Atlas of Grecian History. By Benjamin Richard Green. Fol. pp. 43.

THE impracticability of forming complete collections of coins, on account of the expence and difficulty, renders numismatic compendia of this kind the best mode, if accurately executed, of supplying the desideratum; because, though no man can possibly be contented with pictures only of modern coins, such representations of those which are not current may sufficiently satisfy him. In these compendia, however, in general we sadly miss the fine and bold relief, which gives even to profiles the effect of the full face, and can be but very imperfectly exhibited upon paper. These substitutes, however, exhibit with great success the spirit, taste, and character, of the execution, often with improvement, of the originals.

As guides to History, coins are of eminent utility, and to a greater extent of circumstantial evidence than is commonly supposed. We shall specify an instance or two, taken from the present collection. Every body has read of Milton's 'barbaric pearls and gold,' of the gorgeousness of eastern taste, and it may be seen here upon the coins of the Asiatic sovereigns. Here may be seen also the hair fastened in a knot behind of the Roman empresses, upon the heads of sovereigns of other countries, extinct before the foundation of the Republic; and the curled wig, common upon the Indian bas reliefs at Elephanta and Salset; in short, whatever may have been the wonderful improvement in taste and execution, effected by the Greeks, he will see, even from the early Syracusean coins and others, that the crowded reverse is of Asiatic original, though subsequently more simplified. Much of this improvement was owing to mythology, and the adoption of symbols, which introduced elegance and simplicity, for the ancient Asiatic coins resemble family pictures. They are only faithful representations of portions of

costume, and are, as works of art, utterly tasteless. In some of the early date of 500 B. C. we have an Archelaus riding, draped in a modern jacket or short coat, with shirt sleeves, and a hat with a crown, and the brims turned up (pl. i.); and upon the Carian coins of Maussolus, Idricus, and Pixodorus, (pl. ii.) the portrait (full faced) and fashion of the hair, are one and the same for all the three Kings, and what is remarkable, they all squint,* an obliquity of vision which, under certain limits, was deemed a beauty; for it is known that the Greeks gave to their statues of Venus a similar cast of the eye. The Romans too were much pleased with it, for they thought that it conferred a very agreeable archness and expression on the countenance. However, to return. This collection shows by the circumstantial evidence of the coins themselves, that the numismatic art originated in Asia, and that its adoption by the Greeks was of far later date than its use in the east. When a figure had been once carved on stone in bas relief, it was easy to discover that a similar figure might be stamped upon metal pounded to a leaf in thinness; and how very early both these arts are is evident, from the Pentateuch, which not only mentions golden calves, as made by Aaron, but intaglios for signet rings. The oriental derivation is, however, so palpable, that the wreath and fillet of Roman Emperors, and very manner of the portraits, are so similar, that many Greek and barbarian coins could not for centuries afterwards (other variations excepted) be distinguished from those of the imperial era. Copyism is therefore evident.

It is very true that Pliny (vii. 56) makes Bacchus, i. e. Osiris, the inventor of money; that Herodotus (l. i.) calls it of Lydian introduction, as to gold or silver; and that Strabo (Geog. l. viii.) says, Phedon or Phidon first coined silver money in Greece. As Homer and Hesiod do not mention money, it is presumed that there was no coinage among the Greeks till long afterwards; and the most common opinion, so far as books inform us, is, that Phidon, King of Argos, contemporary with Lycurgus, first introduced money, on account of the sterility of the isle of Egina, whose inhabitants could

* Only two other instances (see pl. xvi. § Parthia) of the full face occur in this collection. All the rest are profiles.

not gain their livelihood by barter. This first money resembled, a little, small spits of iron or brass, whence the *oboli*. The *drachm*, worth six oboles, has the same analogy, because *drachm* signifies a handful, and six of these oboles were necessary to make a handful. These were only shapeless pieces, unstamped, which had merely a certain weight and value. Gold and silver coins are of later date; and the most ancient, of which the epoch is known, are of Pausanias, fifth King of Macedon. Such are the general accounts, which we think necessary, by way of introduction to Mr. Green's work.—The several stages in the progress of coinage, our readers will see in Pinkerton (on Medals, i. 299, edit. 1808), from the Abbé Barthelemy's *Essai d'une Paléographie Numismatique*. The fifth stage in the progress consists of coins, in which a square dye is used either on one or both sides. Such are those of Athens, Cyrene, Argos, and other cities, and of Alexander I. and Archelaus I. Kings of Macedon. Some of the latter occur with this mark, and others without; which shows that it was disused in his reign, and fixes its discontinuance about the year 420 before our æra. (Pinkerton, *ubi supra*.) We have also observed, that Pausanias, the fifth King of Macedon, is stated to be the most ancient of which coins in gold and silver are known; only one of his coins (unique in silver) is acknowledged. It is in the French King's cabinet, and has characters of the highest antiquity, *vis.* impressions in concave, which being convex on the other side of the coin, served to fix it for want of the virole. Some medallists, however, place a preceding King to this Pausanias, *vis.* of Alexander I.; and observe, that *after* the coins of Gelon, King of Syracuse, none known are more ancient than those of Alexander the First. Their fabric announces this antiquity, and the square on the hollow of the reverse regularly proves it. Of Perdiccas II. no mention is made of any coins in the foreign numismatical books which we have consulted. Of Archelaus I. there are admissions of silver coins.

Thus plainly appears "the uncertainty of the law" in medallic works, as well as in courts of justice; for coins of two Macedonian Kings, *vis.* Alexander I. and Archelaus I. are admitted;

and, according to Mr. Green, (pl. ii.) of Perdiccas the Second; but as the authorities consulted by us do not allow to him any coins, we think that the coins ascribed to him by Mr. Green, may belong to Perdiccas the Third. At all events, it is plain that Pausanias is not the first King of Macedon of whom there are silver coins.

The coins of the Kings of Macedon, given by Mr. Green in plate ii. are those of—

1. *Alexander the First*, 500 A. C. Obverse, a man, in a hat with a conical crown and turned up brims, standing by a horse. Reverse, a square divided into four compartments (the pretended gardens of Alcinoüs), and surrounded by the legend ALEXANDRO.

2. *Perdiccas II.* A head of Hercules in a lion's skin. Reverse, a bow and club with PER in boustrophedon.

3. *Archelaus*. Two specimens; one a head in profile, filleted. Reverse, a horse trotting, with APXEAAO. The other, a man riding with two long spears (*sarissæ*) in his hands. Reverse, a goat couchant with ARXELAO within a square.

4. *Pausanias*. A filleted head. Reverse, a horse standing, with AUSAIA.

5. *Amyntas I.* Whereas in other medalists no coins of any Amyntas before the third of that name.

Having made this extract, we must beg to express our distrust as to the antiquity of those coins which precede that of Pausanias. Our reasons are these. Complete coins, both in point of obverse and reverse, may be justly thought to be unknown to any other country than Sicily so early as the year 500 B. C.* (See Pinkerton, i. 301.) Secondly, the curious petasus, worn by Alexander I., occurs in a pretended *Pergamus, King of Mysia*, on a coin published by Canini; and Gori, from this coin, has ascribed to the same Pergamus a head on a gem in the Florentine Museum (Gem. i. tab. 26, n. i.); but no such coin has been seen since the sixteenth century, nor is it even believed that there ever was such a man as Pergamus. It was a folly of the Greek towns to give for

* This is dubious. That Pausanias, Winckelman, and Barthelemy, have anticipated by two centuries the æra of Sicilian coins, is shown by Mr. Millingen in Trans. R. Soc. Literat. i. 98.

their founders a man or a woman, for whom they *created* a name analogous to that of the place. We therefore think that this coin of Alexander I. is, probably at least, an ancient forgery.

Perdiccas II. is before said to have been ascribed by medallists to *Perdiccas the Third*.

Archilaus. To this we have the same objections noted under Alexander the First. Both coins come under Barthelmy's fifth class, which preceded the *sixth*, i. e. of complete obverse and reverse, a fashion in the time of these Kings deemed peculiar to Sicily. See Pinkerton, i. 300.

Pausanias. The unique coin before mentioned is convex on the obverse, and hollowed on the reverse; but *this* in plate ii. has a different obverse and reverse.

Nevertheless, it is admitted that the most early series of monarchic coins is that of the Macedonian Kings (see Pinkerton, i. 302); and we only give it as matter of opinion, that these coins, though ancient, are not contemporaneous with the Monarchs whom they profess to represent. For we are inclined to think that the year 500 B. C. is the earliest known period of complete coins, at least extant, and that the first instance of a head as a portrait is that of Gelo of Syracuse, with whom Mr. Green commences the series in Plate i.

We shall now make some extracts from the "Descriptive Guide."

"A distinguishing character between the coins of the European Kings, and those of the Asiatic Sovereigns, is the greater simplicity in the type and legend visible in the former. P. 7.

"The coins of the Syracusan Kings comprise a great variety; and in beauty of execution rival any extant. P. 8. *

"In the third century B. C. the coins of Epirus, like those of Sicily, offer abundant examples of the great perfection to which the arts had attained." P. 10.

Speaking of the coins of Macedon, Mr. Green says,

"A head of Hercules, clothed in the lion's skin, occupies the obverse before and long after the introduction of portraits, which is not by some numismatic writers considered as anterior to Alexander the Great." P. 12.

* We refer Mr. Green to the *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 386, not. 7, for the origin of this excellence.

Mr. Green very properly has used the words *some* numismatists, for it is said by Pinkerton (i. 211); that portraits on coins first appear upon the Macedonian Alexander I. who preceded the celebrated conqueror. Full faces on coins we believe to be an oriental barbarism. As to heads of Hercules clothed in a lion's skin, it is known to be the uniform of Homer's Generals. Pausanias says (i. v.) in his explanation of the sculptures on the coffer of Cypselus, that we there see Agamemnon carrying upon his buckler, 'a lion's head,' to *express terror*, an interpretation which the inscription supports. The frequency of the head of Hercules upon coins is thus accounted for by eminent continental writers. It is certain, from Cicero and many ancient authors, that there were many Hercules' far more ancient than the son of Alcmena. It is even thought that the name of Hercules is not a proper name, but an appellative given to celebrated voyagers, who went to discover new countries, and bring colonies to them; making themselves as famous by their industry in exterminating wild animals, as by establishing commerce; and that the Greeks have loaded the history of the Hercules of Thebes with the exploits and adventures of all these others.—Facts certainly vindicate an opinion that *Hercules* was a term applied to unknown founders of states and cities. We could support this hypothesis by numerous testimonies, but deem it unnecessary, because the name of Heraclea was common to so many towns, that there were more than thirty in the Roman empire alone, independent of *Heracleum*, and many other towns. We do not think that the mere worship of Hercules occasioned such numerous identities.

Here we shall take our leave of this elegant and gratifying work. The tasteful execution of it confers great honour upon Mr. Green.

The Divine Origin of Christianity, deduced from some of those evidences which are not founded on the authenticity of Scripture.
By John Sheppard. 2 vols. post 8vo.

WE do not know by what authority, unless it be from his own construction of a prophecy in Isaiah (liii). Mr. Sheppard (i. 72) makes our Saviour to have been a short man; but we do

know that he has written far from badly an elaborate book adapted to the severe system, by which the Christianity of the Dissenters is more especially designated. The extension of this system to universality would, he believes, be the summum bonum of mankind; and thousands of well-meaning people think the same. But it is not what such persons wish that we are to regard, but what is the actual *working* of the system; e. g. ambition is, we admit, certainly a mischievous vice, and Mr. Sheppard makes it symbolic of Christianity, that it should "*quarrel with the spirit of war and glory*" (i. 197). Now, what is the real operation of such a doctrine? Gibbon informs us of the said operation, in the following manner:

"Let the mean doctrines of patience and pusillanimity be successfully preached. What are the consequences? The active virtues of society are discouraged, and the last remains of military spirit are extinguished; a large portion of public and private wealth is consecrated to the specious demands of charity and devotion: and the soldiers' pay is lavished on lazy multitudes, who have no merits of the smallest use to the public. Faith, zeal, curiosity, and the more earthly passions of malice and ambition, kindle the flame of theological discord; the Church, and even the State is distracted by religious factions, whose conflicts are always implacable; the attention of Government is diverted from camps to chapels; and the result is, all the misery and darkness of barbarous times are revived once more, to destroy the hopes of the wise and patriotic, and annihilate the pleasures of the good and amiable."

We are sure, from the same author, that war in its fairest form implies perpetual violation of the laws of humanity and justice; but then, in vindication of providence, "advances in the science of war (continues Gibbon), are accompanied with a proportionable improvement in the arts of peace and civil policy."

It may be said, that these are the remarks of a philosopher and infidel. The plea will not avail; for there is not a syllable in the New Testament which reprobates the *profession of arms*; nor can public evil (as would be dereliction of the power of defence) be compatible with private good. Soldiers and sailors are useful people. Monks, nuns, and anchorites are not so; nor does the Scripture institute orders of

idle devotees, or recommend individuals to become such persons.

Christianity is the best discipline of the heart and affections to virtue; but it cannot be exercised *apart from the social duties, without inflicting public injury*. Nations which exclusively regard it, and degrade or dismiss arts, sciences, industry, and business, lose the means of self-defence, and civil and political well-being. Devotees form only two classes in society, tyrants and slaves; the former drones, the latter bees. There is no comparison between the utility even of a day-labourer and that of a hermit, and to make indiscreet zeal the great test of excellence, only teaches us to undervalue the almost incalculable benefit of those worldly civil duties, which constitute a state of well-being. A wise statesman, a triumphant general, a patriotic legislator, a talented scholar, a scientific artisan, may and often do abate vice and misery to a most ample extent; and their usual almost certain success shows that Providence co-operates with them. He who applied gunpowder to the art of war, narrowed the extent of destruction, and removed power from the hands of barbarians; a patriotic legislator takes measures auxiliary to good conduct; a talented scholar inculcates abstraction from sense, and innocent, often useful employment of time, and thus makes men wiser; and a scientific artisan facilitates the comforts and means of subsistence; and diminishes inducements to crime and violence. As to producing a golden age by devoteeism only, it is absurd in the extreme, for an animal corporeal form of being is not distillable into mere undefecated spirit; and we have already had generations of visionary puritans, whose career terminated only in blood, cruelty, tyranny, and the disorganization of society. That there were among them persons who really strove to be divested of all human imperfection, is unquestionable; but (says Gibbon) "even a character of *pure inflexible virtue* is the most apt to be misled by prejudice, to be heated by enthusiasm, and to confound private enmities with public justice." How the virtues of Christianity are to be practised out of a state of civilization, and how such a state is to be supported without worldly duties, and a warm interest in them, we know not; and therefore to sweep them all away as

profane, as destructive of a visionary spirituality, the pretended perfection of man, we hold to be foolish, because we are sure that such duties make men wiser, better, and happier.

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Strictures on the Orders for the Regulation of the Practice and Proceedings in the Court of Chancery: professing to be issued in pursuance of the Recommendations of His Majesty's Commissioners, by the Lord High Chancellor, 3d April, 1828. Addressed to the Gentlemen connected with the Court. 8vo, pp. 78.

WHOEVER has had occasion to deal with mankind in money matters, will find that there is uncommon acuteness exhibited in evasions; and that those evasions further imply not mere general pretences, but avoidance or escape from traps; that is to say, although ropes may be prepared for the neck, the head shall find its way to slip out of them. To prevent these results, statutes and courts prescribe laws and modes of proceeding, in reality only cautions against unavoidable. But in truth, an evasion of a moral obligation is *in foro conscientie* swindling; and we hesitate not to say, that Courts ought, by a general principle, to suffer no forms of law to impede justice; and, if people must skate upon the ice of Chancery, there ought to be put up (as by the Humane Society) notice-boards to warn them where they *can* skate, and where they cannot. But was ever Chancery a *Humane Society*? All this is in abstract self-evident; but there are also modes of doing business which considerably expedite the process. All this again comes in the reasonable course of things; but then it becomes a further matter of consideration, whether in establishing such modes, they are boots which can be worn, or whether they are those which, after being drawn as high as the calf of the leg, stubbornly refuse to go any further, and yet are such as the maker will not take back again. Such is the object of the pamphlet before us; it makes of the Orders in Chancery boots which can never be worn, as if nominal articles of clothing could atone for insubstantiality.

For our own parts, our political principles and feelings towards the established order of things are too well known, we trust, for misconstruction. We know that it is impossible for statutes to grapple with all evasions; to

make nets through which, though they may catch the lion, may escape the mouse. We know that no interpretation of private interest can apply to regulations of business, founded upon upright and most honourable intentions; but we know also that there may be principles of Chemistry and Mechanics, which apply in Law as in Nature. There may be mixtures prescribed, which will not mix, and powers used which counteract each other. Such an exhibition is intended by the present pamphlet. The *Strictures* apply to counteractions or evasions; and as such, they merit the most solemn attention from the profession. The pamphlet is evidently written by one high in office, of the highest respectability and experience, and it is founded upon the first and most equitable maxim of forensic proceedings, that Suitors should be able to see their way before them. To enter into the particulars would not be to our general readers intelligible; and it is a principle which we always consult—*non nobis est tantas componere lites*. All we can desire and say is, that most rash will be the practitioner in Chancery, who does not peruse this valuable pamphlet with the study due to its important contents.

We are satisfied of one thing, that the Court of Chancery is an Atlas which has to support a world, and that the said Atlas finds the load uncommonly heavy, and tries to ease it by mending his mode of sustaining the burden. Indeed the gravitation is most horrible—it is controuled by no counter-attraction—it is not one which increases only with the square of the distance—it is the pressure of the whole atmosphere upon an exhausted receiver.

We must, however, content ourselves with giving the concluding summary of this important pamphlet, and that we trust will induce the profession to adopt our recommendation of studying its valuable details.

“I am so interested in this subject, that I cannot resist adding one word at parting. If the Rules and Orders existing for the regulation of the Court before, and at the time of the issuing of the late Commission, are not sufficient for the purpose; I am confident that neither the present, nor any other new Orders will be so. The Court is already surfeited with Rules and Orders, which have now broken out in somewhat of a new shape, on the lifting up of the

hands of another Moses (which Moses, I mean the Hebrew one, is mentioned by Tothill as having been called God's Chancellor), and operate upon the suitors of the Court like the boils and blains sent upon Pharaoh's cattle, and for which the most effectual cure will be, to simplify the proceedings both in the Court and in the Master's offices: by giving to the Masters a character *decidedly* judicial; by allotting to them such portions of the business now done by the Court as shall be thought fit: subject to the controul of the Court, by way of appeal;—by transferring from them the taking of accounts,—the taxing of bills,—(and other matters to be specified), to other and distinct Ministers and Officers, and by making such further arrangements as may be thought necessary for effectuating this one great object. It has been understood, and I have personally reason to believe, on good grounds, that Mr. Pitt had, at one time, a plan of this sort in contemplation; and I hold it a great misfortune to the Country that it was not carried into execution; for that, among other reasons, it would habitually have led the Suitors and the Public to entertain a higher opinion of, and to place a greater degree of confidence, in the Masters; (who, whatever may be supposed to the contrary, execute the greater and more important parts of the business of the Court;) and, at the same time, encourage and stimulate the Masters themselves to greater exertions in the exercise of their functions: and, also for that, though there might, under such a plan, be many appeals to the Court, such appeals would be, comparatively speaking, infinitely fewer than those which are now made from their decisions in the cases of exceptions, and other numberless cases to the Court; and the costs of issuing, and attending upon warrants on all manner of trumpery occasions, might, moreover, in a great measure, if not wholly, be done away. But considerations of this sort may be thought out of my province; and therefore I bid you, as I possibly soon may the Court, (for, judging from the present number, and kind of Orders, from the sole of the foot, even to the head, there is no soundness in it,)

FAREWELL."

Testimonies in proof of the separate existence of the Soul, in a state of Self-consciousness between Death and the Resurrection. By the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, M. A. Vicar of Kempford, Gloucestershire. 8vo, pp. 500.

THE first of all principles must be existence, and in that primary being must be comprised all qualities whatever. The first existence too, must be that which is self-existent, and in consequence eternal. The intellectual

qualities are only properties annexed to existence, and exhibited variously according to the organic forms with which they are united. The principle of Being only seems to be simple, every other quality being apparently compound; and there is only one *cause* in the universe, viz. Deity, the rest being *mere effects* of other *effects*, links of a chain, ascending to the parent of being, the only cause. Why every other quality than being is made compound, is, we presume, because it is susceptible of decomposition, and acts in union with other qualities, properties which cannot be ascribed to that which is simple *in se*, as must be existence; and if it be simple *in se*, it cannot be created, for, if so, the original must be *nothing*, but *nothing* is only a word, the mere negation of being, the existence of which is as impossible as shadow without substance; and no man can predicate that shadow preceded substance. By the word *mind*, we understand that aggregate of intellectual undefinable faculties mediately exhibited by material organs, which faculties may (to borrow a phrase from mechanics) be termed powers or principles. That these must be immortal is plain, because they are utterly independent of organic origin, time, or space, or form; in fact are the pure attributes of Deity. They can, as far as regards man, be only partial communications of those attributes; and whatever appertains to Deity can never cease to be, though it may have a different mode of action and exhibition.

The physical arguments, which show terrestrial man to be a compound of mind and body, apply equally to personification of him in another state; for whatever is, may be; and man's present frail organization seems only to be adopted from considerations of time, from reference to the duration of his being here, and certain necessary decomposition at the expiration of that term. The vital properties themselves can no more be destroyed, than the powers of the lever, spring, or screw, by the destruction of levers, springs, or screws; and however there may be decomposition or change of animated substance, there can be no such thing as death, understanding by the term utter extinction of being. It is only, we repeat, a negative term, as cold means absence of heat, or darkness privation of light. To suppose life de-

structible is, therefore, in our judgment, an unphilosophical absurdity, as absurd as to say that a thing no longer exists because it is no longer to be seen. Annihilation seems to us accordingly to be an error, induced from a view of the subject through the senses. Motion, say philosophers, is the first law of all nature; and the microscopical experiments of Mr. Robert Brown, show that there is nothing quiescent, that even in silex and unorganized matter, there is *motion* in constant activity; and where there is motion, how can there be death? It can only at furthest be said, when animal action ceases, chemical action continues. The incapacity of the soul to remain in a dormant state between decomposition of the body and judgment, because, if admitted, it implies the practicability of annihilation, is held to be by capital theologians unphilosophical. Under this view of the subject, distinctly, Dr. Wheeler says*,

“It does not seem consistent with sound reason, in a philosophical view, that an active, intelligent, immortal principle, should continue for thousands of years in an inactive, unintelligent, inert state; as if partaking of many of the qualities of matter, yet of a substance totally opposite to matter. Indeed the idea of a substance having from its definition qualities opposite to matter, and yet represented as vested with its qualities, seems a palpable contradiction.”

As to Scripture, the active state of the soul after death is not positively asserted, but fairly inferred, from Christ's saying to the penitent thief, “to day thou shalt be with me in paradise,” the parable of Lazarus, and other texts. The place, Divines do not attempt to particularize, because (says Dr. Wheeler) the notion of any place, as having a connexion with spirit, is unphilosophical; spirit being, as an unembodied substance, incapable of being conceived by us as occupying any space. That the state of happiness there enjoyed by the soul, is not so complete as to be incapable of addition, is admissible, because “if complete, it must be final, and that position is inconsistent with the distant day of judgment†.”

But this doctrine of the intermediate state having been controverted even by eminent persons, Mr. Huntingford, in

this judicious, well-digested, and elaborate work, has collected all the authorities on the subject, and in so doing, has not only made out his case most ably, but given a mass of ingenious and curious information. His motives for publishing the book were such as confer honour upon him, in respect to principle as a Divine, for well does he say,

“The idea that the souls of men sink at death into a state inconsistent with what the Scriptures teach us to be their nature; an idea almost subversive of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, since it would affirm, that the souls of many human beings have been, to all intents and purposes, DEAD for thousands of years, and may continue so still for an indefinite period. Surely this must tend to confirm any hesitating mind in the entire disbelief of any future life.”

“The two conflicting opinions may thus be stated:—the one affirms, that MAN never dies; for that, though his grosser part may be dissolved preparatory to a glorious change of nature, yet his living principle always continues to live. The other insinuates, that death is virtually the death both of body and soul; for that both are equally to remain unconscious of existence for thousands of years. It may fairly be asked, which of these two opinions carries with it most easily the belief of a future life; that which supposes the living principle never to be suspended, or that which supposes it for thousands of years to be lost?”

“We may observe, that in speaking of the resurrection, the sacred writers never allude to the rising again of any thing but the body. Unless, then, we are to suppose the soul to be annihilated, we must suppose them to mean that the body, when raised, will be joined by the soul, which in the mean time has been placed in some separate abode. But the soul is purely spiritual; life is the very essence of spirit; if spirit ceases to live, it ceases to BE; neither can spirit live without self-consciousness. Therefore, we may fairly come to this conclusion, that the soul of man, whilst separated from the body by death, will be alive, and in full possession of self-consciousness of its own existence.”

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Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, sive Escætarum, Vol. IV. temporibus Regum Hen. V. Hen. VI. Edu. IV. et Ric. III. cum Appendice de quâplurimis aliis Inquisitionibus a regno Hen. III. usque Jac. I. nuper repertis. Fol. pp. 746.

WERE it not for the Inquisitions post Mortem, very little would be known

* Theological Lectures, i. 335.

† Wheeler, p. 339.

of the ancient families of this kingdom; but it is to be remembered, that there have been inquests where the representation of heir-ship, &c. has been subsequently discovered to be false. Specimens of such misrepresentations have been published in Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's valuable work, intitled, "*Origines Genealogicæ*," p. 150. They should, therefore, in questions of doubt, be collated with other records. It is also to be observed, that, for the sake of necessary conciseness, manors within manors, and sometimes mere estates, are placed under the denomination of the principal place. In those too, relating to fees, we have found also the name of a former subinfeudist retained in subsequent records as the existing possessor, though he may have been dead for many years. Topographical works, therefore, derived only from the Calendars, may be, and often are, full of mistake. Sir Robert Atkins's Gloucestershire is an instance of these errors, through the accounts of the descent of property being derived only from the Calendars. Manors are confounded with estates, and fees with manors, and vice versâ; and we could mention a lawsuit about a claim of a manor in chief, by the owner of a subordinate manor, founded upon the loose returns of the Inquisition itself. Moreover we believe, that the quantities of land specified, are often merely forms of law to cover claims, not actual amounts of the property. We could also mention misnomers and mistakes concerning the relationship of the parties named in the returns themselves. Such are the imperfections which, according to our experience, we have found in them in more than one instance, sometimes from intimidation or influence used with the Jury, at other times apparently from ignorance. As to manners and customs, the *probationes ætatis* are often very curious, and occasionally also the tenures. With these cautions they may be safely consulted, and with all their faults they are the best genealogical documents in the realm, and the chains with the most links as to the descent of estates.

We are happy to see this long expected volume; and need not compliment the learned and able Sub-commissioners, under whose superintendence it has been edited. We pre-

sume that those in the Rolls Chapel are to follow; and how far it would infringe upon the plan to substitute Cole's Abstracts in the British Museum, instead of the mere Calendar, where they do apply, we know not; only that such abstracts do abbreviate the body of the Inquisition, and would be more satisfactory to the public. At all events, these abstracts, and others on the same plan of the Liberations in the Chapter House, would of themselves form a valuable auxiliary volume.

A Personal Narrative of a Journey through Norway, part of Sweden, and Islands and States of Denmark. By Derwent Conway. 12mo, pp. 315. Hurst and Co.

NORWAY is a country with which we are very little acquainted. It has been but seldom visited on other grounds than commercial traffic, or ruinous warfare. To be engaged in either of these occupations is sufficient to prevent the visitor from ascertaining much of the character of the inland scenery and inhabitants.

Mr. Conway started with the only purpose of penetrating into its forest wilds, and of becoming for a time a denizen of its woods and mountains. Having no other object in his journey than the acquisition of an insight into the localities of the country, his observations may demand a certain degree of credit.

The romantic feelings which seem to dwell in his breast, point him out as very well qualified to explore, alone and on foot, regions whose inhabitants have not yet been able to shake off their attachment or fear of the "*Wood Demon*;" Nipen; and that class of demigods which have rule and dominion over one particular portion of creation; although they profess a belief in the doctrines of Christianity. Hesitating not to associate with the peasantry, and partake of their homely cheer, and listen to their legends of other days; and mixing frequently with the more enlightened and aristocratic part of the community, as well in the cities as the villages; he is enabled to furnish us with an interesting portraiture of their manners and customs. And this picture of society and scenery, of manners and habits, and the productions of nature, is painted with such ease and simplicity, that we can-

not but be pleased with it. This is a sort of tour which never tires, from its numerous anecdotes, and the lively way in which they are related. His observations rise upon the impulses of his feelings, and display a warmth of heart that always interests and attracts, and which gives them the impress of authenticity.

The Volume is divided into three parts, which are again divided into chapters. The first part consists of an inland journey from the Naze to Christiana, through Tellemarken. The race of farmers inhabiting Tellemarken are of an extremely rude character, retaining the grotesque costume of their ancestors, but exercising the virtue of hospitality in proportion as they have had but little acquaintance with the world and its civilized vices. Our Anglo-Norwegian gives an interesting detail of his reception at the house of a substantial Tellemarken farmer, and the character of his entertainment and life whilst associating with this patriarchal family.

"Dinner was served on a large fir table, round which we sat upon square stools. The dishes, plates, and spoons were all of wood; but I neglected to inquire of what species. The handles of the knives and forks were also of wood; and in short, every article was of wood, where wood could either answer its usual purpose, or supply the place of other materials. All these articles were manufactured by the different members of the family; and, upon inquiry, I found that only one single article in the room, a clock, was not produced from the wright's shop or smithy in the farm-yard. The table-cloth was grown and spun upon the farm; and even the jacket of the old man was made of cloth (such as it was), the work of his own hands. The spirit too, which we drank, was distilled in the house; and during the time I spent there, I neither ate nor drank of any thing which was not produced upon the farm, with the single exception of coffee, and the sugar which sweetened it."

The second part of the journey consists of a progress to Osterdalen and residence there with a native family. This is a most peculiarly interesting portion of this amusing narrative, particularly to our fair readers, from its minute and curious picture of the singular state of female society among the upper classes of Norway.

"The more I saw of Norwegian Society,

the less I found to admire in the mental attractions of the females. I speak of their acquired, not of their natural endowments; but, so long as the indulgence of the palate is looked upon as the *summum bonum*, those female accomplishments which tend to secure this will be esteemed the highest. A woman who attends to her household duties—and these begin when she is taught the first rudiments of education—has no longer time to devote to acquirements of a higher order. There is also another cause that contributes in no small degree to blunt those refinements in thought and feeling which, in England, form the great charm of female society—the necessity for being so much in the society of servants, occasioned by the nature of female duties. It is scarcely possible to conceive that a lady who passes the greater part of every day in the kitchen, should not carry away from it some taint of coarseness, if not of vulgarity. There is one accomplishment, however, in which I willingly admit the proficiency of the Norwegian ladies—they all dance, and dance well. A mixed party is never assembled in Norway without dancing, which is joined not by the young only, but by persons of all ages. Every visit that I paid whilst in Osterdalen, concluded with a dance, which was generally kept up till after midnight. In Norwegian parties there is little intercourse between the ladies and gentlemen; they dance together, but converse little, and separate immediately after the dance is concluded; and I remarked at a party, that, although the only handsome girl in the room sat the greater part of night at the pianoforte playing a waltz, not one gentleman had the gallantry to relieve the tedium of her occupation, by any of those little attentions that in England would have been eagerly proffered her."

In the remote parts of Norway, a peasant who has committed an act of delinquency, is tried by a jury of his peers, and their decision is final. And their decisions and judgments possess that grand principle of punishment, the precise apportionment of punishment to crime. Should their decrees be disputed, the offender would be an outcast; no one would eat with him. Mr. Conway considers that the important institution of Trial by Jury was known among the Northern nations long before the wisdom of Alfred could have made us his debtors for it.

Chap. IV. of part ii. relates some curious anecdotes of their popular superstitions; and Chap. V. gives specimens of their legendary songs and ballads, which possesses a deal of enthu-

siasm and beauty. The effect which they have upon the natives is the best criterion of their excellence:—having the powers of stimulating, soothing, and of exciting sympathy in the breasts of the hearers.

The third portion of the narrative consists of a Journey from Christiansa through part of Sweden, and the Islands and States of Denmark. It embraces visits to Elsinore, Cronborg Castle, &c.—places intimately connected with English associations.

This Norwegian tour forms one of the new works published in that valuable collection of beauties, "Constable's Miscellany," of which it forms the xxxviiith volume. The author is already known by his "Tales of Ardenne," and "Solitary Walks in many Lands," which have been noticed in our pages.

Reports from the Select Committee on the Police of the Metropolis. Fol. pp. 417.

IT is the practice of the present day to raise an hypothesis like an idol, pedestal it upon party, and then worship it, without reflecting upon the worthlessness of the subject, or the folly of the act. In truth it is as rational to contend that a son can beget his father, as to support many modern hypotheses. For instance, when certain enthusiasts were asked to explain how it happened that, notwithstanding their imaginary golden age, Crime had rapidly increased, the answer was, "that Satan had been remarkably active *;" and if a similar question was put to phrenologists, they would reply that there were more organs of crime in the skulls of the present generation! If, however, it be the fact, as stated by Mr. Peel, that crime in London is double that of the rest of the kingdom, why should not Satan be more active in the country than in town? Can it too be said that cranial peculiarities distinguish cocknies from rustics?

They who choose to judge philosophically of things will not therefore accept such silly elucidations as those offered; and fortunately there yet remain far superior modes of determining doubtful questions; and among these modes are Parliamentary Reports. We deem this fortunate, because under the restless activity of en-

thusiasts and projectors, and the facility of writing and printing, we should otherwise see Reason brought to trial, and sentenced to transportation for life by judges and juries of wholly or half lunatics.

We shall begin our review of this Report, by matters of general application, and from thence descend to particulars. First of all, we deem it necessary to extract from Appendix (C), p. 304, the following

"Comparison of commitments, convictions, and executions, in England and Wales (with the exception of London and Middlesex), with those of London and Middlesex, during the years 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, as compared with those of 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817.

In England and Wales (with the exception of London and Middlesex).

Commitments of 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, as compared with those of 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, have increased 86 per cent.

Convictions, ditto ditto ditto.....106

Executions have decreased do. do. do. 28

In London and Middlesex.

Commitments of 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, as compared with those of 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, have increased 48 per cent.—Convictions ditto ditto ditto 55 per cent.—Executions ditto ditto ditto 5 per cent.

By the population return completed in 1821, it appeared that since the return of 1811, the population had increased, in England and Wales, 16½ per cent.; in London and Middlesex 19.

From the above data, it appears that the commitments in the country have increased 86 per cent., or almost double, while those in London have only increased 48 per cent., or nearly one-half. This increase in the country may be attributed to the numerous committals for offences against the game-laws, and other minor crimes.

We shall here mention a very singular result of a research which we once made, concerning the proportion of crime to population. The intention was to ascertain the effect of the popular fanaticism of the day upon the morals of the vicinity. We examined the parish register of an agricultural village for ten years (in a parish where all children without exception are christened), as to the number of illegitimates baptized; i. e. of children

* See Memoir of Legh Richmond.
GENT. MAG. May, 1829.

born before the marriage of the parties. Upon striking an average, we found the number to be one in every three hundred, according to the census of 1811 and 1821, and the population having increased from nine hundred to nearly twelve hundred, we find that now the proportion has grown from three in nine hundred, to three and three-fourths of another in about eleven hundred. This was a very odd result; but it shows how much morality is indebted to matrimony, for, though such unions may be compulsory, through the bastardy laws, and may vary considerably in other places; yet every one knows that the baptisms of illegitimates in a parish register bear no numerical comparison with those of children born in wedlock.

The next item under discussion shows that the convictions in the country have increased 108 per cent. and exceeded those of London and Middlesex 50 per cent. while the executions in the country have *decreased* 28 per cent. and in London and Middlesex have increased 5 per cent.

It is plain, from the table in p. 286, that by the word *executed* we are to understand, persons hanged in consequence of having received sentence of death.

Here we must make another table, which will show the prevalence of the different sorts of capital crime, which by excess or diminution distinguish the vices of the country and metropolis. The period is from 1811 to 1827 inclusive, i. e. seventeen years.

Names of Crimes.	Persons executed.	
	Engl. & Wales.	London & Middlesex.
Arson and other wilful burning of property.....	36	3
Bankrupt concealing his effects.....	1	none.
Burglary.....	275	62
Cattle stealing (i.)	3	1
— maliciously killing.....	2	none.
Coining.....	2	2
Coin, uttering counterfeit (having been before convicted, &c.).....	10	none.
Forgery, and uttering forged instruments (ii.).....	192	98
Horse-stealing (iii.).....	51	9
House-breaking in the day time, and larceny.. ..	21	3
Larceny in dwelling houses to the value of 40s.....	46	28
— on navigable rivers to the value of 40s. (iv.).....	7	7
Letters containing Bank notes, secreting and stealing.....	8	6
Murder.....	167	35
— shooting at, stabbing, and administering poison, with intent to.....	65	13
Piracy and Felony.....	4	4
Rape, &c.....	65	4
Riot, &c. (remaining assembled with rioters for one hour after the Proclamation under the Riot Act had been read).....	6	none.
Robbery on the person, on the highway and other places.....	216	62
Sacrilege.....	2	2
Sheep-stealing.....	65	6
Sodomy.....	30	8
Treason, High.....	11	6
Transport being at large, &c.. ..	none.	none.
Trees, growing in a plantation for profit, &c. unlawfully and maliciously cutting down and destroying.....	1	none.
Total.....	1286	354

Thus the number of convicts executed in the country is to the number of those executed in London between three and four in the former to one in the latter;—but the population is fourteen times in round numbers greater in the former than in the latter; and if the crime and population went *passibus æquis*, only ninety-one executions would have taken place in London. Thus it appears plain that not

population but circumstances occasion the increase or decrease of crime.

Now let us compare some of the capital crimes.

Burglary in the country has exceeded that in town nearly six times.

Forgery, more than twice.

Horse-stealing, more than five.

Larceny, not twice.

Murder, more than four.

Robbery on the person, more than 3.

It is plain, then, that the larceny committed in London is more than one-half of that perpetrated in the whole kingdom besides. Larceny is, therefore, the predominant crime of the Metropolis.

The number of persons sentenced to death in the country during the said seventeen years, was 16,712; in London and Middlesex, 2851; or more than five to one. Of the former, 15,426 were pardoned, or had their sentences commuted. Of the latter, 2497. Of the criminals in the country only one in nearly thirteen suffered death; in town, about one in eight.

Thus crime has either greater atrocity in the latter, or the law is more leniently enforced in the former.

We shall now make some remarks deduced from the preceding tables.

i. *Cattle-stealing.* It is noticeable that there is no execution for this crime from 1811 to 1816, and only three from 1817 to 1827.

ii. *Forgery.* There were in the country one hundred and eighty-one criminals executed between 1811 and 1823; and only eleven from 1823 to 1827. Thus as the average number of sufferers per annum was in the first twelve years fifteen; so in the last it was only two. Thirteen lives out of fifteen were therefore saved in the country alone by the resumption of cash payments.

iii. *Horse stealing.* None executed in London before 1825.

iv. *Larceny on navigable rivers.*—None in the country or London, since 1818.

We shall now take the numbers of persons executed during the war from 1811 to 1816, when provisions were high; and from 1816 to 1827 during peace, when they were low; deducting from the gross amounts convictions for forgery and crimes unconnected with a state of plenty or cheapness.

From 1811 to 1815 inclusive, the number of persons executed in the country, after deducting convictions for arson, forgery, rape, and an abominable offence, was 266. In town, after making the same deductions, 48.* Total, 314.

In 1815 peace was made, and from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, the period of

agricultural distress, there were executed in London, after deducting 41 for forgery, and 3 for rape, &c. 91; and in the country, after making similar deductions, 380. Total, 477.

Thus crime increased one-fourth, notwithstanding the fall of commodities in the last five years mentioned.

We shall now take two periods of seven years each, without discriminating the crimes, that we may show the increase or decrease, and average, in these respective intervals.

From 1814 to 1820, both years inclusive, there were executed in the country 649, average between 92 and 93 per annum; in town 167, average not quite 24 per annum. [It is remarkable, that in 1820 the executions in London were nearly double those of any preceding or subsequent years. The increase seems to have chiefly laid in the forgeries and robberies.]

From 1821 to 1827, both years inclusive, there were executed in the country 490, average 70 per annum; in London 134, average 19 per ann.

Thus, according to the number of executions, crime has decreased within the last seven years; but to show how far pardon or commutation of punishment has affected the above calculations, we shall now give the numbers sentenced to death during the same two periods, and subtract the one amount from the other.

From 1814 to 1820, both years inclusive, there were in the country 7107 criminals sentenced to death, of which were executed 649. There were therefore released by pardon or commutation 6458.

[It is remarkable, that in the first year after the peace, viz. 1816, the number of capital sentences in the country increased about 300, and has since continued in nearly the same ratio. In London the increase in the same year was not quite 100, and has not continued in that ratio, but below it.]

From 1814 to 1820, both years inclusive, there were sentenced to death in London and Middlesex 1327, of whom were executed 167; there were released by pardon or commutation 1160. In the country, therefore, about one in ten escaped capital punishment; in London, only about one in eight, during the above periods.

From 1821 to 1827, both years inclusive, there were sentenced to death

* There were no less than 33 for forgery in town; in the country, 65.

in the country 7946, of whom there were executed 490, or only one out of sixteen or nearly seventeen; in town, 1148 were sentenced to death, of whom were executed 134, or one in eight or nearly nine.

Thus it plainly appears, that in the present day country rogues have nearly a double chance of escape over those of London. Now, without partiality for either of these distinctions of persons, or at all desiring to lessen mercy to any of them, we only know that when Justice does not hold her scales even, it is only because she puts her sword into the one to weigh it down, for the purpose of deterring by more severe example, or because there are greater circumstances of atrocity in the crimes. Admitting, however, the necessity, it is clear that inequality of danger and punishment is unfavourable to the decrease of crime in the parts spared.

Portugal illustrated, in a Series of Letters.

By the Rev. W. M. Kinsey, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, &c. embellished with a Map, Plates of Coins, Vignettes, Modinhas, and various Engravings of Costumes, Landscape Scenery, &c. Second Edit. Imp. 8vo. pp. 564.

THE chief praise of writing *Travels* in the epistolary form is due to Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Her celebrated *Letters* are full of sprightliness, taste, and elegance. The substance of these *Letters* was supplied in part from the author's journal, and partly from communications addressed to Mr. Bayly and other friends; and though it should appear that the public is the real correspondent of the author, it is of no moment if he has taste and judgment to make his materials those which will instruct and interest. In the work before us those materials embrace a whole museum of every kind of information which can be desired concerning Portugal, an unfortunate nation, preyed upon like a carcase in a field, by monks, priests, and *fidalgos* (gentlemen), "who are the principal authors of the moral, religious, and political degradation, as well as abject misery of their unfortunate country." Pref. xvii.

In noticing books of *Travels*, it is our practice to pick flowers and make them up into a bouquet. We shall do so now.

At the opera of Lisbon our author saw a theatrical regiment composed entirely of females, who marched and went through the evolutions with most wonderful precision, and handled their muskets like heroines. (p. 66.) The filth and stench of the streets are so intolerable, that it spoils the appetite for dinner among Englishmen; but, such is the force of habit, that a Lisbon fop complained of his residence when in London, being uncomfortable and disagreeable, through want of the Lisbon smells. (p. 79.) The viands at meals are bad salt fish, dirty looking rice, half-fed meat, hard boiled beef, not salted, tongue or bacon, waxy potatoes, dumplings of adamantine con-texture, cheese like flint, "a small quantity of very poor wine, abundance of water, and an awful army of red ants, probably imported from the Brazils, in the wood of which the chain and tables are made, hurrying across the cloth, and a lurking banditti of fleas in the tapestry-covered chairs. (p. 82.) The streets are filled with dogs without masters, congregating in packs; dunghills are placed at the doors of good houses; and filth is thrown out of the windows at night. (p. 84.) Kitchen chimnies are of a conical form. (p. 129.) Swans painted with crowns around their necks, occur at the Royal palace of Cintra. (p. 130.) This is a cognizance of our Henry IV. Richard II. bore a white hart, collared and chained Or; and in the same palace the arms of the Portuguese nobility are pendent from the necks of stags. (p. 130.) These are curious coincidences; but the palace was built by Don Emanuel, between 1495 and 1521, long after the reigns of our Kings. The kitchens generally are our garrets, in the tops of the houses. (p. 177.) Gentlemen's carriages are frequently drawn by oxen. (p. 207.) Stirrups are wooden clogs open behind. (p. 257.) Carts, supposed to have been borrowed from the Romans, and imitative of the Greek war chariots, are low, and set upon thick small wheels, cut out of a single piece of wood. (p. 289.) The Jews' harp is capitally played upon by itinerant musicians. (p. 380.) To keep water and other liquids cool in summer, "earthen vessels are made of clay, containing lime and iron, so as to be very porous, but without glazing. These vessels, which are called *pucaros* or *alcarrazes*,

suffer the moisture to pervade their substance in the form of a fine dew, which is continually evaporating and producing cold." P. 406.

This fictile composition deserves the attention of our potters.

The Portuguese bee-hives are in general of a cylindrical form, made out of the rind of a cork tree, and are usually covered with a flat piece of cork, or with a pan of earthen ware inverted, the edge of which projects over the hive, like a penthouse. (459.) Bee-hives of cork are Roman. (See Ency. of Antiq. i. 61.)

The compartments of the Rosary are thus given :

"The complete Rosary consists of fifteen paternosters, and one hundred and fifty ave-marias, ten of the last to each of the first ; so that the whole rosary contains fifteen parts or mysteries concerning the Son and the Virgin Mary. The "terco" is a third part of the rosary. The mysteries

are divided into tercios ; the first five are called the joyful mysteries ; the second five, the dolorous ; and the last, the glorious mysteries." P. 469.

Sweetmeats form the great luxury, and to the habit of eating these, "as provocatives to drink, deep draughts of water, which blow the body out, Coetigan ascribes the little, fat, puffy misshapen persons of the nobility." P. 488.

Our author has described and engraved (p. 514) a cromlêh near Avrayolos ; and between Pegoës and Vendas Novas, Hautefort saw a stone circle of twelve enormous blocks erect, and a thirteenth in the middle (p.501), a most decisive proof that this circle was intended to represent the twelve months, or signs of the zodiac, with the Sun in the centre.

At Leiria, which sprang from the ancient town of Callipo, Mr. Kinsey saw a curious arch of an old chapel, of which this is an engraving :



"This highly interesting specimen of a Moorish architecture, as it is considered by the natives, is now walled up, into an old chapel, no longer used for divine worship,

which, upon a first hasty view from a distance, would appear to resemble the western Saxon door of Ifley Church near Oxford, and many others of that æra, and of a later date. But upon a nearer inspection, this circular arch at Leiria, reputed Moorish, would seem to be nothing more than a variety of the same description of Gothic arch.

"1. The outward mouldings which run round the receding arches, are decorated with a wreath of flowers, evidently of an oriental character. 2. The terminations on either side are supported by columns, ornamented with heads looking upwards. 3. The number of receding arches is six, and the circular lines intervening are alternately charged with rosettes and rows of heads in half relief; these heads are represented as leaning forward on one of the hands, while the other grasps the arch beneath. 4. Instead of the beaks and tongues observable on the Saxon arches of Ifley Church near Oxford, and at St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, these 'heads on hands' distinguish the Leiria arch. 5. Above this circular arch again are represented, in demi-relievo, grotesque human figures of different shapes, with heads of oxen and sheep projecting. 6. and lastly, the arch of this western entrance is supported at either termination of its bend by five columns; those on the right side are much defaced and injured by time or weather. The capitals of these columns represent flowers of an oriental character, intermixed with non-descript birds and grotesquely shaped animals. These severally distinct and characteristic portions are interlaced with each other, and combining correctly, give a peculiar interest to the whole." pp. 425, 426.

We are truly sorry to be necessitated, by the very abundance itself of curious and instructive information contained in this amusing book, to do it great injustice. Such exhibitions of scraps as *we* have given, remind us of mere chippings of the Pyramids or Pompey's Pillar, which gallant officers bring home, as if parings of a beautiful female's nails could give us any idea of her person.

The line engravings are beautifully executed by Mr. Joseph Skelton and Mr. W. B. Cooke. Thirty-six costumes are taken from models made for the author in Portugal. An excellent map of Portugal, engraved by Arrow-smith, is also given: and the vignette engravings on wood, by Messrs. Willis, Brooke, and Hervey, add much to the interest of this luminous and entertaining work.

The Cambrian Quarterly Magazine,
Nos. 1 and 2.

IT has often been matter of regret to us, that our Cambrian neighbours have not, with the enlarged views with which literature is promoted in other parts of this island, indulged the uninitiated in their language with the hidden stores it contains—that, setting aside those contracted notions that require implicit belief in all their traditions, in all their wild conjectures, they should not treat the affairs of Wales with more liberal discussion—that that self-sufficient conceit (the result of being *penitus toto divisos orbe*, which has made them hold in contempt, and stigmatize as officious, any unfortunate Sais who has presumed to offer a dissentient opinion, actuated by the spirit of their maxim "the truth against the world,") should not yield to better feelings.

With Chinese pretensions to antiquity, there were many in the last century, though we trust very few at the present time, who would have us believe that every thing should be traced to a Welsh origin; that customs as well as languages have Celtic roots, and backed by a compliant etymology, Cymry must be acknowledged in all respects as "the well-spring of true nobility." That it should be gravely asserted by persons of great good sense on other subjects, that, for instance, David Rizzio was a Welshman, and his real name Davydd Rhys, is as extraordinary an instance of infatuation, as that an Irishman should believe Dionysius Halicarnassus to be a native of the land of potatoes, and his true patronymic Dennis O'Callaghan. Yet this is absolutely so, and in its support we are told that his father was Sion Davydd Rhys, who wrote the Welsh grammar, because having gone to Italy, they say he there became a professor, modestly (we suppose) undertaking to teach the people their own language. That he went to Italy we allow, because having selected the medical profession, he travelled, as was the fashion in Elizabeth's days, for what was considered the best instruction; and unfortunately for the composition of this improbable story, the invariable genealogical practice of Wales has been entirely overlooked, as Sion Davydd Rhys would *eo more* imply John the son of

Davydd Rhys. Here too is another fact, Rizzio was murdered in 1566; while the first time that the Cambrian made himself known was in 1580. It is surprising that persons afflicted with these mental hallucinations have not asserted that Mr. Telford is a Welshman, and that his constructing the bridge of the Menai is a proof of the fact—or else, that his true name is Tallyfordd, “the end of the road,” which was given prophetically in allusion to that astonishing work, which completes the great and unrivalled highway he had formed through North Wales. *Risum teneatis*, gentle reader, we have not hazarded so improbable a conjecture; for Inigo Jones, whose birth and baptism stand recorded in the register of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, has been pronounced, *ex cathedra*, a Welshman, and his real name *Ynwr Sions**.

A new æra, we rejoice to say, has commenced, and a Magazine undertaken by writers of great talent has appeared, under the title of the *Cambrian Quarterly*. The melange is great in its variety, and judicious in its selection. We have translations from the Welsh poets, statistical information, geological researches, antient mythological tales, legends, fragments of local history, provincial news, and a review of Celtic literature. These are again enlivened with poetry and music, with descriptive excursions in the land of the *Cymry*, and with original biographical sketches. We heartily wish success to a periodical production undertaken with such zeal, and prosecuted with such ability.

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Sermons by the Rev. John Haggitt, Rector of Dilton near Cambridge. 8vo, pp. 296.

SO many discourses, uttered even in town pulpits, have neither sense nor meaning, that we fear reason will be soon found only in country churches, of which the ministers are Divines of the old school. Were the modern Sermons alluded to, beautiful specimens of impassioned eloquence (the French

* It would seem that “the Armoricans would show their affinity by advancing similar absurdities. The word *barbare*, is from *bara*, *bara*, *bread*, *bread*, the Gauls under Brennus thus daily exclaiming!!” If this induced the Romans to call other nations barbarians, what made the Greeks term even the Romans *BapCapi*?

taste in Sermons), pleasure would at least be conferred; and if, in the late English fashion, only dry ratiocination was used, instruction would make some amends for tædium; but if, according to the opinion of Blair, persuasion and utility ought to be united in this kind of composition, what can we say of mere vapid declamation, which is absolutely the characteristic of numerous Sermons of the modern construction. They have often not a tangible idea; they resemble a gown and cassock not worn by a living Divine, but by a wooden stand in a shop for sale—we know that they are parts of the ecclesiastical costume, and that is all. A solemn monotonous jargon, interlarded with quotation, is the only thing studied; but a Sermon that does not make an impression, is food that does not allay hunger, or drink that does not assuage thirst. There are, indeed, other Sermons which please certain low hearers. These in real truth are no other than bombast spoiled, i. e. divested of all silliness—mere strings of ejaculations, “the dear dear Jesus,” and phrases of familiarity, which both degrade and profane the object of worship. Such are the consequences, says an ingenious writer, of that vitiated taste as to preaching, which disinclines the public mind to the salutary and useful.

A preacher however is a tutor, and his congregation a miscellaneous collection of school-boys, with this difference, that bad ones do and can play the truant with impunity, until they are confined to a worse school, from whence they cannot escape. It is the duty of the Clerical tutor to diminish the number of these as much as possible; and, as there is no agent of human success but prudence, no permanent impressions but those of reason, that noble distinction of man is to be united with piety, because it is the most complete mode of edification—the godliness “which has the promise of the life that now is, as well of that which is to come,” can only result from such a union.

Mr. Haggitt's Sermons are of the latter description. They are solid, not specious; for meretricious aids show that the preacher is more desirous of showing off himself as an actor for applause, than of ameliorating the principles of his audience. Not that Mr. Haggitt is deficient in ability to

make such a display (as may be seen by his eloquent Sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte, Sermon. x.), but his taste and conscientiousness are superior to it. He deems the solemnity of the pulpit to be of higher character, and thinks that its oratory is by no means honoured by incongruous embellishment, and selfish motive.

Mr. Haggitt, too, is a sound logician. We need only give his remarks concerning Calvinists and Puritans :

"If a large portion of mankind, as *their system* supposes, are born for no other purpose than to experience the wrath and indignation of their Maker, how is it that they are sent into so fair a prison-house as that of this world? how is it that they are sent to partake of *so many of God's blessings*, when they are *already* condemned to eternal misery hereafter? Is it that the display of the beneficence of God, which they witness in this world, may render still more intolerable to them the everlasting sufferings to which they are doomed? God forbid that we should so think of our heavenly Father, who, far from desiring that *any* should *perish*, desires that *all* should obtain everlasting life."

"Other views there are, less painfully shocking, yet still far removed from that which Scripture points out. Many, and some even good men, would persuade us that there is no way of meriting heaven but by a persevering refusal to partake in any of the enjoyments of this life; and this opinion they ground on certain passages of Scripture, which have plainly the *abuse* of this world in view, and not its permissible and intended use. What God freely gave, man may without blame enjoy, under the controul of reason and of conscience, which was at the same time given to regulate his choice, and to warn him against excess." Pp. 33, 34.

Such is the folly of deeming it necessary to make earth a hell, in order to gain heaven.

Speaking of low, vulgar modes of expression in the pulpit, and the use of Scripture with colloquial freedom, Mr. Haggitt says,

"It is the opinion of many that the minister of the Gospel would more effectually promote the edification of his flock, by lowering the style and language of his discourses, than by any attempt to raise the comprehension of the lower orders to the usual standard of instruction, delivered from the pulpit. But we may reasonably doubt whether the decorous gravity, the solemn dignity of our Liturgy, can ever countenance this depression. To be plain and perspicuous must be the wish of every speaker; it

is especially the *bounden duty* of the teacher of religious truths to be so. But far from the Minister of the Gospel be that uncouth familiarity, that vulgar diction, and those alarming freedoms with the most sacred topics, which are too often addressed to the itching ears of deluded ignorance. Let us rather prefer and encourage the slower, but we trust the surer means of early religious instruction." P. 192.

Notices of the Life and Works of Titian.
Rodwell. 8vo. pp. 250.

THIS is a book we have much desired; and when we heard that Sir Abraham Hume, whose correct taste and intimate knowledge of paintings has increased with age, was engaged upon it, we rejoiced exceedingly. Not are we disappointed, though the work does not so much abound in anecdote as we had anticipated. It is dedicated to the author's son-in-law, Lord Fernborough, with a very affectionate address, and his lordship, whose knowledge and taste was very frequently evinced previous to his elevation to the peerage, and to comparative retirement from public life, it is most gratifying to learn now devotes a considerable portion of his time to the patronage of the Fine Arts.

Titian lived to a wonderful old age, and executed a multitude of pictures. To trace the history or destination of all or the great majority of them, is a task of complete impossibility in the present day, since both Vasari and Ridolfi, in their time, admitted the great impracticability of it. The *Notices* of his works here before us, are of a very interesting and valuable character, combining criticism, history, and anecdote in a very agreeable and easy manner. They will most materially assist any future historian of the Arts. And here we will just mention the grand and extensive design for a work of this character, conceived by a friend of ours, which we sincerely hope he may meet with sufficient encouragement some day to publish. The object is to classify the artists according to their schools, and, arranging them alphabetically, give biographical notices, and lists of their works, accompanied by anecdotes, critical notices, and a species of pedigree, showing the value of each picture at every change of possessor, and the names of the galleries and collections in which they have successively been from the easel to the present time!

It will readily be seen that such an undertaking will be one of great labour and extent; but to the enthusiast there are innumerable flowers prettily and attractively strewn along the path, which will render toil a pleasure.

But to return to Titian and Sir Abraham Hume. After the notice of his works in a chronological order; and they embrace his three styles, which were those of his master Bellino, cold and formal; of his friend and envious rival Giorgione; and what may justly be termed his own manner, a softening-down of the gorgeousness of Giorgione; we then have extracts from the various catalogues of the galleries which have boasted of his works. And we cannot look at the list of those which once graced the splendid gallery of our Charles the First, without reflecting on the barbarous character of that religion, and the inhuman tone of feeling, which could have sanctioned the dispersion of this unrivalled collection; and expressing a desire that the Commissioners of the National Gallery will never neglect an opportunity of bringing them once more as near together as is possible. Some of the best of Titian's, we are proud to find in the hands of Englishmen. The Marquis of Stafford has a rich collection, and the galleries of many of our noblemen, &c. were enriched at the Orleans sale.

The extracts from the Catalogues are followed by concise and neat observations on the different manners of the artist, on his colouring and mode of painting, a list of some of his protectors and friends, anecdotes of his scholars, a genealogical table of his family, and a descriptive catalogue of engravings after the works of Titian, from the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, 1827.

To recommend this work to the attention of the artist, and more particu-

larly the amateur, would be supererogatory; for by this time it must already be in the hands of almost every man of taste and intelligence.

Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, and other Public Buildings of celebrity in France, Holland, Germany, and Italy. Drawn on the spot, and engraved by John Coney, with Illustrative Descriptions by Charles Heathcote Tatham, Esq. and able assistants. Moon, Boys, and Graves. Elephant Folio.

THE First Part of this splendid Work, which is to consist of twelve Portions, contains exterior views of the Cathedrals at Antwerp, Brussels, and Beauvais, and the Hotel de Ville, at Ghent.

From the views of the Monastic Remains in England, inserted in the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the rising abilities of Mr. Coney have been long known, and duly appreciated; and now his labours on that important work are drawn to a close, we rejoice to see that he has projected one in which his abilities will have a still wider scope.

From the very large size of the Plates (19 inches by 15), the ingenious Artist has been enabled to represent the architecture in a highly satisfactory manner; whilst the numerous and characteristic groups, consisting of religious processions, &c. add greatly to the effect. In the first Plate, the west view of Antwerp Cathedral, the figures are represented in the costume of the seventeenth century.

Concise descriptions of each Plate are given in English, French, Italian, and German, by Mr. C. H. Tatham; and most heartily do we wish that the work may be encouraged in the manner it deserves.

Of the *Home Book*, or *Young Housekeeper's Assistant*, by a Lady, we cannot speak too highly. It is a most useful present for Brides, and the hundreds of pounds which it may save, and the vexations which it may prevent, are results from the study of it, which need not be applauded.

Mr. HORACE FOOT'S *Companion to the Theatres*, is precisely what it professes to be; containing views of the façades of all the houses, royal and minor, with descriptions of them, essays on the origin and rise of

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the Drama; on the early English Theatres, and the origin and introduction of every species of amusement and entertainment produced on the stage. It will form a very interesting introduction to Cumberland's *British Theatre*; and will, we predict, be in the hands of every play-goer.

Mrs. WILLIAMS has published a fourth edition of her highly-recommended *Syllabic Spelling, or a Summary Method of teaching Children to read*. It is considerably improved, and is ushered into notice by many flattering and deserving testimonials.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Exhibition this year has opened with many more advantages than any of the former ones which we have visited. The superior character of the works of the best artists, and the increase of good historical compositions, (of the want of which we have had to complain), render the visit more pleasing and gratifying, and shew strikingly the great improvement which has taken place in art during the preceding year. May the progress thus plainly perceptible continue steadily, brilliantly, and effectively, till British art shall proudly compete with the efforts of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Rembrandt, &c. This decided superiority in the historical pictures, is mainly attributable to a study of the works of these masters; a close attention to the propriety of colouring; and a bold and vigorous handling. It will be seen, by our enumeration of some of the best pieces, that Etty still improves in his Titian-like paintings; and that Wilkie, who has hitherto delighted us with homely scenes, has turned his splendid talents and active genius into a new walk; and has produced a series of pictures unrivalled by any artist. In his former style he obtained a popularity which none other could aspire to; in his new one he will deserve and acquire still higher fame. And this leads us to the expression of a regret, that there are so few familiar subjects in the present year's exhibition. We looked in vain for the names of M. W. Sharpe, E. V. Ripplingill, &c.; whose *Sailor's Wedding*, and *Going to the Fair*, were such attractive ornaments to the Ante-room, that the artists themselves might have caught many a pleasing incident from the animated groups which daily crowded round them.

As usual there is a multitude of portraits. Some few are excellent as paintings, and attractive from the loveliness and notoriety of the subjects. Sir Thomas Laurence leads both in the number, size, style, and interest of his subjects; and sustains his high character as a flatterer. His subjects are the *Duke of Clarence*, *Duchess of Richmond*, *Marchioness of Salisbury*, whole lengths; *Southey*, the Poet, seated on a rock; *Soane*, the architect,* a fine intellectual head; *Miss Macdonald*; *Mrs. Locke*, and *Lord Durham*. Pickersgill has one of *Jeremy Bentham*, which may be

ranked among his best; Wilkie has also taken to portraits, and has produced a very clever one of the *Earl of Kellie*; and there is an accurate likeness of the authoress of the popular tragedy of *Rienzi*, by J. Lucas, which is, very undeservedly, placed in a bad situation: Mr. Shee, Mr. Hayter, Sir W. Beechey, and Mr. Phillips, display their accustomed talent. Among the most striking likenesses is that of our respected correspondent and eminent armorial antiquary Dr. Meyrick, by H. P. Briggs, placed in the School of Painting; where are also two well executed portraits of the artist Wilkie. The one executed at Rome, by Smith, we prefer as a painting. Of its accuracy we cannot speak, never having met this distinguished and favourite artist. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Simpson have several very clever portraits. By the latter, is a very good one of Mr. Stanfield.

Amongst the landscapes appear the names of Constable, Daniell, Callcott, Eastlake, Stump, and several others of eminence and talent. Constable's are distinguished by that disagreeable custom of communicating to his scenes the appearance of having been scattered over, whilst the colouring is fresh, with a huge quantity of chopped hay. It is an execrable taste, having no resemblance to any appearance in Nature—the artist's standard of excellence. Daniell's are rich specimens of Indian scenery. No. 28. is a magnificent representation of the *Waterfall near Vallagunta*, in the peninsula of India, in the mountains that divide the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. The stealing of the beast of prey towards the herd of deer is a happy incident. Another one is the view of the superb *Tape Mah'l at Agra*, erected by Shah Jehan for his favourite queen. Callcott has but one, a quiet picture, entitled the *Fountain*. It is painted with surprising skill and effect. A pleasing little piece by H. B. Ziegler represents the *Lime Walk, Hampton Court Gardens*.

Amongst the sea pieces is a large one, by Callcott, of a Dutch ferry of a very superior character; several by T. S. Good, which are extremely good; a magnificent portraiture of the mighty ocean in one of its wildest moods by W. Allan, under the title of the prophet *Jonah*; a view of the battle of *Navarin*, and several other pieces, by Reinagle.

Great Room.

* A portrait of Mr. Soane, by Jackson, was exhibited in the British Institution Gallery; but this is by far the preferable one, though very flattering. Of this celebrated artist Chantrey is engaged in executing a marble bust. In the model the likeness is extremely well preserved.

1. *Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise*. Dubufe. A large picture very powerfully treated. The offending pair appear in the foreground, with a most bitter expression of horror and repentance. Eve is half reclining, and resting one hand on Adam's

right knee; he bends over her with averted eyes, and hands extended to their utmost stretch, as if hesitating to clasp the cause of ruin. Near them, in the back ground, is a noble figure of a lion; and to the left is the ministering angel behind a burning bush, the flame of which, reflecting on the body of Adam, and the eyes of the Angel, produces a powerful effect. The colours throughout are sad; and the expression and attitude good.

4. *Subject from the Revelations.* F. Danby, A.—A surprising painting, illustrative of the 12th and 13th verses of chap. 8; and representing the angel, flying through the midst of heaven, crying with a loud voice, "Woe, woe, to the inhabitants of the earth." The figure of the extended angel is that of an aerial unfortunate. Furnished with wings, and clothed as with a mist, it pursues its melancholy duty with dishevelled hair, and hands raised to hide its distress. The colouring is in Danby's peculiar style, and the reflection from the warm blood streaks of the darkened sun's light on the angel, is particularly good. It is a small picture, and so is the companion to it No. 317 in the School of Painting.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Great Room.—Looking round the walls of this magnificent room we were greatly disappointed at not finding any thing of historic interest, or a clever production in the higher walks of art. In vain did our eyes seek for something whereon to rest for a while with satisfaction and delight. There is not one picture remarkable for pathos or striking vividness of expression; there are no embodyings of the soul's high wanderings; nor in any one instance do we see art contending with nature for the mastery. There are some familiar subjects, but most of them are not distinguished for force or accuracy of sentiment or expression. The second or third rate ones at the Academy would reign paramount here. We will particularize those that most engaged our attention.

1. *The Exile.* A. J. Woolmer.—Roman-tically imagined, but badly painted. The exile is reclining on one of the projections of a great mass of mountain near his rude hut, gazing at the distance, and meditating on scenes afar, and things and events with which he holds no communion but through the memory. A serpent is coiled around a blighted tree, and the crawling reptile is his only living companion.

5. *View in the Alps.* J. Glover.—Distinguished for its warm burst of light. This artist has three-and-twenty pieces this year; some of them will be noticed as they occur.

7. *The departure of the Israelites out of*

the land of Egypt. D. Roberts.—This artist possesses talents of a high order. In his conceptions he is vigorous, where he does not merely paint architecture from reality; in his colouring he is correct; and the effect which he produces is true and powerful. This is an attempt to tread in the track which Martin has struck out for himself with so much beauty and magnificence, and were it not an imitation would deserve the highest praise. It is, however, creditable, but we should wish to see more originality of invention. It consists of a street of temples and palaces, with porticos, columns, turrets, &c. in the massive Egyptian style, loaded with hieroglyphics and uncouth sculpture, and countless figures traversing every avenue and crowding every projecting or elevated spot. The colouring is glowing, and the light from above showing that "I will be their guide," is very powerfully touching.

20. *Far from home.* W. Poole.—A fine head of a poor Mulatto girl casting her eyes over an expanse of water, and sighing for her own rude home and ruder friends. There are two other clever studies from a Mulatto by this artist, numbered 124, and 137.

21. *Shall I fight or not?* A. Chisholm.—A stout bravo boy, to use the language of the P.R., has "peeled for a mill," and is provoking a mild intelligent youth to an unequal contest. On the arm of the latter hangs his little sister, with an expressive "You shan't hit my brother;" and behind is a lad persuading him on, and another great awkward tarry-on-his-errands boy with a stone-bottle on his shoulder jeering him. It is very creditable. Opposed to this is No. 30, *You shall not fight*, by G. Havell, where there is a difficulty in keeping the little warriors from the fray.

42. *Corinne.* Mrs. Pearson.—Animated portrait; rich eyes full of intelligence. No. 174, is another clever specimen of this artist.

43. *Daphnis and Chloe.* J. Glover.—It is an Italian landscape, with the palace of the Cæsars, the Temple of the Sun and Moon, the Campagna, and mountains in the neighbourhood of Tivoli. The figures of Daphnis and Chloe are of no interest, but the landscape is remarkable for that brown autumnal tint which this artist delights to impart to his foliage.

50. *Fisherman's Children.* E. Childs.—Very clear and expressive picture. Two children put a stick between the claws of a crab to provoke it to bite.

68. *Fruit.* G. Steevens.—Prettily grotted and true to nature. This is all that can be expected or accomplished.

71. *The Lady's favor.* W. M'Call.—A very pretty damsel tying her true blue favor on the plume of her true knight's helmet. It is a goodly painting, but wants elevation of sentiment. There is no enthusiasm blended with the feminine softness of the

lady, and no heroism mixed with regret in the expression of the knight.

117. *Effie Deans*. Miss Beaumont.—Plaintive meekness most feelingly expressed in a very interesting head.

126. *Burns and Highland Mary*. R. Edmonston.—The Highland lassie, sitting on the banks of the winding Ayre, is a sweet modest humble figure, blushing averting her eyes from the fervent gaze of her poetical lover. The scenery is romantic, and the incident fully accordant. It is painted with a considerable share of talent and power.

132. *Borrowdale, Cumberland*. T. C. Holland.—This magnificent representation of the stirring and soothing scenery of the lakes, is the production of the Secretary to the Institution, and is a beautiful instance of the powers of his pencil.

139. *The Love-letter in jeopardy*. W. Kidd.—One of this artist's happy efforts. Engaged in lace-making under the cottage window, the damsel has pinned herself into a deep smiling sleep; the lover has placed in her bosom a letter, and retired; which being seen by the old dame, she opens the window, and extracting from its sacred resting-place the precious aspirations of the wooer, who is seen peeping at the corner and anxiously watching its fate. It is very cleverly done. No. 202, is a very familiar incident. A couple of wanton boys are amusing themselves with squirting into another one's face. The action of the little fellow struggling to get free, is full of natural indignation and resistance, and the merry mood of the other well contrasts.

141. *The schooner, Saucy Jack, breaking the blockade of Buenos Ayres*. W. J. Hugbins.—The best sea-piece in the gallery, and amongst the most correct and beautiful we have seen of this artist. We noticed also a very fair effort of his son, a promising young man. It is 183, *Dutch boat off the Dogger bank*.

(To be continued.)

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

The great perfection to which this branch of art has been brought within these few years, renders a visit to the gallery of the Society during the present commendable passion for the Arts, a matter of absolute necessity. We have looked for its annual opening with delighted expectation, and have generally experienced pleasure and satisfaction. The excellent pictures which are painted in this style, have met with great encouragement—and this patronage has contributed still further to elicit the conceptions and talents of the artists. Robson, who last year boasted of forty-six efforts, has now increased his number to forty-eight; and he is closely followed by Mr. Copley Fielding, who exhibits about forty-

five. The former of these artists is distinguished for the faithfulness of his representations of the effects produced on scenery of an elevated character, by the rise or declension of the glorious orb of day. The variety of the tints which tinge with brightest lustre the distant hills, at even and at morn, are most happily caught, and effectively produced. In the local landscapes of Fielding and Barret, there is much beauty and judgment, and their compositions display a considerable portion of elegance, and classic taste and feeling. Whichelo has a warm Claude-like picture of great merit; and Dewint boasts several attractive scenes. Austin is the principal coast-scene painter, and his are distinguished by a multitude of figures; but Prout has one or two of a very superior character, besides his numerous architectural pieces, which are picturesquely chosen, accurately drawn, and charmingly coloured. The Secretary Wild, in his interiors, displays his accustomed excellence; and Mackenzie, Finch, Scott, and others, have very respectable pieces. Mr. W. Hunt exhibits three-and-thirty characteristic studies from nature. They consist principally of single figures in particular situations, and in expression and attitude most beautifully accord with nature. We particularly noticed his Saturday Evening little Girl, and the Romp, most exquisitely full of sentiment; and the laughing waggish Water Carrier. Stephanoff has several in his usual style. One of them, Feramorz, Fadladesan, and Lalla Rookh, has been already exhibited here; and there are several others in the gallery by different artists which we fancied we recollected, but cannot speak positively. Cristall's Peasantry and Richter's delineations of Shakspeare's Characters are excellent; the latter full of the bard's peculiar humour and satire.

In a future Number we shall particularize some of the most striking of these beautiful specimens of art.

INCENDIO DI BORGO.

Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican are amongst the most finished of his productions. In them we trace his progress to perfection, from the cold formal manner of his master Perugino, to that grandeur and majesty of style evinced in his later works. The representation of the fire in the Borgo Vecchio, which occurred during the pontificate of Leo IV. and which was miraculously stopped by the interference of that pontiff, is one of the pieces in the third compartment, and is universally allowed to possess as many beauties as are to be found in any of the other subjects. It was finished in the year 1517. It has been often engraved, and the professional world are well acquainted with its merits; but there may be many of our readers to whom a slight description of

the composition, and a short notice of its excellencies, will be most welcome, and whom it will induce, we hope, to visit the accurate copy of it, and splendid painting in oil, executed about two years ago by Mr. Hollins, and now exhibiting, for sale we believe, at 70, St. Martin's-lane. On the right and left of the picture appear the ravages of the fire, just sufficient to inform the spectator of the event which has produced the great variety of incident and expression he sees before him. How superior is this to some of those conflagrations of modern artists, who sink the human figure to a secondary station, and exalt a hideous mass of flames to the primary one. In the back ground appears the balcony on which the pontiff appeared to appease the ravages of the flames; and disposed about the steps are many groups of varied interest and situation. Every figure throughout the design has a history in it, one that all may read and clearly understand, and doing so, must breathe in warm and generous language the soul's admiration of the powers of the artist who could so seize upon nature and transfix her with his pencil unimpaired and unsullied. No artist perhaps was so well acquainted with the just and precise effect which the emotion of the mind produces on the movement of the body, as Raphael. In the beautiful group on the left of the young man bearing on his shoulders the aged body of his father, and accompanied by his wife and son, what a surprising instance of the mental powers of the art is displayed. The grandson's head is a fine example of mingled compassion and affection. How sincerely he regrets that his limbs are not robust enough to relieve his father of the parental burden! In the centre of the picture appears a matron of a superior rank, with her child reclining in her maternal lap with terror and confidence—and where does a child place such deep reliance as on a mother's love—while she soothes the timid little one into a state of imagined security, and turns to the last mentioned group with quiet admiration of the conduct of the son supporting his sire, not unmixed with the hope that her own babe may prove equally filial. Immediately behind this group is another of a mother joining her babe's hands in prayer at the foot of the palace steps. The supplicating child is a sweet figure, conveying a multitude of lovely associations. We could not help thinking that the prayers of this little innocent, on its bended knees, beneath a mother's eye, and so humbly placed, were more effective at the throne of mercy than the pomps and forms of the robed and mitred pontiff who stands exalted in the palace balcony amid a host of scarlet-tipped and hoary-haired heads of the Church. Another group of great force is the mother at the top of the burning mass, in a state of nudity, fanning over to land her babe to

the care of a swarthy man who stands on tip-toe to accept the proffered trust. The mother is a chaste and delicate creature, beautifully contrasting itself with the rough civility and tenderness of the man who tenders his assistance. The groups of supplicating mortals under the papal balcony, display a great variety of character. We distinguish the naturally serious and pious in the humility and devoutness of their attitudes; and the petitioners whom distress and alarm have made frantic, in the hurried and agitated emotions of their bodies. Mothers, too, appear holding up their babes as pledges for their offerings, or as consecrations to the service of the church. The right is occupied by a variety of figures engaged in putting a stop to the fire. These are distinguished for the accuracy of the drawing, and the grace and ease of the contour; excellencies observable throughout the whole conduct of the event. In the affectionate son we see the depressed muscles sinking under the venerable burden, in whom we see the faded hue and flaccid character which flesh assumes from age and disease, and the contrast which they both exhibit to the extended muscles of the figure suspended at full length from the fiery wall, ready to drop to the ground; and the projecting force which the act of standing on tip-toe gives to every part of the body of the figure just ready to catch the little babe. In the females we trace distinct grades of society. Some of them are extremely lovely, whilst all possess a beautiful accuracy which most powerfully heightens the picture. The drapery is of the most elegant description; witness that of the young woman handing the water to the figure on the place where the fire rages; and also that of the maiden—an almost unequalled figure—carrying the vases of water, which are blown about by the violence of the wind. Every thing speaks of truth;—we see it in the mother dragging her clothes with her, half on and half off;—in the beautiful simplicity of attire of the praying babe;—in the neatness of the respectable matron;—and in the easy flowing robe of the supplicating maid.

Mr. Hollins has done a very great good by bringing to this country so accurate and large a representation of this sublime production of the divine Raphael.

EXHIBITION OF LODGE'S PORTRAITS.

That beautiful series of historical portraits published some years ago, with memoirs from the pen of Mr. Lodge, at an expense of nearly 200 guineas, has been gaining favor with the world in a surprising, and a deserving manner. With the view of still further procuring the public patronage to this national work, the spirited proprietors, in the spring of last year, devoted three rooms of their house in Pall Mall East to an ex-

hibition of the water colour drawings whence the engravings were made. These were executed by artists of admitted taste and talent, from the originals of Holbein, Vandyck, and all the great portrait painters, preserved in the collections of the nobility and others throughout the kingdom; and, possessing many attractions as works of art, produced an exhibition of as interesting a character as might well be imagined. Our sentiments on viewing them last year have been recorded, and our gratification and delight this year has partaken of the same enthusiastic tone. The multitude of associations which crowd upon us, and the numerous striking incidents in history which rush to the recollection with all the force with which they were at first received, co-operate in keeping the mind in a state of agreeable activity and varied excitement. In such a gallery as this we like not to toil mechanically on, looking one minute at the portrait, and the next to the catalogue to see who follows; but we love to preserve to our eyes the full range of the collection, and to let their resting place be where some association of historic interest, or some dignity, loveliness, or peculiarity of character exemplified in the figure, demand attention. What different emotions are excited by turning from the legatine sternness of the stout Wolsey, and the thought of all his greatness, pride, ambition, and undeserved fall, to the beauty, softness, elegance, and feeling of the lovely Sacharissa, of Waller; or from the cold legal bearing of the Chancellors and Keepers to the range of Beauties which composed the Court of the ribald, though chivalrous Charles. To enjoy such a freedom as this, is to possess the power of admiring and contrasting; to be able to condemn or praise, to seek for, or to shun; and by doing so all the feelings, passions, and tendencies of the human character are brought forth in vivid succession to our gratification and improvement.

In addition to those formerly exhibited, there are now added, the recently finished portraits of several other distinguished personages; part of the additional subjects intended to bring the series to a close connection with our own age. They are the Marquis of Granby, from Sir Joshua's magnificent portrait presented by his present Majesty to the Earl of Egremont; Admiral Rodney, another by Sir Joshua; Sir Robert Walpole; Sir Isaac Newton; the Philosopher Boyle; the great Earl of Peterborough, in whom, like the Duke of Wellington, we find the command of armies and the office of first lord of the Treasury, have been united; Earl St. Vincent; and Viscount Nelson.

With regard to the work itself, we have frequently expressed our praise. A little intelligence therefore shall merely be given. On the first of January, in the present year,

Messrs. Harding commenced their third edition in monthly parts, of which six are published. The subjects in the first number were mentioned when it appeared; the remainder shall now be enumerated:—2. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, engraved by H. Robinson; Dorothy Sidney Countess of Sunderland, by Thos. Wright, both after Vandyke, from Earl of Egremont's collection at Petworth; Cardinal Wolsey, from Holbein at Christ Church Oxford, engraved by W. Holl. 3. William Cecil Lord Burleigh, engraved by W. Freeman, after Mark Gerard, at the Marquis of Exeter's Burleigh House; Queen Jane Seymour, engraved by H. Robinson, from Holbein, at the Duke of Bedford's, Woburn Abbey; and Sir Walter Raleigh, after Zuccherro at Marquis of Bath's, Longleat. 4. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, engraved by Thos. Wright, from Walker's at Trentham, the seat of Marquis of Stafford; Queen Catharine Parr, engraved by J. Cochran after Holbein, in possession of Dawson Turner, Esq.; and Sir Thomas Gresham, by H. Robinson, from the original of Holbein at Mercers' Hall, London. 5. Lord Chancellor Bacon, J. Cochran, engraver, after Van Somer, at Earl of Verulam's, Gorhambury; Queen Elizabeth, engraved by W. T. Fry from the celebrated picture of Zuccherro at the Marquis of Salisbury's, Hatfield; and Sir Francis Drake, engraved by S. Freeman from original at Newbattle Abbey, the seat of Marquis of Lothian.

For this edition, upwards of two thousand names were received during the period of only *three weeks*, a subscription almost without parallel.

A fourth edition, with the plates again re-engraved, will commence at the close of the present exhibition. Warmly do we wish it that success it so much deserves.

LE JEUNE'S BATTLES.

The exhibition under the above title, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consists of a series of thirteen highly finished paintings, in illustration of some of the great scenes of warfare, in which the artist, a General in the French armies, was actively engaged. They may be said to be records of his adventures, for in all of them he bears a distinguished part. These scenes, and they are all either historically or picturesquely important, display many beautiful traits of affection, patriotism, and generosity. In one we see the brave soldier, who had been compelled to enter the ranks of the enemy, returning to his old comrades, and showing them the cross of the legion of honour, and the tri-coloured cockade concealed next his heart. In another a father taking a mournful farewell of a mortally wounded son, who however lives to see the cross that Buona-

parts sent him ere he died by his brother's hands. A third shows the generosity of the soldiers of the nation to their unfortunate emigrate countrymen. For these parties to be found in arms the law decreed the punishment of death. Here we see the republicans protecting and sheltering them from discovery, by the loan of clothes, &c. Instances and examples of daring courage, and cool intrepidity, appear in every one of these paintings, which, as faithful representations of the events recorded, or as works of art, are deserving of great encouragement. The subjects are, 1. *The pass of the Somo Sierra Mountains*, 1808, showing the almost impassable nature of that place, and the conduct of Buonaparte upbraiding a Spanish officer for his cruel behaviour to the prisoners, who appear bound together and cast under the arch of a bridge. The shame and confusion of the cruel Spaniard is well expressed. 2. *The battle of Mount Tabor, in Syria*, in which General Kleber so bravely sustained the impetuous discharge of the myriads of Mameluke cavalry till the arrival of Buonaparte. This was a gallant action, and the representation is worthy of it. The French officer discovering an old Gothic stone with the arms of France upon it, left there since the Crusades, is a very pretty incident in the foreground. 3. *Marengo*, with the death of Desaix, and the charge of the Austrians by the French cavalry. The Austrians indicate their surrender by throwing up their caps. In the foreground is an Austrian officer, a prisoner, clenching his swordless hand, and burning ardently for the fray. 4. *The attack on Moscow*, a few miles from Moscow, and the taking of the redoubt by Murat. 5. *The passage of the Rhine in 1795*, in which occurs that group of generous republicans before noticed. Another group of powerful interest is produced by the discovery in a newspaper of some of their friends in France falling victims to the cruelty of Robespierre. 6. *Battle of Barossa*. 7. *Attack of a large Convoy by the Guerillas under Mina*. This distinguished guerilla chieftain appears on the left of the picture, descending from the fastnesses with sword and pistol; and his numerous band appear on all sides, and in the distance. This is a frightful picture of the effects of that exterminating principle which generally actuates a people against the invaders of their country. Here are many groups of great force:—the wife of a poor wounded soldier appears defending her husband; several officers throw themselves as protectors to the ladies of the escort; and the Secretary to King Joseph receives his death-shot while endeavouring to protect his wife. The Spanish prisoners eagerly embrace this opportunity of joining their countrymen, but the English scorn to assist so lawless a band. Le Jeune here pays a tribute of great

respect to the feelings of our brave soldiers, representing them refusing with horror the arms proffered by the Guerillas, and one of them, a highlander, thrusts away the weapon about to kill a poor blind French soldier. For this highlander a gallant Scottish baronet sat, proud of being so nobly placed. 8. *Storming of Saragossa*, where Le Jeune gets wounded, and where Palafox bravely defends. An extremely good picture, but of a smaller size. 9. A terrible conflict in the classical and picturesque mountains of the Guadarama, with the Guerilla chief *El Medico*, in which the artist miraculously escaped death. Le Jeune is here captured and stripped, his horse being killed under him. The muskets of some of them pointed to his breast providentially miss fire; the leader of the guerilla party was Don Juan, well known for his brave exploits under the name of *El Medico*, who seeing this extraordinary escape, superstitiously attributed it to some peculiar interposition of Providence, and by his threats and entreaties prevailed on his followers to spare the General's life. *El Medico* is dressed in a blue uniform, and is in the act of warding off the thrust of a man with a pike. On the left is his servant, who is pierced through the body. The last French dragoon that remains, is preparing to sell his life as dearly as possible, but he did not long escape. A curious feature in this picture are three colossal bulls mentioned by Polybius and Livy, and connected with a stratagem of Hannibal. Another picture, recently added, must here be noticed, though numbered 1^o, since it is a continuation of the last incident. The general artist here represents his reception at the *Cantonments of the British Army at Merida*. It is a splendid testimony of gratitude for the generous feeling evinced to him by our countrymen, on observing his melancholy situation. Having been compelled to remain naked during his captivity, and otherwise harshly treated, his appearance must have been heart-rending. The General is here represented naked on the mule, while the British officers are engaged in tending him relief in every possible way. One places before him a suit of clothes and linen; another takes the hat from his own head, and places it on the General's; a third feelingly hands him a purse, while others are collecting something from their brethren. Above are a couple of nuns looking over the wall, against the remonstrances of the holy friar, and exhibiting in their exclamation for his death one of those uncharitable sentiments engendered by exclusion from the world. 10. *Evé of the battle of Austerlitz*, of which important battle there are three drawings in the gallery. 11. *The battle of the Pyramids*; and 12, that of *Aboukir*, both of these pictures represent that voluntary self-destruction of the Turks by rushing

into the waters. Among the drawings up stairs appear the Surrender of Ulm; the field of Eylau; and the interview between the Emperors on the raft at Tilsit. Considering that these pictures have been executed by a man whose hand has been more accustomed to wield the sword than to handle the pencil, we must esteem them surprising pictures. As historical draughts, and as containing portraits of the distinguished Generals of Buonaparte's campaigns, they are most valuable. We should like to see engravings from them all. Such a series would meet with great encouragement.

In the gallery we noticed a very sweet design. We know not whether it is Le Jeune's, but it is a charming thing. A beautiful lady, a disciple of Walton, has been angling till she is tired. Her lover has joined her from sporting with his gun, and raising his foot upon the bank receives the gentle angler, who blushes at her own situation. It is indeed exquisitely touched.

MONTGOMERY GALLERY,
209, Regent-street.

This is an exhibition of ten highly-wrought pictures painted by J. Rawson Walker, to illustrate as many passages in Mr. Montgomery's poem of *The World before the Flood*, published in 1813. The subjects are, The Mount of Paradise; Zillah's Bower; the Patriarch's Glen; an Earthquake at Sunset; the Patriarch's Sacrifice; Twilight; Tomb of Abel; Conflagration by Moonlight; Prelude to the Deluge; and the Deluge itself. Of these we hardly know which to prefer; the landscapes have all a very quiet tone, and so indeed have the historical events to a greater degree than is necessary. They are all painted for effect, and certainly possess a superior character. *Zillah's Bower* is a pleasing composition, but the light does not wanton through the foliage so playfully as we think it should.

"No showers of sun-beams through the leaves are seen."

The *Earthquake* is too artificial: there is no poetry in it. It is not the earthquake of Montgomery's mind; for his intellectual vividness has conceived a scene of grandeur and terrific sublimity offering as strong a contrast to Mr. Walker's tame convulsion as might well be imagined.

The *Tomb of Abel* is a little elevated spot in the foreground of an extensive champagne country, crowned with a most unsightly mass of what is intended for granite. The situation of the tomb might have been more judiciously placed. The *Conflagration* is a miserable effort; surely no such colours are produced by fire.

But the *Deluge* is the most powerful. It is by far a better treatment of the subject than Brockedon's, late in the British Institution gallery; but it is inferior to Martin's, before which it was painted, though possessing much of his spirit and character. The figures are absolutely deluged-struck, they are drowned with horror; and the hideous serpent, coiled around the blighted trunk of a tree, with its venom spots receiving the deep tints of the blood-red Moon, and opening its horrid jaws in bitter defiance; the huge elephant contending uselessly against the mighty rush of waters; the crowd of souls, like beetles, instantly to be swept from their fancied place of refuge, give a frightful truth of expression. This is the only picture in which the artist has suffered his imagination to run wild as it were, and the result is a decidedly better picture.

There are several other subjects in the exhibition; two of which we admire; they are Arcadia, and Homer reciting his *Iliad*. In this last we trace an attempt to imitate the scenes of Claude; and the artist has handled the colours of that master with a very considerable portion of his warmth, mellowness, accuracy, and clearness. We have expressed ourselves freely with regard to these paintings, because there is that in them which displays the impress of no ordinary mind, and no common pencil, and the faults are those that practice will entirely remove. We would recommend a closer acquaintance with the temper and moods of Nature: the study will amply repay and gratify; and less fearfulness in the handling of his subjects.

MILTON'S PANDEMONIUM.

We were very much surprised at the announcement of this subject as one of Mr. Burford's Panoramas, being so widely different from the general character of his panoramic views. But we congratulate him on thus successfully bursting the bonds which have hitherto been suffered to confine his pencil; for the great range of the panorama circle furnishes a most desirable field for the development of those grand and singularly wild scenes to which the vividness of a poetical imagination gives birth. Milton's descriptive sketches possess a fulness of incident and detail, and loftiness of sentiment, which none but daring souls have power to attempt to depict, though the poet has furnished almost every requisite, and powerfully disposed of the necessities. The new Panorama at Leicester-square is a grand and awful representation of the "high capital of Satan and his peers," erected by Mulciber, the prince's architect, with materials furnished by the immense mountains of burning matter which environ the lake of

"ever-burning sulphur unconsumed," and contribute to form the four streams of Styx, Lethe, Acheron, and Phlegethon. The splendid palace, whose domes and turrets lift their glaring heads to the skies, is of interminable length—"lost in chaos;" and is brilliantly illuminated on each story by a range

"Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus."

Mulciber appears on an elevated rock viewing with delight the sublimity of the work of his hands, and on the other side is Mammon, the Master Mason, summoning his host of souls from their occupation in rifling the bowels of the hills. On one of the elevated ridges is Satan attended by his princes and ministers, a host of followers, haranguing the numerous legions which pour along the great lake, and look to him for succour and protection. Never was such a congregation of figures before represented on canvas, nor has there ever been so horrible a portrait of this dreadful incident. Martin has grappled with the subject, and has not failed to surprise and gratify, if there can be gratification in viewing so vast an accumulation of horrors; but there is even greater dreadful majesty and awful sublimity in the designs for this panoramic view, for which Mr. Burford has been indebted to the abilities of Mr. H. C. Slous.

We trust that this will be succeeded by other pieces of historical composition, and by subjects in the higher walks of art.

CAREW'S SCULPTURES.

Previous to the announcement of this exhibition at the temporary room, King's Mews, Charing-cross, we had never heard of this artist's name. He appears, however, not to have been unnoticed, for we observe with pleasure, that amiable patron of the Arts, the Earl of Egremont, has commissioned the execution of these three clever groups, representing Adonis attacked by the Boar; Arethusa, a nymph of Diana; and Venus appeasing the anger of Vulcan. In all these groups there is great beauty of contour, and sweetness of expression. Nature has been studied with attention, and she is the best model for the pupil—since her works are what the art designs to imitate—but the artist is by no means unacquainted with the Grecian and Roman styles; with which however he only proves his acquaintance when their strictness does not interfere with his more beloved study. The *Adonis* exhibits very powerfully that intense horror which he feels at the danger of his situation; but the attitude is more that of a victor than the conquered. We looked in vain for the fresh inflicted wound and the broken barbed spear in the boar's side. The *Venus and Vulcan* is a splendid—as it is the

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best—group. The gigantic figure of the genius of *Ætna* with his sullen and austere countenance, frowns till his eyes are hid under the forehead's deep canopy, and turns sorrowfully but not repulsively from the lovely smirking infidel goddess, while his hands firmly clench his ponderous hammer for support. It is trying to observe so masculine a form torn by mental woes. The figure of *Venus* is all love. Conscious of the irresistibility of her charms, she gently taps her wedded lord on the shoulder, with a finger whose impress must have been too delicate to have been felt by so huge a mass, and throwing all the playfulness and fascination of her character in her features, leans over his shoulders with caution, to coax him to forgiveness, which no one can doubt of her obtaining. The little *Cupid* is a dingy god whom we do not like. The *Arethusa* is a delicate lovely nymph, in the attitude of surprise. How beautifully taper are the limbs, and how delicately does she shrink into herself for fear of observation! From the catalogue this event has nothing to do with the surprise of *Alpheus*; why then the wet adhering drapery?

As works of Art these are really superior productions, and most cordially do we hope that the patronage thus extended to him will stimulate others, possessing as well the means and taste, to encourage such rising talent, and that it may fall within the scope of our duties to notice with increase of pleasure the increased talents of Mr. Carew.

Picturesque Views on the Clyde.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8.—Moon and Co.

The admiration we have before expressed at the engravings in this work of great topographic interest, we most cordially bestow on the three now before us. They are equally scenic, interesting, and well executed. It is sufficient to enumerate the subjects: 1. *Clyde*, from *Dalnotar Hill*; 2. *Dunglass castle*, and *Bowling bay*, from the east, very brilliant; 3. *Dumbarton castle and town*, from the south—the rock crowned with the embattled walls of the antique fortress, is considered the most picturesque and interesting object on the *Clyde*; 4. *Port Glasgow*, from the south-east—a charming print; 5. *Helensburgh*, from beyond the *Baths*; 6. *Roseneath house*, the property of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, taken from *Gair Loch*—a noble mansion, most delightfully situated on the banks of a clear broad lake, and surrounded by woods that "slope downwards to the water's brink, and stand with their green faces fixed upon the flood;" 7. *Greenock*, from the south-east—a scene of great activity and opulence; 8. *Gourock*, from the east; 9. *Laven castle*, &c.—this is executed in a more inferior manner than any of the other subjects.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

History of Armenia, by Father Michael Chamich; from B. C. 2247 to the year of Christ 1780, or 1229 of the Armenian era. Translated from the original Armenian by JOHANNES ARDALL, Esq. Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. To which is appended a continuation of the History to the present date.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, Bengal. By W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Manuscripts collected by the late Lieut. Colonel C. Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India. By H. H. WILSON, Esq.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects contained in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company; illustrated by coloured figures of new species, &c. By T. HORSFIELD, M.D. F.R.S.

An Abridgment of the Penal Regulations enacted for the Government of the Territories under the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal. By D. C. SMITH, Esq.

Stories of Popular Voyages and Travels; with illustrations; containing abridged narratives of recent Travels of some of the most popular writers on South America.

CLARK's Introduction to Heraldry, much improved, and enlarged.

Progressive Lessons for the Voice; from the easiest Exercises in Solfeccio to the most difficult passages in modern Music. With illustrative examples from the works of Purcell, Handell, Haydn, Mozart, and other celebrated Composers. By DAVID EVERARD FORD.

Mr. NASH's Drawings of St. Mary's Abbey, York, published at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

Preparing for Publication.

The Hallamshire Glossary. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A. To which is added Thoresby's Catalogue of Yorkshire words, and Watson's list from his History of Halifax.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius, with an English Translation, and Notes. By J. S. CARDALE.

A Popular System of Architecture, to be illustrated with engravings. By Mr. HOSKINS.

A new edition of CLAPHAM's Sermons, considerably improved by translations from Bossuet, Massillon, and other French preachers, both Catholic and Protestant.

A Journey through Norway, Lapland, and part of Sweden. By the Rev. ROBERT EVEREST, A.M.

A Tour in Barbary and Spain. By Capt. BROOKE.

Three Years in Canada. By Mr. MAC-TAGGART.

Prospectus of a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of the Law of England, as applicable to Civil Actions. By G. B. MANSEL, Esq. author of "The Law and Practice of Demurrer."

Memorials of Charles John, King of Sweden and Norway. By Mr. MEREDITH, of Brazenose-coll.

A series of Portraits of the most beautiful and celebrated Women of all Nations, from an early period in the history of portrait-painting to the present time; with biographical notices by Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS. It will comprise some of the finest specimens of Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaele, Holbein, Giorgione, Tintoret, Titian, Sir Antonio More, Paul Veronese, Guido, Rubens, Velasquez, Vandyck, Mignard, Rembrandt, Murillo, Sir Peter Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, David, Opie, Harlowe, and several of the most distinguished painters of the present day.

Anti-Phrenology, or, Observations to prove the fallacy of the Doctrines of Phrenology. By Dr. WATTS.

The New Forest. By HORACE SMITH.

The Book of the Boudoir. By Lady MORGAN.

Biography of Captain Beaver, a work similar to the Memoirs of Lord Collingwood.

An Account of the Romantic Wars of the Moors in Grenada. By Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING.

Elements of Natural History, or an Introduction to Systematic Zoology, chiefly according to the Classification of Linnaeus, with illustrations of every Order. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M.

A volume on the Universe as it is, with Astronomical Plates, illustrative of the First Chapter of Genesis. By Capt. WOOLLEY.

Craig-Millar Castle, and other Poems. By JOHN GORDON SMITH, M.D. M.R.S.L.

A Journey from Sarepta to several Calmuck Hordes of the Astracan Government. By H. A. ZWICK and J. C. SCHILL.

The Family Chaplain, or St. Mark's Gospel analysed and prepared for Reading and Expounding to a Family Circle. By the Rev. S. HINDS, M.A. Vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

A new edition of Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE DON, A.L.S.

BOOTH's Analytical Dictionary.

The Concise Arithmetician, or Accountant's Manual.

Gideon, and other Poems. By the Author of "My Early Years, for those in Early Life."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

May 16. A numerous and highly distinguished meeting of the donors and subscribers to the proposed College was held in Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of receiving a report, and determining upon the immediate erection of the College. There were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, the Archbishop of York, and thirteen of the bench of bishops; the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's; Lords Rolle, Abingdon, Selsa, and Bexley; Sir R. H. Inglis, and a long list of distinguished individuals, Clergy, &c. The right reverend Chairman, in a few words declaratory of the high importance of the subject, called upon Mr. Coleridge to read the report of the provisional committee. The report stated; that 126,000*l.* had been subscribed for, of which about 55,000*l.* was in donations, and the remainder subscriptions upon shares, upon which 5*l.* per share had been paid. Government had liberally granted the ground on the east side of Somerset-house, a most eligible site, but bound the council to erect the new College, which would contain a chapel, hall, ten lecture-rooms, &c. in uniformity with Somerset-house. Mr. Smirke, the architect, had estimated the expense of the building at 140,000*l.*; the furniture 10,000*l.*, and for the houses in the Strand which it would be necessary to have removed, 17,000*l.*; this, added to other items, would make a total of 170,000*l.*, exclusive of furnishing the library and museum.—The building, it was added, would afford the amplest means of accommodating the students, of whom the senior classes were to be distinct from the junior. An abstract of the charter was then read, excluding all professors not of the established church, excepting those for Oriental literature and foreign languages. The report, which was received with much applause, particularly those parts excluding sectarians, and those for the immediate erection of the college, was ordered to be received and adopted.

The Bishop of Durham, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke at some length in support of the object in view—the providing a place where the youth of the metropolis could be educated in the principles of the established church. The Bishop of Lincoln, as being connected with one of the universities of the kingdom, wished to observe that those learned bodies felt the greatest pleasure at the prospect of the establishment of the King's College. The demand for liberal education had long been on the increase, and although the accommodations at the universities had been increased for three hundred additional students, still there was a great demand for room. The Bishop of London moved a resolution, to the effect that, in order that the institution might be completed on a scale commensurate with the importance of the objects contemplated,

subscriptions should be immediately entered into, &c. However ample the subscriptions might be, he did not conceive it possible that an establishment could be formed commensurate with the highly important objects in view. He considered the establishment of the King's College only as a nucleus of a system of education which would soon be adopted throughout the kingdom, and that the clergy would have in their hands the religious education of the people. The committee had had great difficulties to contend with, and that was the reason of the delay that had occurred.

Sir R. H. Inglis expressed his pleasure at observing, that the list of subscriptions had increased from 7000*l.* to 11,000*l.* A liberal subscription was entered into, and the meeting separated.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

May 23. The distribution of prizes and honours in the medical classes took place. The meeting was held in one of the principal lecture rooms, capable of holding 700 or 800 persons. The area in the centre was occupied by the council, the professors, and several distinguished visitors; among whom was the Duke of Somerset, Lord King, Lord Ebrington, Right Hon. Tho. Grenville, &c. The several professors came forward, and each in his turn read the mottoes to which the prizes had been awarded in his class. As each motto was read, the warden opened the sealed packet inscribed with the motto, and read the name of the student contained in it. The successful competitors were then conducted to the chair, and received from the hands of the Marquis of Lansdowne the prizes and certificates of honours awarded to them. The following is a list of the prize-men:—

Physiology.—Gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson, of Sheffield; 1st silver medal, Mr. R. Garner, of the Potteries, Staffordshire; and 2d ditto, Mr. B. Phillips, of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Anatomy.—Gold medal, Mr. J. Jones, of Kidderminster; 1st silver medal, Mr. B. Phillips; and 2d ditto, Mr. F. Duckham, of Falmouth.

Surgery.—Gold medal, Mr. B. Phillips; 1st silver medal, Mr. H. Cannan, of London; and 2d ditto, Mr. R. Garner.

Nature and treatment of Diseases.—Gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson; 1st silver medal, Mr. W. M. Richards, of Norwood, Surrey; and 2d ditto, Mr. W. Gill, of Nottingham.

Midwifery.—Gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson; 1st silver medal, Mr. Alfred Wainhouse, of Halifax, Yorkshire; and 2d ditto, Mr. W. G. S. Clack, of London.

Materia Medica.—Gold medal, Mr. R. Garner; 1st silver medal, Mr. F. Duckham; and 2d ditto, Mr. G. Atkinson.

Chymistry.—Gold medal, Count Calhariz, of Lisbon, son of the Marquis Palmells,

Portuguese Ambassador; 1st silver medal, Mr. E. J. Quehett, of Langport, Somersetshire; and 2d ditto, Mr. H. Plank, of London.

Practical Anatomy.—Gold medal, Mr. B. Phillips; 1st silver ditto, Mr. F. Duckham; and 2d ditto, Mr. J. Jones.

In addition to the prizes given by the Council, books were presented to Mr. Henry Cooper, of Tranby, near Hull, by the professors of materia medica, chymistry, and practical anatomy; and to Mr. W. Bartley, of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, by the professor of materia medica, in testimony of the excellent answering of these young gentlemen.

The Warden then stated, that there had been 183 students attending the medical classes during the session, of which 65 had been competitors for prizes and honours, and that 52 had been declared entitled to them by the conditions affixed to the questions delivered to the students at the different examinations.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The two gold medals (of the value of fifty guineas each) which his Majesty graciously places every year at the disposal of the Royal Society of Literature, have been adjudged to Baron Silvestre de Sacy and to Mr. Roscoe—the former so eminent in the literature of France, and the latter so distinguished in that of his own country.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

April 6.—Dr. Hope, Vice President, delivered to Dr. Brewster the Keith prize, consisting of a medal and superb salver, for the discovery of two new fluids in minerals; and pointed out the immense advantage, as a mechanical agent, that might be derived from one of them, which expands *thirty* times more than water, and is converted into vapour by a change of temperature so small, that in one instance the heat of the mouth was sufficient to burst the rock crystal which contained the fluid, and wound the person who made the experiment. The Doctor observed, that if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity, it would entirely supersede the use of steam, and the natural heat of the human body would be the only fuel necessary to put the most powerful engine in motion.

LITERARY FUND.

May 13. The anniversary of this excellent charity was held this day at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Somerset, the President, in the chair. About 120 persons were present; and among them many distinguished by literary talents and consideration in life. Speeches were delivered by the Noble Chairman, by Mr. Barbour the American Ambassador, by the Mexican Minister, by Sir G. Duckett (who in proposing the health of the President, eulogized the

Duke's patronage of literature), by Sir E. Carrington, by Sir R. H. Inglis on behalf of Oxford University, by Dr. Paris for that of Cambridge, by Dr. Lardner for the London University, by Mr. H. N. Coleridge for the King's College, by Mr. Alderman Crowder for the City of London, and by others on various toasts being given. Dr. Yates, one of the Treasurers, gave a favourable report of accessions made within the year to the permanent fund, besides granting relief to distressed authors, their widows and children, to an amount larger than in any former year. A considerable list of new subscriptions was also announced.

Plan for preventing Ships foundering at Sea. By Ralph Watson, Esq. York-place, Portman-square.

Models of this simply-ingenuous and highly-important discovery have been exhibited by its liberal inventor to several scientific and learned men during the last few weeks. We cannot but express our astonishment at the apathy which pervades the Admiralty and the commercial and shipping interests to its vast importance, being a perfect preventive to the sinking of all ships at sea, and consequent loss of life and property,* and giving to every description of vessel all the preservative properties of a life-boat. Mr. Watson would certainly have been justified in attempting to raise enormous wealth by securing by patent the exclusive benefit resulting from his invention; but we cannot but suspect that his almost romantic liberality in wishing that the great blessings which his invention holds forth should be diffused as much as possible without any exclusive benefit to himself, has led to a suspicion that it will not produce that important practical effect which is so ardently to be desired. The models of Mr. Watson seem certainly to answer completely, and we trust the Admiralty, or the shipping commercial interest, will enable him to prove his success equally on a large scale. We will now enable our readers to form their own judgments by extracting a few passages from Mr. Watson's explanatory statement:

* It appears that three hundred and seventy-three ships and vessels of his Majesty's navy, exclusive of those in battle, have been lost by wreck, by fire (against which calamity also the plan affords every security, by encouraging the crew fearlessly to scuttle the ship, and thereby to extinguish the flames), or by foundering, between the years 1793 and 1826; and that the number of merchant ships and vessels lost, from either one or other of these calamities, averages at the very melancholy rate of one and a half vessel per day in each year.

"The principle of the invention is the unerring law of nature, namely, that whatever is specifically lighter than the quantity of water which its own bulk will displace by immersion, will swim; a position exemplified by various proofs, but by none more aptly than that of the organic arrangement of fish; for the buoyant or floating power of the whale (whose weight is known to exceed 100 tons) and of all other fishes which swim, is solely dependent upon an air bladder with which they are furnished; as, in the event of this bladder being perforated, the fish, from its greater specific gravity than the sea, instantly sinks, and never again floats. The invention itself is the employment of tubes made of copper (or of any other substance, if found to be equally secure), of a cylindrical form, terminating at each extremity by convex or semi-globular ends; the whole to be hermetically sealed, and to contain, in number and capacity, a bulk, or quantity of atmospheric air equal to counterbalance that extra portion of the weight, or specific gravity of the ship and her contents, which otherwise, in case of leak, and the ship filling with water, would cause her to sink. These safety tubes it is designed to place in the spaces between the beams of the decks, also between the timbers, or ribs, the shelf-pieces, and the planking, and in all other places below the decks, which may be thus occupied without inconvenience. Again, it is conceived that tubes, of half-cylinder form, might be attached, in sundry places, to the exterior of

the ship. From presenting a uniform circular surface, the safety tubes, when immersed, would be perfectly secure against the pressure of the water occasioned by the weight of the ship; and, from spreading their buoyant power uniformly over the whole range of the ship's decks, they, in the event of the ship filling, are calculated to preserve her equilibrium, or centre of gravity.

"With a view of affording a practical elucidation of the plan, the inventor has constructed a model in due proportion to the dimensions, and to the actual weight of an eighty gun ship, when equipped for a four months' voyage. This model, having a leak in her bottom, when placed in water without the safety tubes, sinks; but with the safety tubes affixed to the main, the middle, and the lower decks, it floats, and with a power of buoyancy so great, that, upon its being forcibly pressed under water, it rises to that same point of elevation at which it before rested, namely, with the main deck above the surface.

"Tubes of this description, by an extension of their diameter and number, might be applied in the support of floating rafts, for moveable batteries; and in sustaining, on rivers, floating manufactories of all descriptions, and to any extent, where the current of water would afford the means of deriving all the beneficial results of the most powerful water-wheel; indeed, the purposes to which the employment of this buoyant power might be applied, are almost innumerable."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

It was unanimously voted, "That the thanks of the Society be returned to James Heywood Markland, Esq. for the great zeal, ability, and attention to the welfare of the Society uniformly displayed by him during the period in which he has holden the office of Director."

April 30. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

The Rev. Charles Drury, Rector of a portion of Pontesbury, Salop, was elected Fellow.

John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society a curious volume of original drawings, by the late Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. of an ancient piece of tapestry in St. Mary Hall, Coventry, representing, on one side of a figure of the Virgin in glory, King Henry VI. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Cardinal Beaufort, and several other courtiers; and on the other his Queen and several ladies; with a set of male saints above the former, and of female saints above the latter. See Mr. Carter's own description of this tapestry in vol. LXX. p. 1148. We are

informed that two coloured engravings of the lower portions of the tapestry have been published by Mr. Bradley, of Pall-Mall.

A communication from the late Edmund Turnor, Esq. F.S.A. (dated March 3) announced the discovery of another Roman bath on the south bank of the river Witham, near Stoke Rochford. It has been investigated by Sir Philip Vere Broke, K.C.B. whose own account was inclosed. This, with those already described in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXII. p. 26—32, is the fourth found during the last twelve years within six miles of the line of the Ermine-street.

Some Remarks on Cromlechs and Circles of Stones by John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. then concluded the readings of the evening, accompanying the exhibition of thirteen folio drawings, beautifully executed in water-colours by Messrs. Shepherd, Cattermole, Hyett, &c., representing, 1. Cromlechs (five of the most remarkable); 2. Simple Circles; 3. Compound Circles (Abury, Stonehenge, &c.).

This evening the Society for the first time prolonged its sitting for a *conversatione*. In consequence of a memorial addressed to the

President and Council, they have given orders for this arrangement (with coffee, &c.) on every Thursday evening; and the plan has already been found to be productive of much additional gratification from the exhibition of several curious articles, and books of prints and drawings by Dr. Meyrick, Mr. Britton, Mr. Balmanno, &c.

May 7. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. exhibited an alabaster carving, supposed to be part of an altar-piece, found at Shrowton in Wiltshire. It is about two feet in height, and a work of the age of Edward the Third. It consists of a standing figure in the Virgin, of uncommon beauty for the period of its sculpture, surrounded by a glory of the form of the *vesica piscis*, and supported by angels at the four corners; and at the top surmounted by a small representation of the Trinity, figured by three persons under one crown. There are considerable remains of the gilding.

An Essay by James Logan, Esq. was read, containing "A Description of the Cavalry of the Celts, their Arms, and mode of Warfare, with Observations on their Tactics;" containing many remarkable particulars of their treatment of horses, their war-chariots, &c.

May 14. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

A communication was read from Francis Martin, Esq. F.S.A. Windsor Herald, accompanying the exhibition of a pedigree roll of the family of Steward of Cambridgeshire, originally written in the reign of Henry VII. with additions of the age of Elizabeth. Its interest consists in the manner in which it illustrates Sir Richard Worsley's seal ring, of which an enlarged engraving is given in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, with dissertations by Dean Milles, and Mr. Brooke, Somerset Herald. That seal (it will be recollected) exhibits a knight, having a shield with the fess chequy of Stewart slung on his shoulder, engaged in a contest with a lion, which, whilst his sword lies broken at his feet, he is attacking with a knotted club. In the sky an arm, clothed in the lilies of France, is handing down another shield of Stewart, with the augmentation of an inescutcheon, bearing a lion debruised with the knotted staff, heraldically described as a bend ragulée. The whole design is enclosed within a border, familiar as the double tressure which occurs in the arms of Scotland. On the pedigree roll there is an illumination of the same design (probably of an earlier date, as the seal is presumed to have been engraved about the time of Charles II.), the only difference being that the picture is square instead of oval. This illumination occurs at the side of a copy of the grant by which Charles the Sixth of France, granted in 1384, to Alexander Stewart the augmentation of arms before described, in consideration of

the services of his father, Andrew, to the crown of France. Of this grant Mr. Brooke saw only a brief notice; it proves that Dean Milles was nearly correct in his explanation of the design of the ring, which was intended to represent Bruce driving the lion of Baliol from within the tressure of Scotland, and it gives a remarkable derivation of tressure from the French words *tres assurée*.

J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society a series of drawings by the late Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. from the ancient tapestries formerly in the Painted Chamber and Prince's Chamber in the palace of Westminster. The former consisted of five subjects, representing the siege of Troy; and the latter of three subjects, the birth of some royal infant, and two battle pieces of excellent design. A full account of these tapestries, by Mr. Carter, will be found in our vol. LXX. pp. 423, 527, 624, 627. Some years after their removal from the Painted Chamber, the tapestries representing the siege of Troy were sold about 1820 for 10*l.* to the late Charles Yarnold, Esq. in Great St. Helen's, and after his death, in March 1825, were included in the catalogue of his collection of curiosities, which were dispersed by auction by Mr. Southgate June 11 that year, when the tapestries of the siege of Troy were bought by Mr. Matheman for 7*l.*; and what were described in the Catalogue as the Plantagenet tapestries, were bought for 60 guineas by Mr. Teschemacher.

May 21. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

A dissertation by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. was read in illustration of a Saxon fibula of bronze, about four inches in length, and of the shape of a Calvary cross; in which Dr. Meyrick took occasion to notice the various forms in which the cross was represented in the early centuries of the Christian æra.

At the *conversazione* Bernard Brocas, Esq. exhibited the banner which one of his ancestors bore at the battles of Edgehill and Newbury. It bears, in a scroll ornament, the motto *CONSTANTER ET FIDELITER*. Also a banner of James the Second, of crimson, with the initials J. R. under a crown worked in gold lace; and the very splendid standard which Bonaparte presented to the National Guard of the Isle of Elba, covered with gold eagles, bees, and other ornaments.

CHAMPOLLION'S EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

In our last we noticed the arrival of this expedition at Ouadi-Halfa. A letter has since been received from Champollion, dated Ypsamboul, Jan. 12. He quitted Ouadi-Halfa and the second cataract on the 1st of the month. He slept at Gharbi-Serré; and the following day, at noon, he landed on the right bank of the Nile to examine the excavations of Maschakis, a little to the south of the temple of Thoth at Ghebel-Addeh. He was obliged to ascend an almost perpen-

dicular rock upon the Nile, to reach a small chamber hollowed in the mountain, and ornamented with sculptures which are very much damaged. He, however, succeeded in discovering that it was a temple dedicated to the goddess Anoukis (Vesta), and to the other divinities, the protectors of Nubia, by an Ethiopian prince named Polri, who, being governor of Nubia under the reign of Rhamses the Great, prays to the goddess that the conqueror may tread the Libyans and the Nomads under his sandals for ever. On the 3d, in the morning, they moored their vessel before the temple of Hathor, at Ypsamboul. On its right there is sculptured upon the rock a very large design, representing another Ethiopian prince, who presents to Rhamses the Great the emblem of victory (this emblem is the ordinary badge of the princes or the sons of kings) with the following inscription in beautiful hieroglyphic characters:—"The royal son of Ethiopia has said: Thy father Amon-Ra has endowed thee, O Rhamses, with a stable and pure life; may he grant thee length of

days to govern the world, and to keep in check the Libyans for ever."

It is very remarkable that on the monuments of Nubia he has hitherto found only names of Ethiopian and Nubian princes as governors of the country, even under the reigns of Rhamses the Great and of his dynasty. It appears, therefore, that Nubia was so united with Egypt, that the kings wholly trusted the natives of the country itself with the command of the troops. He mentions as a proof, a stela sculptured on the rocks of Ypsamboul, in which a person of the name of Mai, commander of the troops of the king in Nubia, and born in the country of Onsou, one of the cantons of Nubia, sings the praises of the Pharaoh Mandouei I. the fourth successor of Rhamses the Great, in very emphatic terms. It appears, also, from several other stelæ, that divers Ethiopian princes were employed in Nubia by the heroes of Egypt. On the 3d, in the evening, their labours at Ypsamboul commenced in the great temple, which is covered with large and beautiful bas-reliefs.

SELECT POETRY.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS

To the *Directors of the Literary Fund*,
By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

HAIL! to your bounteous aims, benignant Band, [land;
The pride of free-born Britain's matchless
By ye, unfriended Genius gains that aid
Which by the thankless world is rarely paid.
Those who devote their talents to mankind,
And think their merit will protection find;
Rapt in the purpose of some views sublime,
That may defiance bid to hostile Time,
By Fame inspir'd, and hope of gen'ral good,
Oft slight the means of shelter and of food,
And cross'd by Fortune, by the selfish
blam'd,

"They cannot dig, to beg they are ashain'd."
Hence, disappointed, pour, o'erwhelm'd
with care,

And driv'n by madness to the worst despair,
"Till pass'd all pow'r to bear Affliction's load,
They rush on death, in Want's obscure
abode.

But, thanks to Heav'n, arose a brighter
day,

And darted on Distress a cheering ray;
Departed WILLIAMS founded the design,
And gen'rous spirits in the cause combine;
Who, nobly urg'd by sympathetic zeal,
The claims of Learning and of Genius feel.
NEWTON, related to that honour'd Sage,
Whose glories blaze on Britain's envy'd
page, [v'as to view,

That Sage whose wisdom brought the Heav'ns
As if ordain'd to pierce all Nature through;
Newton, akin to that illustrious man,
Left a large store to prop the lib'ral plan;

And, what with loyal gratitude you own,
The gen'rous cause is sanction'd by the
Throne. [send,

Our Monarch deigns his annual boon to
Of LETTER'd WORTH the Patron and the
friend; [pow'r,*

Who, rising talents rears with fost'ring
And here assists them in Misfortune's hour.
Such are his aims who wears the BRITISH
CROWN,

In War and Peace to merit just renown.

A SONG FOR MAY MORNING.

FAREWELL April, and thy showers,
Welcome May, and all thy flowers;
With lightsome heart and garlands gay,
We haste to meet thee, rosy May.

Ere Aurora opes the morning,
While the dew, the buds adorning;
We rise to meet thee, with the day,
And greet thy coming, welcome May.

Hark! the merry groups are singing;
"Flowers beneath her feet are springing;"
Cast vain tears and grief away,
Welcome! Welcome! sprightly May.

Bring we violets and primroses,
Cowslips sweet and blooming posies;
Cast we now our cares away
To welcome thee, approaching May.
Now she trips beyond the mountain,
Now she skips beside the fountain;
On tabours loud, and pipes we play,
To hail with joy, thee, lovely May!

May 1st.

JOS. CHATTAWAY.

* Royal Society of Literature.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 28.*

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Dormer, and Lord Clifford, Roman Catholic Peers, entered the House, and took the oaths and their seats. They were not introduced, as is the case with newly-created Peers.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Hobhouse, after entering at great length into the abuses of the Select Vestry System, moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the general operation and effect of the laws and usages under which select and other vestries are constituted in England and Wales. After a few words from Mr. Peel, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. R. Colborne, and Mr. Hume, the motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

May 1. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald moved the House to go into a committee on the Silk Bill. After considerable discussion the House divided; for the motion, 90—against it, 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 4.*

The Marquis of Anglesea rose to explain the circumstances under which he had been recalled from the government of Ireland. He said, the extraordinary, if not offensive, manner in which he had been recalled from Ireland, and the aspersions which had been heaped upon him from so many quarters, rendered a full explanation of his conduct absolutely necessary. The Noble Marquis then proceeded to read extracts from letters to the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Lord Levison Gower, for the purpose of showing that he acted with perfect impartiality between Roman Catholics and Protestants; that he was always ready to prosecute the Members of the Catholic Association, if it were represented to him by the Law Officers of the Crown that they had transgressed the law, and lastly, that he unceasingly pressed upon his Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of settling the Catholic Question as the only means of tranquillising Ireland. He stated, that the Duke of Wellington had written to him to order the dismissal of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele from the magistracy, which he (the Marquis of Anglesea) refused to do, on the ground that they had not acted illegally. The Noble Marquis then proceeded to remark on his correspondence with Dr. Curtis, and said he had received a notice from the Duke of Wellington, stating, that that letter had given great offence to his Majesty, and that he was recalled from the government of Ire-

land. He defended his conduct in writing that letter; and having impressed upon the House the feelings under which he had acted, concluded by moving for the papers and documents to which he had alluded in his explanation.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said that the Noble Marquis might have refrained from making this motion. After adverting to the agitated state of Ireland in the beginning of December last, and to the reprehensible conduct of Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Steele, who had greatly increased that agitation, his Grace said,—I ask, was I not fully justified in the political view I took of these questions, and of the conduct of those persons whose names have been mentioned? I say I do not think that I was very wrong in the judgment I formed respecting these two magistrates; for, in a very short time afterwards one of them was struck off the Commission by the Lord Chancellor, and the other removed for conduct not very different from that which I had condemned. After the correspondence that then took place, it was quite obvious that the Noble Marquis and I could not go in our relative situations of Minister and Lord Lieutenant. His Grace, in adverting to the Noble Marquis's letter to Dr. Curtis, observed, that it certainly did appear that the letter contained advice to the Catholics not only to persevere in agitation, but went on to show by what means agitation might be made most effectual. But it was not the letter to Dr. Curtis which produced that removal, but the consequence of the correspondence which he had with the Noble Marquis.

The Marquis of Anglesea made some observations in defence of his conduct, after which the motion was negatived without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the report of the Committee on the SILK TRADE was brought up, when Mr. Fyler stated his opinion that this measure would tend to increase the distress which already prevailed to such an extent in that branch of our manufactures.—Mr. F. Fitzgerald said, that he thought the Bill would be serviceable to the silk weavers, and the sooner it was passed the better, particularly as the Bill now in existence, with the duties imposed by it, would soon terminate.—Mr. Alderman Walthman hoped that the Right Hon. Gent. would not press this important Bill through the House without giving time to the country to become aware of its provisions.—Mr. F. Fitzgerald said, he thought

the most ample time had been given for that purpose. The amendments of the Committee were then agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The Justice of the Peace Bill was read a second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Militia Estimates, the charge of the Disembodied Militia of Great Britain was agreed to, as was also the charge for the Irish Militia.

The Labourers' Wages Bill was read a second time after some discussion.

May 5. Mr. Tennyson moved for leave to bring in a Bill for transferring the Elective Franchise of East Retford to the town of Birmingham. Mr. Huskisson said, that he had always opposed the general question of Reform of Parliament, on the ground that he did not think such a course was consistent with the true spirit of the Constitution; but, in the case of East Retford, the proof of bribery and corruption was before the House, and the Legislature had no alternative but to supply a specific remedy to the evil.

Mr. Peel opposed the motion, and Mr. Brougham spoke in favour of it. The House divided; for Mr. Tennyson's motion, 111—against it, 197.

May 7. Mr. V. Stuart, after making a variety of observations on the state of the poor classes in Ireland, moved a resolution, declaring that it was expedient for the House, in the next Session, to take into consideration the propriety of introducing Poor Laws into Ireland. Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. G. Dawson expressed their conviction, that the system of the Poor Laws would prove mischievous in Ireland. Sir F. Bouverie, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Stanley, spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Peel said he had always been opposed to the extension of the Poor Laws to Ireland, and would vote for the previous question.

The motion was, after some further discussion, withdrawn.

May 8. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that the amount of the revenue last year was 55,187,000*l.* the expenditure only 49,386,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 5,054,000*l.* above what was originally calculated on, being a total surplus of 5,385,000*l.* for the entire year. This excess arose from an increase in the Customs and Excise. Taking the whole of the estimates and expenses of the country, it would appear that they amounted altogether to 48,335,593*l.* which, deducted from the estimated Revenue, 51,347,000*l.* would leave a balance in favour

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of the Treasury of 3,012,407*l.* which as a surplus was applicable to the reduction of the National Debt. This was a greater surplus than had occurred any year since 1822. He should introduce a provision for a gradual and limited funding, by the purchase of Exchequer Bills, at a rate not higher than 101*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* This operation was to be limited to 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills, and the present he considered a favourable opportunity for its commencement.

After some further discussion, the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The Silk Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 11.*

Lord Wharncliffe, in moving the second reading of the Sale of Game Bill, said he should propose that every individual who possessed a certain amount of property should have the right of shooting upon it, and he would have the persons who should sell game in the market obliged to take out a license from the magistrates to enable them to do so. The question having been put, there appeared; content, 79—not content, 69. The Bill was then read a second time and committed.

May 12. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Bill for facilitating the administration of justice in suits and proceedings in equity was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 12.*

Petitions were presented from Manchester, Liverpool, Carlisle, Bristol, &c. against the Monopoly of the East India Company, and praying that the trade to India and China might be thrown open on the expiration of the Company's charter.

Sir J. Nicholl obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Employment, Salaries, and Fees of the Clerks in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

May 13. The Solicitor-general brought in a Bill to fix the time of holding, and the duration of the Law Terms in his Majesty's Courts of Record in Westminster, which was read the first time.

May 14. Mr. Whitmore moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the State of Trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, an inquiry hurried on in this way would not be fair to those parties whose interests were so deeply involved. He should, therefore, oppose the appointment of a Committee, but he thought it due to the Hon. Gentleman to say, that a Right Hon. Friend of his intended, before the close of the Session, to

move for the production of certain documentary evidence upon which he intended to found a motion early in the ensuing Session. Having stated thus much he should move the previous question. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the distinct understanding that the Government would early in the course of the next Session propose an inquiry to the House.

May 15. Mr. O'Connell, the member for Clare, was introduced by Lords Duncannon and Elrington, and immediately proceeded to the table of the House, when Mr. Ley, the principal Clerk, tendered him the customary oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, to which the Hon. Gentleman objected, when the Speaker rose and addressed the House, stating that the gentleman at the table (Mr. O'Connell) had been returned long before the passing of the Act for the Relief of the Catholics, and therefore it could not apply to any one circumstanced as he was. He (the Speaker) had only therefore to revert to the law previously to the passing of that Act, which was, that every member should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Lord Steward or his deputies, and that afterwards he should take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, together with the declaration against transubstantiation, before that House. To take those oaths Mr. O'Connell had objected; and he felt it his duty at once to desire the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw. He accordingly withdrew, when Mr. Brougham proceeded to plead the right of the Hon. Gentleman to be heard in his place, or as he had perhaps no place, at the table of the House, without taking the oaths in order to state his objections to taking them, before the House came to any decision on the subject.—The Speaker observed that he knew of no precedent of any person not having taken his seat being heard, without the decision of the House to that effect; and after some further conversation it was agreed to postpone the farther consideration of the question to Monday.

The Smithfield Market Bill was thrown out, after a division of 81 for, and 54 against it.—The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a first time.—The Consolidated Fund, the Sinking Fund, and the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, were severally committed.—The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a second time.—The Friendly Societies Bill went through a Committee.—The Labourers' Wages Bill and the Anatomy Regulation Bill went through Committees.

May 18.—Mr. Peel, after some observations on the question before the House, moved, "That the member for Clare shall be heard at the Bar of the House, with reference to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament without taking the oath of supremacy,"

which having been carried in the affirmative, the Hon. Member soon afterwards advanced to the Bar, and addressed the House, stating that he was ready to take the oath of allegiance provided by the recent statute. He commenced by saying he would contend that he had as much right to sit and vote in this House, according to the principles of the constitution, as any of the Honourable or Right Honourable Gentlemen by whom he was surrounded. First (said he) I claim to sit and vote without taking oaths, by virtue of the Union Act. Secondly, I claim under the Relief Bill to sit and vote without subscribing the declaration. Thirdly, I claim under the Relief Bill to sit and vote without taking the oath of supremacy; and fourthly, I claim under the positive enactments of the Relief Bill to sit and vote without taking any other oath than that mentioned in the Relief Bill itself. The Hon. Gentleman argued that by the Union Act he was entitled to sit in Parliament after taking certain prescribed oaths; but no pains or penalties were attached to not taking these oaths; and he insisted that the effect of the late Relief Bill was to do away with the directions of the Union Act as far as it related to oaths. The Hon. Member then withdrew amidst loud and general cheering.

The Solicitor-general in reply, took a review of the Union Act and of the late Relief Bill; and from a full consideration of those Acts, he distinctly stated his opinion that Mr. O'Connell was not entitled to sit and vote in that House without first taking the oaths of supremacy and abjuration. He looked upon this as a mere legal question. He had presented himself to the attention of the House without the least reference to the particular individual concerned, and without the least desire of keeping him from a seat in this House. The sole feeling by which he had been guided was that the privileges of this House might be preserved; and from the conclusion which he had drawn he felt it a duty to conclude by moving—"That Mr. O'Connell, having been returned a member of this House before the passing of the Act for the Relief of the Roman Catholics, was not entitled to sit or vote in this House unless he first took the oath of supremacy."—Mr. Lamb, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Brougham spoke in favour of Mr. O'Connell taking his seat. Mr. Sugden, Sir J. Scarlett, Mr. Dugherly, and Mr. Peel opposed it.—Upon a division there appeared—for the motion 190: against it 116.—Mr. Peel afterwards moved that Mr. O'Connell be ordered to attend the House at three o'clock on the following day, and that the Speaker do communicate to him the resolutions of the House, and ask whether he still refused to take the oath of supremacy.—The motion was put and carried.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.

May 19.—Mr. O'Connell placed himself at the Bar, when the Speaker communicated to him the resolution of the preceding night, and asked him if he was willing to take the oath of supremacy.—Mr. O'Connell said he wished to see the oath. The oath was then handed to him; when, after looking over it attentively, he said, "There is one assertion in this oath which I know not to be true; there is another assertion in it which I believe not to be true. I cannot, therefore, take this oath."—The Speaker—You may withdraw.—Mr. O'Connell bowed and withdrew.

The Solicitor General said the resolution which he was now about to move, was founded on various precedents. When a party was called on to take certain oaths, to enable him to take his seat, and refused to take them, the uniform course had been to move a new writ immediately, and the motion was always complied with. Mr. O'Connell's refusal to take the oath of supremacy had caused a vacancy in the representation of the county of Clare, and he therefore moved—"That a new writ be issued for the election of a knight of the shire of that county, in the room of Mr. O'Connell, who has vacated his seat by refusing to take the

oath of supremacy, he having been elected before the the enactment of the recent Bill passed for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects."—A discussion on the motion here ensued, in which Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Peel, Mr. Portman, the Solicitor General, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Mr. Huskisson joined. Mr. Portman moved that the further discussion on the motion should be adjourned to Thursday, which amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Hume brought forward a motion, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the Corn Laws (Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 60), with a view of substituting a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn into the United Kingdom, and appointing a bounty on the export of British Corn, instead of the present graduated scale of prices and duties."—The motion was supported by Lord Milton and Sir G. Philips, while it was opposed by Mr. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. E. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Whitmore, Mr. Houldsworth, Lord Althorp, and Mr. Huskisson. On a division there appeared—for Mr. Hume's motion 12; against it 154.

The Friendly Societies Bill and the Anatomy Bill were read a third time and passed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The distress which has for a length of time prevailed among the weavers in *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, has at length urged the men to acts of violence, the immediate cause of which was the still greater reduction of their wages by some of the manufacturers. An alarming riot broke out in the neighbourhood of Ancoats, Manchester, on Monday, the 4th, in consequence of a reduction in the price of weaving shirtings. After a tumultuous meeting of workmen, a party of 2000 proceeded to a hand-loom factory belonging to Mr. Guest, and turned out the *knolsticks* (men who work at the reduced prices); thence they went to Mr. Twiss's factory, broke the looms, and tore the webs in pieces. They next broke the windows of Messrs. Harbottle, and turned the *knolsticks* out, without in any way ill-using them; here also the webs were destroyed, together with 40 looms. As they were finishing Mr. Guest's factory, a party of police, headed by Lavender, the Deputy Constable, made their appearance, but were quickly compelled to escape from a shower of stones.—Another party of the rioters proceeded to the factory of Messrs Parker, and made several attempts to burst in the door: but this, for a long time, withstood their efforts; and, in the meantime, others were demolishing the windows by throwing stones at them. The door was at length burst in, and the looms and webs were dis-

posed of in the same manner as at the others. This method being, however, a somewhat slow process, and several alarms having been given that the military were coming, the factory was set fire to in several places. The houses in the streets on three sides of the factory were set fire to by the heat; and it was only with the utmost exertions of the persons who reside in them that they were saved from the flames. The acts of insubordination committed by the rioters on Tuesday were confined to the plundering the bakers' and provision shops; and although the dragoons galloped furiously along the foot-pavements to disperse the mob, it served only to transfer the scene of their depredations to other quarters.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, a number of outrages were committed in *Rochdale* and its neighbourhood by the flannel-weavers; looms in several factories were destroyed. On the 8th troops arrived from Stockport, Oldham, and Manchester, and apprehended several of the rioters. Sixteen were lodged in the New Bailey, preparatory to their removal to Lancaster castle. The carabineers, who were severely stoned in escorting the prisoners, left a serjeant and ten privates of the 67th as a guard. In a short time the crowd attacked the soldiers with stones, and a rescue was attempted. The soldiers, after suffering a good deal, were at last obliged to fire in their own

defence. Five persons were killed; one, a boy, looking out of a window. Upwards of twenty were severely wounded.

There have been also some riotous proceedings on the part of the workmen in the town of *Macclesfield*.

Tewkesbury Church.—Nearly 700*l.* has already been subscribed towards the reparation and embellishment of the fine old Abbey Church at *Tewkesbury*; and upwards of 2000*l.* collected by rates upon the parishioners, for the exclusive purpose of repairing this grand remain. Already has the cheerless whitewash been effaced from the massive walls and traceried roof, from the Norman circular pillars and rich Gothic chapels,—and a suitable warm stone colour, to match the original material, been substituted throughout: the unique spiral canopy, with its slender pilasters and clustered pinnacles, over the armoured effigies of Sir Edward le Despenser, which had for ages lain mouldering in ruins in the roof of *Trinity Chapel*, has been re-erected.

As some workmen were lately excavating a cellar, under part of the mansion of the Right Hon. Lord *Sherborne*, at *Sherborne*, in *Gloucestershire*, they discovered four ancient stone coffins of immense weight. Three of them were without covers, and one was covered with a lid about three-fourths of its length, with a star engraved on the part over the breast. The heads were almost perfect, but there were no inscriptions.

A tremendous fall of rock (some hundred tons) lately took place at *Nottingham*, and five houses were crushed in one general wreck. The street was completely buried in the mass of huge rock stones, and buildings crushed down with their weight.

The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster Abbey* have offered rewards of 50*l.* for the committal, and 150*l.* for the conviction, of the incendiaries who attempted its destruction (see p. 363). Footmarks have been discovered near one of the water-spouts, and there appears to be little doubt that it was by climbing the water-spout that an entrance was effected. The prebendaries have deemed it necessary, to prevent in future any attempt to destroy it, to employ a watchman in the interior of the Abbey.

May 8. The extensive premises of Messrs. *Wyback and Co.* sugar-bakers, in *Charles-street*, *Commercial-road*, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.*

May 11. About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. *Carlisle*, a bookseller, near *Bell-yard*, *Fleet-street*, which speedily communicated with the neighbouring premises, entirely destroying the *Sun Tavern*, Mr. *Harper's* (the silversmith), and two

other houses. The front walls of Mr. *Harper's*, and the *Sun Tavern* (a notorious brothel), fell into *Fleet-street*, which for some hours was completely blocked up. When the fire broke out, women and men were seen running from the *Sun* and other infamous houses, almost in a state of nudity.

May 17. The whole of Messrs. *Downing and Son's* floor-cloth manufactory at *Chelsea*, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary. Two discharged workmen have been apprehended on suspicion. The loss is computed at 30,000*l.* none of which was insured.

May 21. A fire, attended with the most melancholy consequences, broke out at the house of Mr. *Pick*, furniture-broker, *London-road*, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The conflagration was so awfully rapid, that Mr. *Pick* alone escaped by a trap-door, while five other inmates were burnt to death. Inquests were held on their disfigured remains; but no evidence was produced to shew how the fire originated.—The numerous instances of loss of life from fires which have recently occurred, renders it peculiarly desirable that every parish should provide ladders constructed in such a way that they might fix into each other, so as to be long enough to reach the garret windows. Had such ladders been at hand, several lives might have been lately saved.

May 27. About four o'clock this afternoon, that elegant place of resort, the *Oxford-street Bazaar*, was observed to be on fire; and in about one hour the whole building was reduced to a heap of ruins, not 20*l.* of the property being saved. The fire originated, it is supposed, from some spirits of turpentine communicating to a transparency in the *Diorama* representing "the destruction of *York Minster* by fire." The bazaar was the property of Mr. *Hamlet*, the jeweller, who let it out to the various proprietors of the stands at so much per foot. The building was insured, but not the property.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

May 4. The opera of *Masaniello*, by *Planché*, was produced. The hero of the piece (a Neapolitan fisherman) was played by *Braham*, with striking effect. The house was well filled, and the opera announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

May 21. *The Partisans*, or the War of *Paris* in 1649, a play from the pen of *Planché*, was brought forward. The piece is purely historical, and faithfully portrays the intrigues, violences, and follies which distinguished this extraordinary period. It was announced for repetition without a dissentient voice.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 27. 53d Reg. Lieut.-Col. James Considine, to be Lieut.-Col. — 67th ditto, Major Hon. H. R. Molyneux, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. John Snow, to be Major.

April 29. W. R. Cosway, esq. of Billington, Kent; Capt. J. Franklin, R. N.; W. Seymour, esq.; W. Campbell, esq.; Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N.; and W. Anglin Scarlett, esq. Ch. Just. of Jamaica, knighted.

May 8. Major-Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

May 11. Edw. A. W. Drummond Hay, esq. to be Consul-general in Morocco.

War Office, May 18. 14th Light Dragoons, Major John Townshend to be Lieut. Col.—2d Foot, Capt. H. Waring to be Major.—24th Foot, Ponsonby Kelly to be Major.—80th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, 94th Foot, to be Col.—32d Foot, Capt. John Palk to be Major.—94th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir John Keane, to be Colonel.

Unattached. Major Standish O'Grady, 24th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Shire of Ayr.—W. Blair, esq. of Blair.

East Loec. H. Thos. Hope, esq. of Dutchess-street, London.

Horsham.—Earl of Surrey.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cath.

Rev. T. S. Smyth, Preh. in Exeter Cath.

Rev. W. Allen, Allhallows R. London Wall.

Rev. W. A. Bouverie, West Tytherley R. Hants.

Rev. T. Bullock, Castle Eaton R. Wilts.

Rev. E. S. Bunting, Datchworth R. Herts.

Rev. T. Cooke, Grafton Underwood R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Griffin, Bradley R. Hants.

Rev. E. T. Halliday, Broomfield P. C. Som.

Rev. E. Harbin, East Lydford R. Somerset.

Rev. A. W. Hare, Alton Barnes R. Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Moule, Fordington V. Dorset.

Rev. W. C. Risley, Whaddon V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Smith, Great Dunmow V. Essex.

Rev. T. L. Strong, Sedgefield R. co. Durham.

Rev. F. Warre, Hornyock R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. H. Cornish, to the Baroness Audley.

Rev. J. A. La Trobe, to Ld. Mount Sandford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Hon. James Ochoancar Lord Forbes to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

John Igguiden, Esq. a Deputy Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Rev. J. Shillibeer, Head Master of Oundle Free Grammar School.

Rev. C. H. Williams, Master of Lewes Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

April 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of J. S. W. Sawbridge Erle Drax, esq. of Charborough Park, Dorset, a dau.—

11. The wife of John Williams, esq. Mayor of Beverley, a son.—In Dublin, the Countess of Miltown, a son and heir.—At Florence, Lady George Wm. Russell, a son.

Lately. At the Rectory, Great Cheverell, Wilts, the wife of Capt. Mayris, a dau.—At Stoberny-house, near Wells, the wife of Col. P. D. Sherston, a son.

May 2. At Belle-vue-hall, Brighton, the wife of Dr. Byron, a son.—In Spring-gardens, Lady Georgiana Agar Ellis, a son.

—3. At Dulwich, the wife of S. Page, a son.

—7. In Brunswick-square, the wife of

John Fred. Archbold, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a dau.—8. At Ashling-house, Sussex,

the wife of Capt. Rich, R. N. a dau.—

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Fuller, 59th

Reg. a dau.—10. At Clapham-rise, the

wife of Mr. Ald. Farebrother, a dau.—

11. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Pen-

rhyne, a dau.—12. At St. John's-wood,

the wife of J. W. May, esq. Consul-general

of the Netherlands, a son.—18. At Cross-

hall, Berwickshire, the wife of Major Brough-

ton, E. I. C. serv. a son.—20. At Head-

ley-grove, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. C. Boul-

ton, a dau.—At Castle Craig, the Rt. Hon.

Lady Napier, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. At Malta, Thos. Lewis Gooch, esq. youngest son of Sir Thos. Gooch, Bart. M. P. of Bengrove-hall, Suffolk, to Anne Europa, eldest dau. of Col. Hon. W. H.

Gardner, and niece to the late Vice-Adm. Lord Viscount Gardner.

April 16. At Heanbury, Mr. P. Webber, nephew of Major-Gen. Webber, of Barn-

staple, Devon, to Eliza Castle Heydon, dau. of George Heydon, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, London.—20. At Christchurch, Capt. Guilio Cucchi, to Anastasia, only dau. of the late W. Foster, esq. of Norwich.—21. Capt. Wm. Burnaby Greene, R. N. of Wickham, Hants, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Samuel Powell, esq. of Upper Harley-street, and Brandlesome-hall, Lancashire.—The Hon. and Rev. Chas.-Geo. Perceval, third son of Lord Arden, and Rector of Calverton, Bucks, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley.—Peter Freeland, esq. jun. of Castle Craevie, co. Galloway, N. B. to Ann, dau. of W. C. Lake, esq. of Castle Godwyn, Gloucestershire.—22. At Kew, Surrey, Geo. Arbuthnot, esq. only son of Col. Sir Rob. Arbuthnot, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Papendiek, esq.—At Westbury, Somersetshire, Lieut. J. G. Deck, E. I. C. to Alicia, second dau. of the Rev. Samuel Field, of Westbury-college.—23. At Silkstone, Yorkshire, John Thos. Bridges, esq. only son of the late John Bridges, esq. of St. Nicholas Court, Thanet, to Harriett Eliz. third dau. of the Rev. Rob. Affleck, Vicar of Silkstone.—At Bury St. Edmund's, George Gregory, M. D. of Weymouth-st. Portland-place, to Frances, eldest dau. of John Le Grice, esq. of Bury.—At East Dereham, the Rev. T. Henshaw Jones, to Alice, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Deighton, Rector of Winburgh and Westfield, and Vicar of Carbrooke, Norfolk.—At Winford, Henry Edward, eldest son of H. Elton, Esq. Winford-house, Somerset, to Sarah Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. L. Clutterbuck, Newark-park, Gloucestershire.—25. At St. Ann's, Dublin, the Rev. Chas. Bushe, Rector of Castlehaven, second son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, to Fanny Elizabeth, second dau. of the late James Bury, esq. of St. Leonard, Essex.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Longley, esq. Capt. R. A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wm. Skyring.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Henniker, R. N. only brother of the Right Hon. Lord Henniker, to Anne Eliza Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brydges Henniker, and sister to the present Baronet.—At Brighton, John Wilmer Field, esq. of Heaton-hall and Helmsley-lodge, co. York, to Isabella Helena, dau. to the late Capt. Elliott Salter, R. N.—At Great Houghton, Fred. son of the late Rich. Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick-house, Beds, to Anne, dau. of the late Stephen Round, esq. of King's Beech-hill, Berks.—30. Chas. Mawthill Tearne, esq. of Balcony-house, Worcester, to Mary Ann, relict of John Wilcox Osborne, esq.

Lately. At West Malling, the Rev. W. M. Tucker, Rector of All Saints, Colchester, to Agnes Sophia, youngest dau. of John Bax, esq.

May 8. At Bath, Capt. J. F. Bird, to Harriet Augusta, eldest dau. of Alfred Harvey, esq. M. D. of Edgar-buildings.—5. At Brighton, Rich. Marriott, esq. of Abbot's-hall, Essex, to Sophia Lucy, youngest dau. of E. A. Stephens, esq. of Bower-hall, Steeple Bumpstead.—At Titchborne, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dormer, of Grove-park, Warwickshire, to Eliz. Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.—At Hastings, the Rev. Edw. Cardwell, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Stoke Bruern, co. Northampton, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late H. Feilden, esq. of Witton-house, Lancashire.—At Hampton, Octavius Hanbury, esq. son of the late Chas. Hanbury, esq. of Halstead-hall, Essex, to Mary Armstrong, dau. of the late Edw. Strettell, esq. Advocate-General, E. I. C.—6. At Brighton, James Hunter Hulme, esq. to Harriett, daughter of the late John Green, esq. of Highbury-park.—At Marylebone Church, John, eldest son of John Archer Houlston, esq. of Hallingbury-place, Essex, and of Welford, Berks, to Anne, dau. of Capt. W. Deans Dundas, R. N. and grand-dau. of Chas. Dundas, esq. M. P. for Berks.—7. Rev. Andrew Belcher, to Julia Letitia, daughter of Ralph Wilson, esq. of Islip-house, Northamptonshire.—8. At Sandhurst, Lieut.-Gen. Butler, to Ann, eldest dau. of Sir John Bateman.—9. At Liverpool, the Rev. W. Jackson, Rector of Lowther, to Julia Eliza, dau. of J. G. Crumpe, esq.—12. At Hazlebeech, Northamptonshire, Matthew Knapp, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, of Little Linford-house, and Rectory of Shenley, Bucks, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late E. A. Burnaby, esq. of Baggrave-hall, Leicester.—At Banbury, Rev. Yate Foubroke, to Maryanne, only child of Joseph Pain, esq. of Neythrop near the former place.—14. At St. George's, London, Charles Devon, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mary, dau. of the late Samuel Gosnell, esq. of Great Queen-street.—At Great Birch, Essex, the Rev. H. Freeland, Rector of Hasketon in Suffolk, to Georgiana Frances, second dau. of Chas. Round, esq. of Birch-hall, near Colchester.—18. At Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, to Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Commodore Broughton, and niece of Sir John Delves Broughton, Bart. of Dodding-ton-hall, co. Chester.—Wm. Berrington, esq. of Little Malvern, to Mary-Frances, only dau. of late Joseph Brun, esq. of Cadiz.—21. At Clifton, Hastings Esq., esq. of Park-street, Bath, to Mrs. Coxe, widow of the Rev.—Coxe, and dau. of the late Archibald Thomas.—23. At Crediton, R. H. Maddox, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Susanna Jane, dau. of the late Mr. W. Luxmoire, of the Palace, Crediton, Devon.

OBITUARY.

LORD COLCHESTER.

May 8. At his house in Spring Gardens, in the 79d year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, (first) Lord Colchester.

He was born at Abingdon in Berkshire, Oct. 14, 1757; the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Colchester, by Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Farr (which Sarah, after Dr. Abbot's death in 1760, was re-married to Jeremiah Bentham, Esq. and died in 1809.) He was educated at Westminster School, where he manifested the same diligence which distinguished him in after life, under Dr. Markham and Dr. Smith; and went off to Christ Church, Oxford, as the Student at head of the Election of the year 1775. He gained the Prize Poem for Latin Verses in 1777; and the subject being the Czar Peter I. he was honoured with a Gold Medal by the reigning Empress of Russia. He travelled to Geneva for improvement in foreign law in 1781; took a Law Degree the next year, and became Vinerian Scholar. Soon after he was called to the Bar, and practised with increasing success till other objects attracted his notice.

Lord Colchester seems to have first turned his thoughts towards public life in the year 1790, when the name of Mr. Abbot appears in the Journals of the House of Commons as having been a Candidate for the borough of Helston; and upon a vacancy in the representation of that place, caused by the remarkable appointment of Sir Gilbert Elliott as Viceroy of Corsica, he came into Parliament in June 1795. In the beginning of the next Session he distinguished himself by an uncompromising speech on the Seditious Meetings Bill, in which he fearlessly attacked the leading democrats of the day.

In a subsequent part of the same Session he recommended an improvement in the manner of dealing with Expiring Laws, by establishing a regular method of laying full information before the House on that subject; and the hotch-pot Acts by which the most discordant expiring laws were at that time continued by one Act, fell gradually into disuse, and entirely disappeared after the year 1806.

Proceeding in the same course of legislative utility, he brought before Parliament in 1797 a plan for a due Promulgation of the Statutes among Magistrates, by furnishing each Petty Ses-

sions with a copy of all Acts of Parliament; and thus enabling them at once to see the real state of the law instead of being obliged to refer to private collections of Acts, or decide according to their own notions of the justice of the case before them.

At this time Mr. Pitt found it expedient to appoint a Finance Committee, of which Mr. Abbot became the indefatigable Chairman, and brought up to the table of the House thirty-six Reports during that Session and the next. These Reports have since served as a model to other similar Committees; they are uniform in the quantity of information collected; but not so in form and method, the Reports on various Offices having been distributed for preparation among the several Members of the Committee. The Chairman prepared those regarding Revenue, the Exchequer, and Law Courts. The proceedings of Government on several of these Reports are appended to them in the folio edition of Reports, and the whole is still referred to with advantage and due respect on all suitable occasions.

An unostentatious Act of great importance was among the best fruits of this Finance Committee; Mr. Abbot (in 1800) having introduced a Bill "for charging Public Accountants with the payment of Interest," whereby the "unaccounted millions" which used to be retained indefinitely by successive paymasters and others, in and out of office, becoming chargeable with interest, have not since been retained.

At this time Mr. Abbot seems to have occupied himself in deliberate preparation for an investigation into the National Records; he moved for a Committee to that effect in Feb. 1800, and presented to the House in the July of that year the large and valuable produce of their labours. Nothing could be more consonant to the solid mind of Lord Colchester than such an extensive research, which could not but demonstrate the eminence of England and Scotland over all other nations in the quantity and value of Records from Domesday Book through the reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts. Too frequent have been intestine broils and civil wars during that long period of history; but the insular position of Britain precluding successful invasion, the combatants have all felt a common property in these national treasures, which

have fortunately escaped the base levellers of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the fanatics who disgraced England at the close of the Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament.

From the Reports of the Record Committee naturally sprung the Royal Record Commission, which continued this useful labour with renovated authority under the guidance of Mr. Abbot, till his retirement from public life in the year 1817. Numerous publications, especially the authentic edition of the Statutes of the Realm, testify the perseverance of the Commissioners in the trust delegated to them by the Crown and supported by Parliament.

In the beginning of the year 1801 Mr. Abbot introduced a Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain, with the Increase and Diminution thereof. The first of these objects is well known to be the primary rudiment of statistical knowledge, in which England had remained remarkably defective, whether from a Scriptural prejudice against "numbering the people," or from an apprehended difficulty of obtaining true information on a subject too likely to excite apprehensions of accurate Taxation or Military Levy. But the returns obtained under the Population Act of 1801, have been amply confirmed by subsequent Enumerations; and is explainable from the well-chosen opportunity of a famine price of provisions, which produced a general impression that this Enumeration was made with a view to future precautions in favour of the numerous classes of society. The second aim of the Population Act would have been hopeless, indeed has never been attempted, in any foreign nation from its obvious impracticability; but England among her records possessed Registers of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in many parishes from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and so generally from the commencement of the last century, that an unquestionable decennary approximation was obtained of the Increase of Population, which from the year 1710 never once retrograded, and from 1784 till 1801 increased at the rate of one *per cent. per annum*; since that time periodical returns shew an increase of one and a half *per cent. per annum*.

At the commencement of the Sidmouth Administration, Mr. Abbot was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Hardwicke, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; and commenced such reforms of the several public offices there as might be expected from the Chairman of the Finance Committee; but his Parliamentary activity had now

marked him out as the successor of Sir John Miltord in the Chair of the House of Commons. Mr. Abbot was elected Speaker 10 February 1803, and took possession of the office as that in which he had resolved to equal, and if possible to surpass, his predecessors, and to maintain with exemplary regularity the useful restrictions imposed by ancient forms on an Assembly, composed indeed of somewhat discordant materials, but which under his guidance assumed a dignified consistency worthy of a body which astonished the civilized world by the facility with which it drew out our national resources during a war chequered with adversity, but terminating in exaltation and triumph.

In the year 1805 the Speaker was placed in a painful situation; a Parliamentary Commission of Naval Enquiry had been established in pursuance of the objects of the Finance Committee, and had felt it to be their duty to inculcate Lord Melville, a veteran Statesman (at that time First Lord of the Admiralty) for his conduct while Treasurer of the Navy. The question for proceeding to prosecute him was agitated in the House of Commons with no small eagerness, and the parties were equally divided (216 on each side), when the Speaker, on all other occasions a Moderator of Debates without expression of personal opinion, was called upon for his Casting Vote. The functions of the House of Commons are said to be inquisitorial; possessing no jurisdiction beyond that which is necessary to maintain their own privileges, they act in alleged criminal cases as a Grand Jury, which merely sends a man to take his trial. This doctrine assists the Speaker's decision on such occasions, and he usually votes in such manner as to leave the question open to ulterior proceedings. On this principle Mr. Abbot gave his casting vote (as to the disgraceful part of this charge) on the 8th April 1805. Lord Melville, as is well known, was afterwards tried by impeachment, and found *Not Guilty* by his Peers in June 1806.

On another occasion the opinion of Mr. Abbot was remarkably influential; the Roman Catholic Question had been frequently agitated in the House of Commons from the year 1805, and with growing strength on the part of those who wished to remove the remaining disabilities of the Roman Catholics. In the year 1813 they succeeded so far as to carry a Bill to this effect through a second reading by a majority of 49; but in the Committee on the Bill (24 May), the Speaker moved that the important clause for admitting Roman Catholics into the

Legislature, should be left out of the Bill; and supported his motion by a speech of great ability, which made such impression on the Committee that a majority of 4. decided against the clause, and the Bill in consequence was abandoned.

It is sufficiently remarkable that during Lord Colchester's last illness, the long contested Roman Catholic Question was successful; thus his Lordship escaped from witnessing personally the majorities by which that Bill was carried through the House of Lords, yet lived long enough to breathe his sincere desire, That experience may prove his own apprehensions to have been fallacious.

The forms of the House of Commons having been accommodated to the variegated business of nearly three centuries now on record, cannot but be convenient and plastic for all purposes; in no place does so much regularity spring out of seeming hurry and disorder. Yet the increasing number of private bills (200 or 300 in a Session), had given occasion for complaints of injuries sustained from the haste or inattention of members; thereupon the Speaker, watchful of the protection of private rights in Private Bills, and of the reputation of the House of Commons, recommended for the sanction of the House in the year 1811, the plan of an office for entry of notices, called the "Private Bill Office," where the progress of every private bill is open to all enquirers, and, the monopoly of practice in soliciting such bills being thus abolished, complaint was no longer heard.

Another inconvenience personal to members, had gradually arisen from the same overwhelming quantity of private business. In former times the Votes of a day, seldom or never exceeding a printed sheet, were distributed so regularly as to have obtained considerable sale as a newspaper; but the increasing quantity of matter, and the prolonged sitting of the House had by degrees so delayed the delivery of the Votes, that before Mr. Abbot came to the chair, they were usually two or three days in arrear, and sometimes a whole week. Mr. Speaker Abbot saw this with dissatisfaction, and after due consideration of the interests and habits which had grown up in consequence of this dilatory publication, he resolved to attempt a Reformation suitable to the change of hours, and the load of public and private business. For this purpose the marginal notes of the old fashioned Votes were assumed as a basis upon which to add

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whatever necessity or perspicuity demanded; inserting also matters of information formerly reserved for the Journals, and giving a short narrative of some proceedings which even the Journals, (which are now printed weekly instead of annually) do not furnish.

A further convenience resulted from the early distribution of the Votes; the business of the current day was thenceforth displayed on every Member's breakfast table; and this sort of information has now become so copious and particular, that the sitting of every Select Committee, public and private, and all the material Notices given in the Private Bill Office, appear in the Votes, to whatever hour in the preceding night the sitting of the House is protracted.

This Reform and Improvement of the Votes was the last labour of Speaker Abbot. A serious attack of the same disease (erysipelas) which twelve years afterwards proved fatal to him, compelled him to quit his office in 1817; And all Members who knew him in the Chair feel the value of this Legacy to the House,—while younger members can scarcely believe that business could proceed with regularity and comfort in the comparative obscurity of earlier years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Abbot, the House of Commons addressed the King to bestow upon him some mark of his Royal favour; and he was created a Peer by the title of Baron Colchester, and a pension of £4000 a year to himself, and £3800 to his next successor in the title, was voted by Parliament. He shortly afterwards went abroad for recovery of his health, and after a residence of three years chiefly in France and Italy, he returned to England, and divided his time between a London residence and his seat at Kidbrooke, near East Grinstead, where he solaced such of his hours as were vacant from the duties of an active magistrate, in observing the progress of his plantations of timber trees, in which he greatly delighted. Lord Colchester carried into the House of Lords the same species of improvement which he had effected in the House of Commons, and their Lordships will owe to his short appearance among them, the daily publication and distribution of their proceedings. They are also indebted to him for the establishment of a Library, on the same plan as that at the House of Commons.

In the year 1827, his Lordship made a considerable journey to the Northern Highlands of Scotland; which possessed peculiar claims to his notice. Soon after he became Speaker, Lord Sid-

mouth's administration, especially Mr. Vansittart (then Secretary of the Treasury, now Lord Bexley) became attentive to the improvement of the Highlands. Roads were surveyed and planned to a great extent, and a Canal of unusual magnitude; and lest the course of improvement should depend too much upon the permanence of any administration, the Speaker of the House of Commons was named first in the Parliamentary Commission,—with strict propriety, as superintending a large expenditure of money granted from time to time by Parliament for these purposes.

Roads to the extent of 900 miles, besides many large bridges, have thus been completed at the joint expense of the public and of the Highland counties, about £500,000 having been judiciously and frugally expended in this manner under the care of the late Speaker, whose vigilance never slept when Highland business was brought before him. His visit to the Roads, the Caledonian Canal, and the new Churches, placed him in pleasing contact with a population sensible of the benefits bestowed upon them, and eager to shew him every token of heart-felt respect; nor did he fail at his return to exert himself in refreshing the attention of the other Commissioners by statements of the vast improvements under their fostering care, which he had personally witnessed in the Highlands.

The brilliant victories of our army and navy during the war, were often the theme of the Speaker's official speeches, about thirty of which, concluding with that addressed to the Duke of Wellington, may be quoted as models of just eulogy, appropriate to the person and the exploit, with a degree of classic terseness and chastity of ornament suitable to the dignity of that House, which had directed the national thanks to be thus communicated. The only works of Lord Colchester, hitherto printed are *The Practice of the Chester Circuit*, published in 1795, with a Preface, recommending those alterations in the Welsh Judicature which now appear likely to be carried into effect, and a pamphlet containing six of his Speeches on the Roman Catholic Question, with Preliminary Observations on the State of that Question as it stood in November last, when that pamphlet was published.

Lord Colchester married, Dec. 29, 1796, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart.; and has left two sons; Charles (born in 1798) a Post-Captain in the royal navy, now Lord Colchester; and Philip Henry (born after his

father's return from Ireland in 1802) a young barrister of great promise.

His Lordship's remains were interred privately in Westminster Abbey by the side of those of his mother.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

March 5. At Rome, aged 68, the Right Hon. and Rev. George Barrington, fifth Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, co. Down, and Baron Barrington of Newcastle, co. Dublin; M.A. Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Sedgfield in that bishopric.

His Lordship was born July 16, 1761, the third son of Major-Gen. the Hon. John Barrington, the second of the five distinguished sons of the first Viscount; and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Florentius Vassal, esq.

Mr. George Barrington was educated at Westminster, where he was admitted a King's Scholar in 1774, and whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1778. He obtained the degree of M.A. Jan. 14, 1785. Having taken holy orders, he was in 1786 presented by his uncle Bishop Barrington, who then held the see of Salisbury, to the Prebend of North Grantham in that Cathedral, and as such presented himself to the Vicarage of Grantham in Lincolnshire. He resigned that living in 1791, on being presented by his uncle, then translated to Durham, to the Rectory of Sedgfield. He also resigned the Prebend in 1802; having been preferred to a prebendal stall at Durham in 1796.

Mr. Barrington succeeded to the Viscounty on the death of his brother Richard in January 1814. He married Feb. 12, 1788, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Adair, esq. by Lady Caroline Keppel, eldest daughter of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, K.G. (by Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles first Duke of Lennox, K.G.) By this Lady, who survives him, he had issue ten sons and five daughters; 1. the Right Hon. William Keppel, born in 1793, now Viscount Barrington, who married in 1823 the Hon. Jane-Elizabeth Liddell, fourth daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and has several children; 2. the Hon. George, Capt. R.N. who married in 1827 Lady Caroline Grey, third daughter of Earl Grey, and has a son; 3. the Hon. Samuel Shute-Perceval, who was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and was slain at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815; 4. John-Robert, who died at the age of seven in 1804; 5. the Hon. Augustus, D.C.L. Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford; 6. the Hon. Ca-

roline Elizabeth; 7. Hon. Russell; 8. the Hon. Francis; 9. the Hon. Charlotte Belasyse; 10. the Hon. Lowther-John, B.A. of Oriel college, Oxford; 11. Francis Daines, who died in infancy; 12. the Hon. Henry-Frederick Francis-Adair, born in 1808, now the youngest surviving son, and a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; 13. the Hon. Georgiana Christiana; 14. the Hon. Elizabeth-Francis, born in 1811; and 15. the Hon. Arthur, who died in 1826, aged 12.

LORD CREWE.

April 28. At his house in Grosvenor-street, aged 86, the Right Hon. John Crewe, Lord Crewe, of Crewe in Cheshire.

His Lordship was descended from the ancient family of Crewe, which was seated at the place of that name in Cheshire in a very early period of our history. The estate was alienated from the family by a heiress in the reign of Edward the Third, but was recovered by purchase by Sir Ranulph Crewe, who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Sir Ranulph's grandson John had an only daughter and heiress, who married John Offley, of Madeley in Staffordshire, esq. (of the family of Thomas, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1556), whose son John, on succeeding to his grandfather's estates, took the name of Crewe, and was grandfather to the subject of this memoir.

Lord Crewe was the elder son of John Crewe, esq. Knight in Parliament for Cheshire from 1734 to his death in 1752, by Anne, daughter of Richard Shuttleworth, of Gosworth in Lancashire, esq. He was baptized at St. George's Hanover-square in 1742; and educated under Dr. Hinchcliffe, who afterwards married one of his sisters, and became Bishop of Peterborough. He served Sheriff for Cheshire in 1764; and entered Parliament on a vacancy for the town of Stafford in 1765. At the general election in 1768 he was returned for the County of Cheshire, as he was on the five following occasions. He was a constant partizan of the Whigs, and a member of the Whig Club; and when they came into power with Mr. Fox, was created a Peer, Feb. 25, 1806.

During the whole of his Parliamentary career (a period of more than 60 years), he was steady and consistent in his support of the popular side, and his latter days were cheered by the signal triumph of his principles in favour of the Catholics. To his relations he was generous and affectionate; and no landlord ever took more sincere pleasure in hearing, or

rather knowing, that his tenants were prosperous. To his servants he was kind and indulgent, yet exempt from the weakness of favouritism so common to old age. Accordingly, his household had none of the abuses incidental to old governments, but was well regulated to the last; for he exacted from his domestics the same politeness and attention to his friends and visitors, of which he in his own person never failed to show them a distinguished example. His establishment and way of living was a model of perfection, all was good, hospitable, and handsome, but without ostentation; and the sight of the venerable and courteous old Baron in his noble mansion (precisely as his ancestor had constructed and decorated it), was one of the pleasantest that a friend or neighbour could behold. For, among other merits, he had the singular advantage of a total and entire exemption from all ill-humours; and the sun not only "never went down upon his wrath," but never witnessed it for two minutes together.

Lord Crewe married in 1776, Frances Anne, only daughter of Fulke Greville, esq. British Minister at Munich, and great-grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke, ancestor to the present Earl of Warwick. By that Lady, on whom some lines by Mr. Fox have been preserved, and who died Dec. 23, 1818, (see a brief notice of her in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 646.) his Lordship had two sons and two daughters; 1. the Right Hon. John, now Lord Crewe, a Lieutenant-General in the army; he married in 1807, Henrietta-Maria-Anna, only child of George Walker, esq. who assumed the name of Hungerford, and by her, who died in 1820, has one son and two daughters; 2. and 3. Richard and Frances, who died young; and 4. the Hon. Emma, married in 1809 to Foster Cunliffe, esq. eldest son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart.

LORD ROKEBY.

May 10. At Thoralby, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. Morris Robinson, third Lord Rokeby of Armagh, and fifth Baronet of Rokeby in Yorkshire.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Morris Robinson, esq. by Jane, daughter of John Greenland, of Lovelace in Kent, esq. He was returned to the House of Commons for Boroughbridge, at the General Election in 1796, but only sat during that Parliament, which terminated the same year. He succeeded his uncle Matthew in his titles Nov. 30, 1800.

Having never married, they have now devolved on his younger brother Mat-

threw, who took the name of Montagu in 1776, by desire of his aunt Elizabeth, widow of Edward Montagu, of Allertonhorpe, esq. a grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich. The present Lord Rokeby was born in 1762, married in 1785 Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Francis Charleton, esq. and has a numerous family, one of whom was married in 1811 to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR B. W. BRIDGES, BART.

April 21. In Albemarle-street, aged 61, Sir Brook William Bridges, fourth Baronet of Goodnestone in Kent, a commander in the Royal Navy.

He was born June 23, 1767, the second, but eldest surviving, of the seven sons of Sir Brook the third Baronet, by Fanny, daughter of Edmund Fowler, of Graces in Essex, Esq. He succeeded his father in September 1791; and assumed the baptismal name of Brook before that of William by licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was twice married, first Aug. 14, 1800, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of John Foote, of Lombard-street, esq. by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Brook-William Bridges, born in 1801, M.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 2. Brook-George, B.A. of Oriel college; 3. Brook-John, who died an infant; and 4. Eleanor, married in April 1829 to the Rev. Western Plumtre, B.A. of University college, Oxford, and Rector of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. The first Lady Bridges having deceased Jan. 29, 1806, Sir Brook married secondly, Dec. 15, 1809, Dorothy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, of Leybourne Grange in Kent, Bart. and sister to the present Baronet of that name. This Lady also died before him, May 17, 1816.

SIR EDWARD HALES, BART.

March 15. At Hales Place, near Canterbury, in his 79d year, Sir Edward Hales, the sixth Baronet of Woodchurch in Kent.

The ancient Roman Catholic family of Hales, of which we believe the deceased Baronet to have been the last male representative, was descended from Nicholas Hales, living in the reign of Edward the Third, whose son Robert was the Prior of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and Lord High Treasurer of England, beheaded by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381. Fifth in descent from Nicholas was John Hales, Baron of the Exchequer, whose son Sir James, a Judge of the Common Pleas,

was the only one on the bench who refused to sign the will of Edward the Sixth, which disinherited the Princess Mary and Elizabeth. Third in descent from the Baron of the Exchequer was Sir Edward, who was advanced to a Baronetcy June 29, 1611, in the first year of the institution of that dignity.

Sir Edward, his descendant in the seventh degree, was the only son of Sir Edward the fifth Baronet by Barbara, daughter and sole heiress of John Week, esq. a younger son of Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Bart. He succeeded his father in the title in August 1809; and, having married in 1789 Lucy, second daughter of Henry Darell, of Colehill, esq. has left no issue. Of his three sisters, the eldest died a nun in 1811; and the others both married officers in the French service.

THOMAS HARRISON, ESQ.

March 29. At his residence in the Castle-field, Chester, aged 85, Thomas Harrison, esq. a well-known and long distinguished architect.

Mr. Harrison was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the year 1744, and, having shown a taste for drawing, went to Rome under the patronage of Lord Dundas, about 1769. He remained there several years engaged in the study of architecture, and made some designs for the embellishment of the square of Santa Maria del Popolo; in consequence of which he had the honour of receiving from the hands of Pope Gauganelli, a gold and silver medal, and was also made a member of the Academy of St. Luke, by an especial order for that purpose.

Of this transaction, the following particulars (being an extract of a letter from Rome, dated June 23, 1773, and afterwards printed) are not only illustrative of Mr. Harrison's merits, but also show a great condescension in his Holiness, and likewise his love of justice towards an English artist:—

“Mr. Thomas Harrison, an English student in architecture, having contested for a premium that was to be given by the Academy of St. Luke, and thinking injustice had been done him in the distribution of the premiums, applied to the Pope, requesting permission that when the drawings that had obtained the premiums were exhibited in the capitol, his likewise might be placed there, in order that the public might decide on the merits of the respective performances. The Pope, who is ever ready to act of justice, gave the necessary orders, and the consequence was,

that the public were of one voice in favour of Mr. Harrison, which the Pope being informed of, was graciously pleased to admit him to an audience, and, on seeing his drawing, presented him with two medals, one of gold, the other of silver; and being convinced of the injustice the Academy had done him, was pleased by the following rescript to direct the said Academy to elect him a member thereof:—"The public having joined in an universal approbation of the drawing of Thomas Harrison, the English architect, exhibited in the capitol on the occasion of the late contest, and his Holiness being desirous of giving Mr. Harrison a testimony of his approbation, orders the Prince of St. Luke's Academy to elect the said Thos. Harrison an Academic of merit in the said Academy,"—which commands of the Pope were immediately complied with, to the universal satisfaction of every impartial and disinterested judge."

Upon leaving Rome, Mr. Harrison travelled through part of Italy and France, and returned to England in 1776, where he was soon afterwards engaged in building a bridge over the Lune, at Lancaster, consisting of five arches, being the first level bridge constructed in this country.

Having settled at Lancaster, he designed and executed the extensive improvements and alterations to the Castle at that place; and afterwards gained a premium, and was appointed architect for rebuilding the Gaol and County Courts at Chester. This building, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, is noticed in the following manner by M. Dupin, in his account of England:

"The Sessions House and the panopticon prison of Chester, are united in the same building, which, most assuredly, is the handsomest of this kind that is to be seen in Europe. The interior arrangements are well contrived, and bespeak much regard for humanity; the architecture is equally simple and majestic."

The Armoury and the Exchequer-buildings, which form the wings of the superb county hall, at Chester as also the chaste and unexampled propylea, or gateway, before it, were built after designs furnished by Mr. Harrison; and the new bridge across the Der, now in progress, which is to be formed of one arch of 300 feet span, is also from his design. This extraordinary piece of architecture, when completed, will have no parallel in Europe, the largest arch known to exist being 25 feet span below its dimensions. In short, it is to his fertile genius Chester is indebted for all

those splendid improvements in the immediate vicinity of its Castle.

In the report of the deputation from the City of London, appointed to visit the principal gaols in England, for the purpose of improving those of the Metropolis, the gaol of the Castle of Chester is distinguished as "in every respect, one of the best constructed gaols in the kingdom." The deputation consisted of four Aldermen, accompanied by the Town Clerk, and Mr. Dance, the City Architect; their report has since been published by an order of the Court of Aldermen, and presented to the different Counties, &c. the gaols of which they visited.

The following eulogium by the celebrated Richard Cumberland, (*Observer*, vol. iv. p. 12.) written 40 or 50 years ago, is a flattering testimonial of the high repute in which Mr. Harrison was then held, and which we think may be appositely quoted upon the present occasion:

"I reserve the mention of her (England's) architects, as a separate class, that I may for once break in upon the general rule, by indulging myself in a prediction (upon which I am willing to stake all my credit with the reader), that when the modest genius of a Harrison shall be brought into fuller display, England will have to boast of a native architect which the brightest age of Greece would glory to acknowledge."

England is indebted to Mr. Harrison for the possession of those valuable antiquities now known by the name of the Elgin marbles. When the Earl of Elgin was appointed ambassador to the Porte, in 1799, Mr. Harrison, who was at that time in Scotland, designing a house for his Lordship, strongly recommended to him to endeavour to procure casts of all the remaining sculpture, &c. in Athens, but had not the least idea of the marbles themselves being removed.

Since Mr. Harrison has resided in the neighbourhood of Chester, he has been engaged in several works of importance, Amongst others, a Greek Doric column, at Shrewsbury, in honour of Lord Hill, and one for the Marquis of Anglesey, erected near his Lordship's residence, on the Straits of the Menai. Also the Triumphal Arch at Holyhead, built to commemorate the King's landing there; as well as the Jubilee Tower upon Moel Famra, to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of George III. To which may be added the Athenæum, and St. Nicholas's Tower, in Liverpool; and the Theatre, and Exchange Buildings in Manchester. Mr. Harrison was likewise consulted in the formation of the

Waterloo Bridge, for which purpose he was called up to London; and was said to be the first gentleman who proposed a grand quay on the banks of the Thames, to be built from Westminster Bridge to that of Blackfriars, afterwards warmly advocated by Colonel Trench; although we have heard the first projection of this design attributed to Mr. Adam Lee, belonging to the Board of Works.

Several years since Mr. Harrison was honoured with a visit from Count Woronzow, formerly Ambassador from the Court of Russia to England, who was passing through Chester, and expressed much admiration of the county hall, gaol, and other buildings at the Castle; and, six or seven years since, he was requested by the son of the above, Count Michael Woronzow, to design a palace to be built in the Ukraine, upon the banks of the Dnieper, and a gateway for the triumphal entrance of the late Emperor; and the Count came to Chester several times to see and consult with him respecting them. This design, which was approved of by Count Woronzow, is in the Grecian style, and has a range of apartments on the principal floor, which form a vista of upwards of 500 feet in length. A tower or lighthouse more than 100 feet in height, for which Mr. Harrison made a design, has been built by Count Woronzow upon an eminence from whence it may be seen from the Black Sea.

Besides Broomhall, in Fifeshire, the residence of the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Harrison designed houses for several gentlemen in Scotland; amongst others, one for the late General Abercrombie, and one for Mr. Bruce, which is thus noticed in Sir John Sinclair's statistical account of Scotland:—"The only house in the parish of Clackmannan that deserves the name of elegant, is just now finished by Mr. Bruce, of Kennet, from a beautiful design of Mr. Harrison of Lancaster. Placed in one of the finest situations the country affords, it is also built in a style of superior elegance to most of the houses to be met with in Scotland, and exhibits in all its parts an equal attention to convenience and utility, as it does to elegance and taste."

In private life Mr. Harrison was deservedly held in high estimation; and in his professional character had few equals. He has left a widow and two daughters.

JONATHAN SCOTT, Esq. LL.D.

Feb. 11. At his residence, St. John's Row, Shrewsbury, aged 75, Jonathan Scott, esq. LL.D. He was the third

son of Mr. Jonathan Scott, of Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter of Humphrey Sandford, esq. of the Isle near that town.

Dr. Scott received the rudiments of his education at the Royal Free Grammar School in his native town, which he left for India at the early age of twelve. He continued to reside in that country for many years, during which he proceeded diligently to study its languages and history; and became a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's service. His rising abilities and meritorious conduct soon gained him the patronage of Warren Hastings, esq. then Governor-general of Bengal, &c. to whom, from his excellent knowledge of the Persian language, he was appointed Persian Secretary, and elected a member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

In Oriental literature in general Dr. Scott was well skilled, perhaps equalled by few of his contemporaries, and has added much to the store of information respecting the extensive Empire of Hindostan.

History was his favourite study, with which, in a political and civil point of view, he was well acquainted.

On his return to England for retirement, he was not allowed to remain inactive, but received the appointment of Oriental Professor at the Royal Military and East India Colleges, &c. a situation which he filled with great credit, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 26, 1805. As an author he will long be remembered in the following works which he published.

In 1786, "A Translation of the Memoirs of Eradut Khan, (a nobleman of Hindoostan) containing interesting anecdotes of the Emperor Alunmeer Aurumgzebe, and of his successors Shaw Aulum, and Jehaundar Shaw, in which are displayed the causes of the very precipitate decline of the Mogul Empire." quarto, pp. 96.

In 1794, "A Translation of Ferishta's History of Dekkan, from the first Mahummedan conquests, with a continuation from other native writers of the events in that part of India, to the reduction of its last monarchs by the Emperor Aulummeer Aurumgzebe. Also the reigns of his successors in the Empire of Hindoostan to the period of publication. With the History of Bengal from the Accession of Aliverdee Khan to the year 1780." 2 vols. quarto, pp. 411, 461.

This work contains several notes shewing the History and Manners of the Natives, and illustrating foreign customs and uncommon names.

In 1798, an "Historical and Political

view of the Decan," including a sketch of the extent and revenue of the Mysorean Dominions, as possessed by Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war in 1798." octavo, pp. 56.

This pamphlet contains an appendix, preceded by a refutation of some strictures on the accuracy of the revenue statements, and shewing the alterations which have happened in the finance and relative condition of the Prince Tippoo, in consequence of the partition treaty concluded in 1792, and subsequently to the time when the pamphlet was published.

In 1799, "Bahar Danush, or Garden of Knowledge, an Oriental Romance translated from the Persic of Eiwaïnt Oollah." 3 vols. octavo.

In 1809, *Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, from the Arabic and Persian*, octavo pp. 446.

In 1811 he published, in six volumes, "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," carefully revised and corrected from the Arabic; to which he added a selection of new tales, then first translated from the Arabic originals. To these he prefixed a copious introduction, interspersed also by many valuable notes illustrative of the religion, manners, and customs of the Mahummedans.

Dr. Scott was a gentleman possessed of a disposition the most kind and generous, quite retired in his habits, and unostentatious in his manners; whilst his extreme modesty in reference to his literary productions and mental endowments was remarkable, though he was on all occasions most ready to foster and encourage the dawn of rising talent in others, and his townsman, the present Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, is known to have participated in his valuable instructions. He was warmly attached to the Church of England, and adorned the doctrines which he professed by the kind and efficient aid he afforded to every deserving object.

Notwithstanding the effects of a long residence in an eastern clime, laborious study, and a protracted life, had considerably enfeebled him, yet the energies of his powerful mind remained to the last unimpaired; and when the tender thread of his mortal career was broken, he was gathered to his fathers as a shock of corn to the garner fully ripe, ripe indeed for that glory which it hath not entered into the heart of man adequately to conceive.

His remains were interred near those of his parents, in the Bishop's Chancel of Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, and on the site formerly occupied by the handsome altar tomb in memory of

Speaker Onslow, removed some time since to the Abbey Church in the same town.

Dr. Scott married his cousin Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Austin, M.A. Rector of Berrington, co. Salop, who survives him, and by whom he had issue a son and a daughter. The former died young, and the latter, Anna Dorothea, married R. W. Stokes, esq. of London.

Dr. Scott had four brothers, three of whom entered early in the Honourable East India Company's Service. John the eldest attained the rank of Major, and interested himself much in the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings, esq.; on succeeding to some extensive estates, he took the name of Waring, and died in 1819. Richard entered the service as a Cadet in 1768, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. and retired on full pay 1797. In the course of his services he distinguished himself under the celebrated Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. in the war with Hyder Ali Khan, and under the Marquess Cornwallis in the war with Tippoo Sultaun. Henry Scott, esq. of Beslow Hall, co. Salop, the only survivor of the brothers, and who also held a distinguished situation in the Bengal Establishment, proposed about three years ago to publish the *Military Memoirs of Lieut.-Col. Richard Scott*, from the journal which that gentleman kept from his arrival in Bengal to the year 1793, and the mass of manuscripts he has left; this proposition not meeting with sufficient encouragement has been relinquished, and we are consequently deprived of much valuable information respecting the public events of the warfare with the French, Dutch, Hyder Ali, the Mahratta States, and Tippoo Sultaun.

The youngest son Foliott, was a mercer in London, and with his sister Dorothea, who married Mr. Stokes, father of Dr. Scott's son-in-law, have been deceased several years.

MR. THOMAS SANDERSON.

Jan. 15. At Shieldgreen, Kirklington, Cumberland, aged about 70, by a most dreadful death from fire, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, long known as a provincial poet and author.

He was the only surviving of the seven sons (five of whom died in infancy) of the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, of Sebergham, to whom a mural monument was erected in 1795, by his sixth son, the Rev. Joseph Sanderson of Tunbridge, who died some years ago, leaving the subject of this notice a moderate competency. Carefully and classically educated, he for some years taught a school with success. But he had an aversion for the bustle of the world; he neglected the graces, and courted solitude; yet he

was sensibly alive to the charms of literature, and his heart was thoroughly imbued with the best feelings of our nature. His personal appearance, latterly, was strongly indicative of the seclusion and loneliness of his life. His head and eye were fine; but his general conformation was little elegant, white, from long practice, his speech and his garb alike partook of rusticity.

As an author, Mr. Sanderson first became familiar to the public by various prose and poetical pieces, published, many years ago, under the signature of "Crito," by the late Mr. John Ware, in the *Cumberland Packet*, then the only newspaper in that county. Subsequently he occasionally contributed to the literary department of the *Carlisle Journal*. In 1800, he published, in *Carlisle*, a small volume by subscription, entitled "*Original Poems*, by Thomas Sanderson," adopting from Horace the motto, "*Supplex populi suffragia capto*." The modest "*Advertisement*" was dated 'Burnside, Aug 16, 1800:—

"A great part of the following Poems was written in a sequestered village in the north of Cumberland. If the reader find pleasure in their perusal, I shall not consider that I have written wholly in vain: if he complain of wearisomeness, and shut the book, I shall not, like many unsuccessful candidates for the laurel, charge him with want of taste and discernment; but consider myself deficient in those powers which are necessary to the success of every work, whether its object be pleasure or instruction."

After the establishment of the *Carlisle Patriot*, that paper was favoured with Mr. Sanderson's occasional productions, consisting of various prose essays and poetical pieces. The former include an animated memoir of the late Rev. J. Boucher, M.A. to whom the author had previously (in 1800) addressed a poetical epistle, "on his arrival from America" (the same, we believe, as that printed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 591). Brown, the African traveller, was closely related to the deceased; and he had nearly completed that enterprising man's life, intending it for his announced "*Prose and Verse*." Alas! it is now like the author—no longer in existence. His longest prose work is "*An Essay on the manners and customs of the Cumberland Peasantry*," prefixed to the last edition of the poetical works of Mr. Robert Anderson.

Although from circumstances connected with private feeling, Mr. Sanderson quitted Sebergham, where his parents spent the greater part of their lives upon a paternal property, and where their ashes and those of several of their infant children repose, he was doctingly attached to his "dear native vale," as he often called it, with the tear glistening in his eye. In July 1827, was inserted in the *Carlisle Patriot*. "*An Evening Lay to the Vale of Sebergham*, by an

aged Native." It was from Mr. Sanderson's pen; and in that, perhaps the best of his poetical pieces, he gives full vent to his feelings.

Mr. Sanderson had many years resided at Shieldgreen, Kirklington, on the romantic banks of the river Lyne. On the south side of the farm-yard stands the farm-house; immediately opposite, on the north side, are the usual appurtenances, and at the west end two old thatched cottages; one of which was inhabited by an aged couple, relations of the farmer, the other by the deceased.

For some time past Mr. Sanderson had been busily engaged in preparing his intended work for publication. He lately said to his friend, Mr. Holmes, of Lyne-Cottage, "I am going to be industrious this winter—I shall work by candle-light," a very unusual circumstance with him, as he generally retired to rest soon after night-fall, and rose early in the morning. On the fatal night, in pursuance of his new resolution, he prosecuted his literary labours (for him) a late hour—but certainly not after midnight—and appears to have made up a cheerful fire of wood, having in a corner of his cottage, near the fire-place, a considerable quantity of dried faggots. The same room served him for "*parlour, kitchen, and hall*." Here were his manuscripts (in a large box), a collection of books, and various domestic utensils. The outer door of the cottage was situated at the back part of the premises, and opened into a passage, at the end of which was placed his bed.

When Mr. Sanderson retired to rest, between eleven and twelve, he is supposed to have left some sticks burning in the grate—some of these had probably fallen out soon afterwards, and ignited the combustible materials strewn upon the floor. When the alarm was given, the farmer made every endeavour to find Mr. Sanderson, who, it was evident, had not effected his escape. After several attempts the door was at length forced in, and poor Mr. S. was found lying behind it, the fire blazing all around him. The farmer, not being able to enter on account of the heat, laid hold of one of Mr. Sanderson's legs, and endeavoured to draw out his body; but finding this difficult, on account of some boxes which stood in the way, he at length got hold of one of his arms, which had been so fearfully burnt, that the skin and flesh gave way. However, he at length succeeded in getting out the body, and in removing it from the scene of destruction. From the dreadful manner in which the head and body were scorched, it was left for dead upon the green near the door, as there was no sign of animation, and it presented the most frightful appearance, having been burnt completely black. The only parts left untouched were the legs, below the knees, which had been preserved by

some boxes, and a portion of the right cheek, and the palm of the right hand, on which his cheek is supposed to have rested while he was in a reclining position behind the door.

The flames were still raging with great fury, and much that was valuable was yet within their reach; therefore the body was neglected, and left upon the green for nearly two hours, exposed to a piercing atmosphere. But what was their astonishment, when, on going to remove the body of Mr. Sanderson, they found it gone! Animation had returned, and he had walked or crept to some distance from the spot where he was laid down! After some search, he was discovered standing against a tree, presenting such a horrid spectacle as human eye scarcely ever beheld. When he was first spoken to, he inquired where he was, and said, "For God's sake let me have a bed to die on; I shall not be long in this world." He was then taken to the farm house, and put to bed, where he lay, conversing about his affairs, apparently suffering little pain, and at eight o'clock on Friday evening he calmly breathed his last. Whilst he was thus conversing, he gave directions to Mr. John Atkinson, landlord of the Stub public-house, respecting his funeral (for he was conscious of approaching dissolution), desiring him to superintend the same, and to see that every thing was properly done. He anxiously inquired after his manuscripts, which he was told had fallen a prey to the flames. He replied, in a manner that evinced both a deep concern, and "the ruling passion strong in death,"—"Then all is lost!" A short time before he died, he faintly articulated, "I die, as I have lived, in peace with all mankind."

The manuscripts alluded to were nearly saved. The farmer succeeded in laying hold of the chest, which was partially burned; but as he was making his way out with it, the bottom gave way, and the papers fell a prey to the flames. The deceased himself was equally unfortunate; for he said, before he died, that when he rushed from his bed, he reached the door in a state of perfect sensibility, which he remembered well; but he became so confused by the dense smoke, and a sense of the imminent danger to which he was exposed, that he was convinced that he might have made his escape, had he not, in his confusion, whilst endeavouring to unlock the door, always turned the key the wrong way!

No man could be more respected than Mr. Sanderson was by his neighbours. He was by them familiarly termed 'Master,' in allusion to his former vocation. It is said "there is a tear for all who die,—a mourner o'er the humblest grave;" and for the melancholy fate of poor Mr. Sanderson, many a tear was shed by rustics not much accus-

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tomed to the "melting mood." His character was marked by many harmless eccentricities; but talents of a high order, united to a mild and peaceful disposition, had gained him the approbation and respect of all classes of men with whom he was acquainted. He was buried in Kirklington church-yard. His nearest surviving family connexion is his sister, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Dawson, spirit merchant, &c. Keswick,—to whom he has left the whole of his property.

MRS. LETHEM.

March 7. At Bedhampton, Hants, Sarah Agnes, the much lamented wife of T. H. Lethem, esq. of that place, daughter of Tho. Williams, esq. of Henington, Dorset, by Jane, daughter of Sir Edw. Wilmot, of Chaddesden, in the county of Derby, Bart.

To a mind endowed with the soundest judgment, and a memory stored with the correctest information, she united the still higher qualities of a heart adorned with genuine candour and simplicity, a soul impressed with the deepest sense of rectitude and religion. Her conversation and manners, the result of these combinations, were consequently enlightened but unpretending. In every relation of life she was truly amiable and exemplary; an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, and a pious Christian. Most deservedly therefore was she respected, most universally esteemed. But it was in the fulfilment of her domestic duties, and above all in the character of a wife, that her virtues shone with peculiar lustre; and the unceasing care and unremitting tenderness with which she soothed and watched over her husband when suffering under heavy bodily privations and impaired health, have fully proved the integrity of her principles and the purity of her love.

REV. DAVID EVANS.

April 9. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 54, the Rev. David Evans, M.A. Rector of Simonburn, Northumberland.

He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M.A. 1796; and soon after his admission to holy orders, was appointed a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, in which capacity he continued to serve until the conclusion of the last war. During this long and meritorious course of professional duty Mr. Evans, by the uniform correctness of his conduct and the mildness and urbanity of his manners, conciliated the esteem and friendship of the several distinguished officers with whom he served, amongst whom may be mentioned Admirals Sir Charles Cotton, Sir R. G. Keats, and Sir George Martin. With the last named Admiral Mr. Evans enjoyed the double appointment of Secretary and Chaplain, as he did for some time under the Port Admiral at Malta. He was afterwards ap-

pointed Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, whence, in 1815, he was presented to the most valuable of the benefices which were formed by dividing the original widely extended rectory of Simonburn, and which are exclusively conferred on retired Naval Chaplains.

The memory of this worthy man will be long and justly revered as that of a pious and exemplary clergyman, an affectionate and steady friend, and a truly amiable and benevolent member of society.

Mr. Evans was married, in 1813, to Marian, daughter of the late Thomas Essex, esq. of Oldfield, Middlesex, who survives to deplore the loss of a most kind and devotedly attached husband.

REV. G. TAVEL, F.R.S.

April 26. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 57, the Rev. George Frederic Tavel, Rector of Campsey Ash and Enston, Suffolk, F.R.S. brother-in-law to the Duke of Grafton.

This amiable man and accomplished scholar received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1792, with the distinguished honour of being placed Second Wrangler on the tripos. On this occasion, likewise, one of Dr. Smith's prizes to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was awarded him by the examiners. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his Society; and in 1795 proceeded to the degree of A.M. In 1798 and 1800 he was appointed one of the Moderators; and in the latter year a Taxor of the University. Mr. Tavel filled for many years the important office of Tutor in his College, in which situation his conduct was exemplary; and which afforded him a proper opportunity for the display of his talents and his virtues. In 1811 he was presented by the Society to the Vicarage of Kellington, in Yorkshire; and in the same year was married to the Lady Augusta Fitzroy, the 4th daughter of his Grace Augustus-Henry, the 3d Duke of Grafton, by his 3d wife Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. and Dean of Windsor. In 1817 he was presented to the Rectory of Ash by Campsey, in Suffolk, by Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart. on which occasion he vacated the Vicarage of Kellington. In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1820 he published "Responsibility of the Clergy in regard to Doctrine;" a Sermon preached in the Church at Woodbridge, on Saturday, May 27, 1820, at the Septennial Visitation of the Bishop of Norwich," 8vo. In 1828 he was presented by his brother-in-law, the Duke of Grafton, to the Vicarage of Euston.

By his wife, Lady Augusta, Mr. Tavel has left issue an only daughter.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 12. At Antigua, aged 34, the Rev. Samuel Hawkes, Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

March 22. At Rotterdam, aged 86, the Rev. John Hall, for upwards of forty years Minister of the English Church in that city.

March 31. In Conduit street, aged 40, the Rev. Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Buriton, Hants, and first cousin to the Earl of Guilford. He was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester, by Miss Bannister, sister to Mrs. North, wife of the late Bishop. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and whilst an Undergraduate was one of the fourteen noblemen and gentlemen selected to recite in public at the Encænna in 1810, which he did in blank verse. He proceeded B.A. 1811, being the eighth Wrangler of that year; M.A. 1814; and was presented to the Church of Buriton (in which parish the town of Petersfield is situated) in 1813.

April 2. Aged 78, the Rev. William Rose, Rector of Carshalton, Surrey, and Beckenham, Kent. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1778; was presented to Carshalton in 1776, by J. Rose, esq. and to Beckenham by John Cator, esq.

April 11. At Alderley, Gloucester, the Rev. James Phelps, Rector of that place, and of Brimsfield and Cranham. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1790; and was presented to the two latter churches by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe; and to Alderley in 1802 by Mr. and Mrs. Hale.

April 13. At Windsor, the Rev. Richard Webb, formerly Chaplain of New and Magdalen colleges, Oxford, one of the Minor Canons of Windsor, Westminster, and St. Paul's, a Priest in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Vicar of Kensworth, Hertfordshire. He was a member of Magdalen-college, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1796; was early attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, and presented to the Vicarage of Kensworth by the Dean and Chapter in 1802. In 1814 they also presented him to the Vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen with St. Gregory in London; but he resigned that preferment two or three years ago. He was appointed a Minor Canon of Windsor in 1809.

April 17. At Tanworth, Warwickshire, aged 73, the Rev. Philip Wren, M.A. Rector of Ipsley, and for nearly fifty years Vicar of Tanworth. He was a lineal descendant of the great architect Sir Christopher Wren. He was of University-college, Oxford, M.A. 1780; was presented to Tanworth in 1780 by the Earl of Plymouth; and to Ipsley in 1795 by the Rev. T. S. Dolben. Mr. Wren

was revered for his excellent and amiable qualities by all who knew him.

April 18. At Kettering, the Rev. John Keen Hall, M.A.

April 20. From the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. Alexander Richardson, D.D. Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1793, the 4th Wrangler of that year; M.A. 1796; D.D. 1818. He was presented to Great Dunmow in 1804 by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London. Dr. Richardson has left a widow and two sons.

April 30. At the Lawn, Hemel Hempsted, the Rev. E. White, of Epperston, Notts.

April ... At Burton, near Kettering, advanced in years, the Rev. John Corrie, late of Colsterworth, Linc. Rector of Morcott, co. Rutland, and Vicar of Osbourne, Linc., to the latter of which livings he was presented by the Earl of Rutland in 1797, and to the former in 1825 by the Rev. E. Thorold.

May 5. Aged 84, the Rev. Wilfred Huddleston, Rector of Handsworth, Yorkshire, to which Church he was presented in 1801, the patron being the Duke of Norfolk. His abilities as a scholar and a preacher, and his integrity in private life, will long be remembered with respect.

May 7. Aged 83, the Rev. Philip Salter, Rector of Shenfield, Essex. This gentleman was son of the Rev. Mr. Salter, who was private tutor to Philip Lord Hardwicke; and his Lordship and Archbishop Secker were sponsors at his baptism. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, proceeded B.A. 1768 as the 10th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1771; and was presented to his living by Lord Hardwicke in 1772. Mr. Salter performed the duties of a country magistrate for fifty years with great integrity and ability. He was a consistent Whig throughout his life; and lived esteemed by his acquaintance and respected by his parishioners.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 16. Henry, the infant son, and on the 20th, Charlotte Channing, the wife, of the Rev. Henry Vallance, of Sir Robert Geffery's Hospital, Kingland-road.

April 19. In Moore-place, Lambeth, Thos. Aldridge, Esq. formerly of the East India house.

April 21. At Stratford-green, aged 77, George Wicks, Esq. of Whitechapel.

April 23. At Kensington, aged 78, Wm. Pearse, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. in 15th Foot; of Broughton, Hunts, and formerly of Hatley St. George, Cambridge-shire.

At Streatham, aged 77, Beriah Drew, esq.

April 25. At South Lambeth, Francis, eldest dau. of the late Thos. James, esq.

In Bedford-sq. aged 70, Jas. Carden, esq.

April 27. In George st. Hanover sq. Anne, relict of Geo. Carwell, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

Lately. George Dacre, the infant son of the Hon. Wm. and Lady Caroline Lascelles.

May 3. At Islington, aged 84, James Kearsley, esq.

May 4. Aged 63, John Johnson, esq. late of the War-office.

In Hackney-road, aged 78, Geo. Seaman Inman, esq.

May 6. Mrs. Dalrymple, wife of Gen. Dalrymple, of York-place, Portman-sq.

May 7. In Thanet-place, Temple-bar, aged 64, Jas. Grant, esq. late Major 42nd Royal Highlanders.

May 8. In Chelsea, aged 66, Rebecca, wife of Thos. Vardon, esq.

May 9. At Hammersmith, Amelia Silbald Scott, dau. of the late David Scott, esq. M. P., and sister to Sir David Scott, Bart.

May 10. In Acre-lane, Clapham, aged 88, the Rev. Samuel Eyles Pierce, formerly Minister of Printers-court Chapel, Shoe-lane, and Bethel Chapel, Brixton.

May 11. In Gower-st. H. Burrows, esq.

At her father's Col. Hughes, in South Audley-st. Charlotte, wife of R. Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, esq. of Baron Hill, Anglesea.

May 13. In Baker-st. aged 77, Thos. Ferrers, esq.

In Bruton-street, the wife of Benj. Traversa, esq.

May 14. At Blackheath, aged 24, Mary, wife of George Walter, esq.

At his father's Sir Edw. Banks, aged 23, Lieut. Edw. Banks.

May 15. In Connaught-sq. aged 67, G. Southey, esq.

Aged 61, the wife of Edw. Toller, esq. of Hampstead.

In Pall Mall, aged 79, Anth. Kirwan, esq.

May 16. In her 36th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. Nath. Sloper, Camberwell.

May 17. In Gloucester-place, John Fleming, esq. formerly Physician-gen. E. I. C.

In his 74th year, Mr. Jos. Beovers, Receiver of St. Thomas's Hospital.

BERKS — *April 23.* In the Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle, aged 61, Mrs. Roberts.

April 30. At Windsor, aged 81, Catharine, relict of Lieut.-Col. William Munson, formerly of the 29th regt. but subsequently Paymaster of the Manchester district, where he died 1802 (see vol. lxxii. ii. 674). Her remains were deposited in a family vault in the parish church of New Windsor.

BUCKS. — *April 28.* Aged 91, Thos. Clarke, Esq. of High Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*April 23.* At Cheveley, Rich. Whitcombe, esq. Land Steward to the Duke of Rutland.

April 29. At Cheveley, aged 74, Fanny, widow of Christopher Hand, esq. and only surviving daughter of the late Martin Folkes esq.

CORNWALL.—At Saltash, Frances, wife of Capt. Edm. Nepean, R.N.

May 12. At Grove-hill, near Falmouth, aged 78, Catherine, relict of the late Geo. Croker Fox, esq.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Dawlish, Eliz.-Selina, second dau. of the late Rich. De'Vins, Esq. of Winpole-st.

At Exeter, Margaret-Penrose-Pender, seventh and youngest dau. of Rev. Chas. Phillost, Vicar of Frome.

At Rhode-hill, Uplyme, the infant son of Adm. Sir John Talbot, Bart. K.C.B.

Aged 47, Eve, second dau. of Joseph Pomfret Vander Meulen, late of Harston, esq.

April 16. At Mutley, aged 43, Maria-Anne, wife of Lieut. Daniel Shewen, R.N. sister to the late gallant Capt. E. Thornbrough Parker, R.N. and niece to Adm. Sir Edw. Thornbrough, G.C.B.

April 26. Mr. John Pridham, an Alderman of Plymouth.

May 13. At Exeter, in his 69th year, John Milford, esq., merchant, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Milford and Co. bankers.

DORSET.—*May 8.* At Dorchester, Nath. Stickland, esq. an Alderman of that borough.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At Gloucester, Anne, wife of Mr. Clutterbuck, solicitor.

At Cheltenham, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of W. Phillips, esq. late of the Abbey, Evesham.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Young, Bengal establishment.

April 19. At Underdean, Frances, wife of the Rev. Jacob Geo. Wrench, D.C.L.

May 7. Aged 70, John Hart, esq. formerly a partner in the house of Messrs. Stuckey and Co. bankers Bristol.

HANTS.—*April 29.* At Ringwood, Ursula, wife of Chas. Sharp, esq.

May 8. At Burton-house, near Christchurch, in his 60th year, Tho. Hall, esq. formerly of Devizes.

May 4. Aged 68, Charlotte, wife of T. Deane, esq. of Winchester.

May 14. At Cheltenham, Eliz. second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Watts, rector of Mōthill, co. Waterford.

HEREF.—*Lately.* Ann, eldest dau. of Rev. Thos. Wynn, Rector of St. Nicholas, Hereford.

HERTS.—*April 13.* At Hemel Hempstead, aged 75, Wm. Howard, Esq. of Kensworth Lynch; and on the 29th, aged 43, his son, Mr. Henry Howard.

May 2. Wm. Robert Phillimore, esq. of Kandalls.

May 13. Eliza, wife of the Rev. M.M. Preston, vicar of Cheshunt.

May 15. At Welwyn, aged 66, Ann, wife of Tho. Oxenham, esq.

HUNTS.—At Stow, aged 95, Mr. Joseph Pack, parish clerk for nearly two generations.

KENT.—*May 2.* At Pembury, aged 44, Capt. Chas. Shaw, R.N., second son of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. by the Hon. Theodosia-Margaret Monson, aunt to Lord Monson. He married *April 20, 1822*, Frances-Anne, 4th dau. of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. and had a son, born Dec. 1823, and a dau. born March 1825.

May 13. In his 26th year, Fred. son of Henry Streatfeild, esq. of Chiddingtons.

May 14. At the Oakery, Beckenham, in her 78d year, Mrs. Cator.

At Dell-lodge, Blackheath, aged 73, John Green, esq. many years a magistrate for the county.

James Brookman, esq. Major of the East Kent Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county: his death was occasioned by injuries received on being thrown from his horse.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 13.* Aged 80, John Armstrong, esq. of Lancaster.

LEICESTER.—*April 21.* At Foston Rectory, Godfrey-Edgar, fifth son of the Rev. Edw. Thos. Vaughan, Rector of that place; and Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*April 21.* At Stamford, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Barker, dau. of Thos. Barker, esq. of Lyndon, Rutland.

April 23. At Lincoln, aged 99, Mrs. Christiana Drummond.

April 25. Aged 46, Joseph Brackenbury, esq. solicitor, of Spilsby, Clerk of the Peace for the division of Lindsey.

May 8. At Louth, aged 69, the wife of the Rev. Robert Leeke.

May 9. At Louth, aged 62, Mary, wife of John Loft, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 14.* At Twickenham, aged 86, G. Marlay, esq.

April 17. At Isleworth, aged 52, James Dodd, the elder, esq. of Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. solicitor.

April 23. At the Palace, Hampton-cd. Horatia, second dau. of Capt. Seymour, R.N. C.B.

April 27. At Froggnall, Hampstead, Tho. Wm. Carr, esq. F.R.S. Barrister at Law, his Majesty's Solicitor of Excise, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

April 30. At Brompton, aged 63, Jonathan Patten, esq. formerly of Hales-hall, Stafford, and latterly of Ratcliff-cross.

May 9. Aged 60, Wm. Walker, esq. of Everley-house, East Barnet, late of Swin-norr-park, Yorkshire.

NORFOLK.—*April 8.* At Norwich, in her 30th year, Frances, wife of Mr. H. Browne, and eldest dau. of T. S. Norgate, esq. of Heithersett.

May 22. At his seat at Scottow, in his

55th year, Sir Thos. Durrant, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Henry-Thomas Estridge Durrant. Sir Thomas was the second Baronet. He succeeded his father in 1790, and married in 1799 Miss Steenburgen, by whom he had issue the above-named son, and two daughters.

May 18. Charlotte, wife of Samuel S. Boare, of Norwich.

Oxon.—At Bampton, aged 100, Mrs. Betty Clarke.

SALOP.—*May 15.* At Hopstone, the ancient family residence in Claverley, after an illness of less than two days, and on the eve of marriage, Richard Ridley, esq.

SOMERSET.—*April 20.* At the rectory, Preston, near Bath, Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Hammond.

May 8. At Bath, Col. Martin Fitz Gerald, Bengal Cavalry.

May 6. At Bath, Isabella, relict of Major Barnes.

May 8. At Bath, aged 80, J. Ford, esq. *STAFFORD.*—*May 15.* At Coseley, aged 83, Martha Briscoe; and on the 16th, aged 84, her husband, Edward Briscoe, having been married 58 years.

SURREY.—*April 13.* In the 83d year of his age, Nathaniel Clubbe, Gent. Solicitor, of Framlingham. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. John Clubbe, Rector of Whatfield and Vicar of Delenham, the facetious author of "The Antiquities of Whatfield," &c. and brother to the late John Clubbe, M.D. of Ipswich, and the Rev. William Clubbe, Vicar of Brandeston.

April 24. At Ixworth, aged 35, John Boldern, Esq.

May 8. In his 83d year, Bartholomew Long, Esq. many years an eminent solicitor of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*April 29.* At Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Robert Wilks, Esq.

Lately. Louisa, wife of John Augustus Knipe, Esq. and youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon House.

May 4. At Stoke Dabernon, in her 100th year, Katherine, relict of the Rev. Ulrick Fetherstonhaugh.

May 6. At East Sheen, Lucy Eliza, wife of Wm. Gilpin, Esq. and eldest dau. of Wm. Fowler Jones, Esq. of Ashurst Park, Kent.

May 18. At Park Cottage, East Moulsey, in her 48th year, Miss Eliz. Hill.

May 15. At Woodbridge, near Guilford, aged 45, Lady Georgiana Charlotte Onslow, half sister to Earl Onslow. She was the only daughter of Thomas, the late 2d Earl, by his second marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Hale, Esq. and widow of Thomas Duncombe, Esq. uncle to Lord Faversham.

SUSSEX.—*April 24.* At Horsted-place, aged 82, Ewan Law, Esq. elder brother to the late Lord Ellenborough, and to the present Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was the 3d

son of Edward Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Mary, dau. of John Christian, esq. He was married by Archbishop Moore, at Lambeth Palace, June 28, 1784, to Henrietta Sarah, eldest daughter of Archbishop Markham, and had issue four sons and four daughters.

May 1. At the Dairy Cottage, Brighton, aged 58, Wm. Dannel, esq.

May 3. At Springfield, aged 76, Thos. Thoruton, esq.

WARWICK.—At Leamington, Grace, dau. of James Saunderson, esq. R.N.

May 11. At Coventry, in her 72d year, Mrs. Perkins, sen. of Broadgate.

WILTS.—*May 5.* At Calne, the Rev. John Davis, 52 years minister of the Unitarian congregation in that town.

May 6. At Littleton, aged 63, Sarah, wife of William Tinker, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 10.* At Stockton, Sarah, relict of Robt. Hutton, esq. formerly of Thornaby Grange.

April 22. Drowned, aged 18, Edward Travis, son of the late John Travis, esq. of Scarborough, solicitor and town-clerk.

April 28. Aged 87, the relict of John Norman Crosse, esq. of Hull.

Susanna, dau. of the late Robert Halldenby, esq. of Redness, and niece of the late Rev. M. Preston, of Sheffield.

In her 99th year, Mrs. Drummond, a maiden lady, of Lincoln.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 78, the relict of the Rev. Chas. Preston, of Bulmer.

April 29. Aged 71, Mrs. Smith, of Alnwick, relict of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Ilderton. She was unfortunately lost in the New Albion, from Sunderland for London, which ran ashore near Scarborough.

Lately. At Coverham-abley, in her 70th year, Jane, relict of Edward Lister, esq.

May 5. At Hull, aged 82, Mr. Samuel King, father of the Rev. J. King, Minister of Christ Church, Sculcoates.

May 6. At Stakesby, aged 67, John Blackburn, esq.

May 10. At Greenhead, aged 86, Benj. Haigh Allen, esq. Justice of the Peace for the West Riding.

May 14. At Staincross, near Barnsley, aged 63, Joseph Shaw, esq. of Leeds, iron-merchant and manufacturer.

SCOTLAND.—*April 27.* At his seat in Ayrshire, the Hon. D. Cathcart, Lord Allway, a Senator of the College of Justice. He was an eminent counsel at the bar, and was promoted to the bench in 1812.

IRELAND.—*April 21.* At Edgeworth's town, co. Longford, W. Edgeworth, esq. son of the late celebrated Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq. Mr. Edgeworth was employed by the General Post Office as an Engineer; and among his projects is that new line of road from Belfast to Antrim, skirting the base of the Cave-hill, which when finished will be one of the most useful as well as the most beautiful in Ireland.

Lately. At Upperwood, co. Kilkenny aged 65, Sir Wm. Evans Ryves de Montmorency third Baronet of Castle Morres, co. Kilkenny. He was the younger son of Sir William Evans Morres, the first Baronet, and M. P. and the only issue of his second marriage with Maria Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Ryves, esq. of Upperwood. He succeeded to the title on the death of his half-brother Sir Heydock Morres in 1776; and re-assumed the ancient name of Montmorency in 1815 with the other branches of his illustrious family (see our last vol. pt. i. 320). Sir William was not married; and the baronetcy is extinct.

ABROAD.—Jan. 8. At the Mauritius, aged 22, Montgomerie Stewart, acting Lieut. on board his Majesty's ship Helicon, and nephew to the Earl of Galloway. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Montgomerie-Granville-John Stewart, by Catherine, dau. of Patrick Honynman, esq.

April 4. In Guernsey, Zelia, second dau. of the late Thos. Potenger, esq. of Brockenhurst Lodge, near Lymington.

April 12. At Milan, aged 24, Henry, eldest son of Henry Wansey, esq. of Warminster.

April 20. At Paris, Lady Morres Gore, relict of W. Gore, esq. and mother of W. Ormsby Gore, esq. of Porkington, Salop.

Lately. Lieut. Mark Kent, R.N. commanding the merchant ship Dart, by the

foundering of that vessel at sea, when all on board perished.

At Bombay, Margaret, wife of the Ven. Archd. Hawtayne, and eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir John Frazer.

May 1. At Zurich, in Switzerland, in his 75th year, M. Henry Füssli, an eminent painter of landscapes, and President of the Academy of Arts in that city. This gentleman was the first cousin of the late Henry Fuseli, esq. R.A. who for so many years held the situation of Keeper, and also of Professor of Painting, to the Royal Academy of London.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

xcvii. i. 570. Archdeacon Crawford had been Curate to Bishop Horsley, at Newington church, Surrey, where has been recently placed a mural tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Near this place lie the remains of Susanna, wife of the Reverend William Crawford, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, formerly Curate and Lecturer of this parish, who died Sept. 13, 1813, aged 68 years.

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.—Prov. chap. xii. 4.

Also the remains of the above mentioned William Crawford, who died on the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1827, aged 76 years."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 22, to May 19, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1061	} 2089	Males	- 1006	} 1910
Females	- 1028		Females	- 904	
Whereof have died under two years old				564	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					
				Between	
				2 and 5	178
				5 and 10	101
				10 and 20	88
				20 and 30	123
				30 and 40	160
				40 and 50	147
				50 and 60	176
				60 and 70	159
				70 and 80	152
				80 and 90	47
				90 and 100	11

CORN EXCHANGE, May 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 0	84 0	30 0	32 0	37 0	37 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 18s. to 2l. 4s. Clover 3l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 25:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,105 Calves 143
Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	18,070 Pigs 206

COAL MARKET, May 25, 24s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 40s. Mottled, 78s. Curd, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 2s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARKS, May 18, 1849,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.pann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.pann.
Ashton and Oldham	127 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean	—	£ 2 12
Barnsley	320 0	12 0	Manchester & Liverp. . . .	—	—
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	292 0	12 10	Stockton & Darlington	£ 165 0	5 0
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	8 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0	East London	112 0	5 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Grand Junction	50½	2 10
Cromford	400 0	18 0	Kent	32	—
Croydon	2½	—	Manchester & Salford	36½	—
Derby	160 0	6 0	South London	89 0	—
Dudley	59 0	3 0	West Middlesex	—	3 0
Ellesmere and Chester	110 0	3 15	INSURANCES.		
Forth and Clyde	600 0	25 0	Albion	61 0	5 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.	Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Grand Junction	300 0	13 0	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	British Commercial	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Union	24 0	1 0	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Western	5½	—	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Globe	149	7 0
Huddersfield	17½	—	Guardian	22 0	—
Kennet and Avon	27	1 5	Hope Life	5½	0 6 6
Lancaster	23	1 0	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Leeds and Liverpool	455 0	18 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Leicester	—	18 0	Protector Fire	1 3 0	0 1 4
Leic. and North'n	88 0	4 0	Provident Life	19 0	1 0
Loughborough	3700 0	200 0	Rock Life	2 19 0	0 8
Mersey and Irwell	830 0	35 0	RI. Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
Monmouthshire	236 0	12 0	MINES.		
N. Walsham & Dilham	35 0	0 10	Anglo Mexican	24 0	—
Neath	—	20 0	Bolanos	10 pm.	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & ls.	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	49 pm.	—
Peak Forest	97 0	2 0	British Iron	4½	—
Regent's	21½	—	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	25½ dis.	—
Rochdale	98½	4 0	General	2 pm.	—
Severn and Wye	25½	1 6	Real Del Monte	125 0	—
Shrewsbury	270 0	11 0	Tlalpuahua	—	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	United Mexican	31 dis.	—
Stourbridge	235 0	12 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon	42 0	1 10	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	Westminster Chartd.	50 0	3 0
Swansea	270 0	15 0	Ditto, New	par	0 12
Thames and Medway	—	—	City	187½	10 0
Thames & Severn, Red	33 0	1 10	Ditto, New	107½	6 0
Ditto, Black	23 0	1 1	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	790 0	37 10	British	—	—
Warw. and Birming.	260 0	12 0	Bath	23½	1 4
Warwick and Napton	210 0	11 5	Birmingham	85 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford	19½ pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming.	68 0	2 10	Brighton	12½ dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	30 0	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	81½	—	Isle of Thanet	3 dis.	5 p.ct.
London (Stock)	86 0	4 10 p.ct.	Lewes	—	4 p.ct.
West India (Stock)	182 0	10 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock)	76 0	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock)	76 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Bristol	99½	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	8½ dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 10	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	20½	1 0	Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	21½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	96 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class	86 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 26 to May 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr. 26	56	52	41	30, 08	rain
27	48	50	45	29, 66	showers
28	45	49	40	38	showers
29	45	46	36	68	cloudy
30	45	47	45	87	cloudy
1 May	54	58	50	60	cloudy
2	55	62	50	65	fair
3	52	60	49	60	cloudy
4	54	61	49	84	fair
5	55	56	55	98	cloudy
6	56	63	49	98	cloudy
7	55	58	48	98	cloudy
8	59	66	51	30, 10	cloudy
9	60	64	58	10	fair
10	62	69	51	04	fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May 11	62	48	54	29, 08	fair
12	61	66	49	94	fair
13	60	66	53	93	fair
14	57	69	56	93	fine
15	63	69	55	93	fine
16	61	66	52	30, 05	fine
17	61	66	49	10	fine
18	64	68	49	00	fine
19	61	66	54	29, 90	fine
20	63	71	54	91	fine
21	61	70	46	30, 03	fine
22	54	69	54	10	fine
23	64	71	62	13	fine
24	64	71	62	13	rain
25	64	78	68	35	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28, to May 27, 1829, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000L.
28	209	87	6	87	96	95	103	19	280	50	pm. 86	59 60 pm.
29	210	86	7	87	96	95	102	19	229	50	pm. 86	59 60 pm.
30	—	84	—	87	7 95	95	102	19	—	47	48 pm.	60 58 pm.
2	—	86	—	86	7 95	95	102	19	—	46	47 pm.	57 58 pm.
4	209	86	7	86	7 95	95	102	19	226	44	45 pm.	57 60 pm.
5	208	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	225	49	52 pm.	71 68 pm.
6	—	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	225	51	pm.	68 70 pm.
7	208	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	224	50	52 pm.	69 67 pm.
8	209	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	—	51	pm.	69 72 pm.
9	—	86	—	7 87	—	95	102	19	223	48	50 pm.	62 65 pm.
11	208	87	—	7 87	—	96	102	19	—	—	—	66 65 pm.
12	208	87	—	7 87	—	95	103	19	221	52	54 pm.	65 66 pm.
13	208	87	6	87	95	95	103	19	—	53	54 pm.	65 66 pm.
14	208	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	220	53	54 pm.	66 67 pm.
15	208	86	—	87	95	95	102	19	222	53	54 pm.	68 70 pm.
16	209	86	—	7 87	—	95	102	19	223	53	54 pm.	68 69 pm.
18	209	86	—	7 87	—	96	103	19	225	54	56 pm.	68 69 pm.
19	209	86	7	87	96	96	103	19	226	56	57 pm.	68 69 pm.
20	209	87	—	87	96	96	103	19	226	56	57 pm.	68 69 pm.
21	209	87	—	88	96	96	103	19	—	56	57 pm.	68 69 pm.
22	209	87	—	88	96	96	103	19	—	54	55 pm.	68 69 pm.
23	—	87	—	87	96	96	103	19	227	54	pm.	68 69 pm.
25	210	87	—	88	96	96	103	19	229	55	pm.	69 67 pm.
26	211	87	—	88	96	96	103	19	230	54	53 pm.	67 68 pm.
27	210	87	—	88	96	96	103	19	230	58	54 pm.	67 66 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, May 7, 86½—12, 87½—14, 87½.

New 4 per cent. Scrip. 3½ premium.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
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Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Courier de Londres
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20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berks.—Berw.
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Blackburn—Bolton 2
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Bradfd.—Bridgewater
Bristol 4.—Bucks
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Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham 2.—Chesh.
Colchester—Cornwall
Coveatry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2.—Devon
Devonport 2—Devizes
Doncaster—Dorchester.
Donest.—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 6
Gloucester. 2.—Hants 2



Heref. Herts. Hull 3
Hunts 2.—Ipswich
Kent 4.—Leicester 3
Leeds 3.—Liverpool 8
Macclesf. 2. Maidst. 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp.
Nottingham 4.—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
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Rochester—Salisbury
Sheffield 4.—Shrewsb. 2
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JUNE, 1829.

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Embellished with the AUTOGRAPHS of several distinguished Personages;
And with Views of SIR THOMAS MORE'S HOUSE, and SHREWSBURY HOUSE, Chelsea.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAYD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

S. J. says, "There is an error in the copy of the letter fixing a date when Richard the Third's reign commenced, as printed in the Reports on the Public Records of Ireland, and re-printed in page 419 of the last Month's Magazine. The impression from the copper-plate engraving, containing the fac-simile of Richard's letter, states his reign to have commenced on 'the xxvjth day of Juyn;' and the printed page annexed to the fac-simile, purporting to be a copy of the fac-simile, has put 'the xxvjth day of Juyn.' It must therefore be considered that Richard commenced his reign on the 26th of June."

The Rev. JOSEPH MORRIS, of Claremont-hill, Shrewsbury, writes, "Your correspondent, CYDWELL, (p. 413,) of course was not aware that the accuracy of the conjecture of Mr. Blackwell as to *Owen the Sanguinary* being the '*Sir Yvain of Wales*' of Froissart, is confirmed by an ancient MS. in the Hengwrt Collection. *Yvain llawr goch* (in English, *Owen with the bloody hand*, otherwise *Owen the Sanguinary*.) was the son of Thomas ap Rodri ap Gruffydd, which Gruffydd was the eldest son of Llewelyn the Great, Prince of Wales, by Tanglwat, daughter of Llywarch Goch, Lord of Rhos. The succession of Gruffydd to the crown of the Principality was set aside to make way for his half-brother David, whose mother Joan, the second wife of Llewelyn, was daughter of John King of England. Some authors affirm that Gruffydd was a natural son of Llewelyn; but many of our ancient writers assert positively the contrary, and that David was preferred as a matter of policy. Hence a reference to the descent of the issue of Prince Llewelyn will show that '*Sir Yvain*' did not assert his title to the Principality without a reasonable cause; and this will at once account for his emigration to the Court of France. *Ieuan ap Einion ap Griffith*, alluded to by CYDWELL, as mentioned by M. Simond in his History of Switzerland, was probably Ieuan, the second son of Einion ap Gruffydd, who was fifth in descent from *Osborn Wyddel*, as he is termed by our Welsh historians. This *Osborn Wyddel*, (or *Osborn the Irishman*) was a Fitzgerald of the Desmond stock, and came to Wales in the time of Llewelyn the Great, by which Prince he was much esteemed. His descendants ranked among and intermarried with the leading families of the Principality. He is stated to have married a Princess of Castile; and therefore it is not improbable that his descendant Ieuan should, in his early days, have entered the service of Henry de Transtamare,

who was King of Castile; for in that period family connexion was more regarded, and foreign employment more sought after, than in later times. Gruffydd, brother of Ieuan, married a niece of the celebrated Yvain Glyndwr."

"A Correspondent," page 386, is informed by Mr. Bruce, and by G. B. that "A short View of the Long Life and Rayne of King Henry the Third of England, 1227," is to be found in vol. IV. of the Somers' Collection of Tracts, and was "Re-printed and sold by G. Smeeton, St. Martin's Church-yard, Westminster," 1820. On the leaf next the title is the following information: "This view of the life and reign of Henry III. was written at the request of Prince Henry [eldest son of James I.] by Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, and presented to King James. It was the labour of one week."

Mr. Bruce asks, "Can any of your Correspondents inform me, in what manner the Countess de Bruce, whose death at Paris is announced in vol. xcvi. ii. 477, was a descendant from Robert and David Bruce, Kings of Scotland, as there stated?"

G. W. L. observes, "it is to be hoped, as the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury is undergoing considerable improvements, that among them of course an appropriate entrance is intended, in lieu of the present gate for carriages, in a situation almost concealed from view. If the piers were surmounted with the mitre and arms of the See, independently of the embellishment, it would be useful information, and particularly so to strangers. Indeed few persons have any idea that the approach to the palace is through the garden, concluding that the great gate, as in former times, is the only one of admission."

S. remarks, "Observing in your Supplement for July, 1824, that Justinian Sherburne married Philadelphia, daughter and coheirress of Michael Lilly, and that by her he had Justinian, born 1656, I shall feel particularly obliged by being informed of what place the above named Michael Lilly was a resident."

VIATOR states, that in the chancel of Beaumaris church (among other curious memorials) there is one on the south side of the altar, the import or object of placing it there he could not discover. The inscriptions (see Pennant) are within five circles, in good Latin, but say nothing as to its intent. Some have supposed it to be a memorial of five persons who were shipwrecked near Beaumaris; but that cannot be, as Sir Henry Sydney lived several years afterwards.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CLASSICAL, EVANGELICAL, AND APOSTOLIC PREACHERS.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.
YOUR esteemed Miscellany having so extensive a circulation amongst the Clergy of almost every denomination, the following sketch, portraying the characters of *Classicus*, *Zealotus*, and *Apostolus*, may not be unacceptable.

A certain number of tedious years have been spent by *Classicus* in an unwearied and unremitting application to the study of polite and elegant literature. Worn and emaciated with the arduous toils of midnight lucubrations and vigils by the dimly burning lamp, and stored with the classic riches which his persevering spirit for antiquarian research has enabled him to collect from the learned and elaborate works of our long departed Greek and Roman ancestors (including their poets, historians, warriors, architects, dramatists, senators, statesmen, &c.) *Classicus*, like the morning Sun emerging from the wood-crowned top of some horizon-bounding eminence, at length issues from those academical retreats, the shades of the University, overshadowed with the glorious rays of classic fame, crowned with chaplets of Parnassian flowers, and decked with the golden medals of victorious enterprise. For the sake of showing off his attainments to the best advantage, he resolves to take upon himself the office of a Clergyman; and, prepared as he already finds himself for a requisite examination, *Classicus* accordingly offers himself a candidate for holy orders. The first degree has been no sooner conferred upon the successful *Classicus*, but he hastens to his curacy, enters upon his sacred calling with a bosom agitated with the turbulent storms of ambition for applause from the learned and cultivated portion of his hearers. The long-wished-for Sunday is at length ushered in by its usual peal of church bells. *Clas-*

sicus accordingly prepares for his first public trial; and commences at the appointed hour the duties of divine worship. The prayers being gone through, *Classicus* ascends the pulpit, and before an expecting congregation, composed of old and young, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, opens his first discourse with all the grace of highly-finished elocution. Throughout the whole course of this elaborate specimen of scholastic composition, there is no passage that even the most serious portion of his audience could judge in any degree worthy of condemnation, so far as doctrine is concerned; but the very pith and marrow of this doctrine being cloaked from the understandings of the poorer and the most illiterate portion of his hungry flock beneath the tropes and figures, the metaphors and flowers, the phrases and idioms of classic learning, the poorer and the more illiterate portion of his starving flock are consequently for this reason doomed to perish for lack of wholesome nutriment; and all for the sake of some selfish pedant, who is ambitious, at the expence of his necessitous brethren, to immortalize himself, by choosing rather to offer up his fragrant fumes of incense at the golden shrine of Apollo and the blue-eyed Muses nine, than humbly to implore his divine Creator to shower upon his head the light of His divine grace, and so to enable him to call sinners to repentance, from the finished disciple of the school of Athens down to the unlettered pauper. *Classicus* is a man who, by a long course of academic study, has acquired a thorough knowledge of his Bible, the pages of which golden treasure he is able to read in their original language with as much facility as he would sit down to read an English translation of the same work. *Classicus* is also an enthusiastic admirer of

the sacred volume; but mark the peculiarity which distinguishes his enthusiasm from that which is founded in reason. His enthusiasm does not arise so much from admiration of the excellence of its precepts, as of the classic beauties of its original dress. I much doubt whether Classicus would ever suffer a volume of the holy writings to augment the stock of books contained in his valuable library of Greek and Roman writings, was it not for the sake of the classic graces and ornaments which are to be met with in its original. So much for Classicus, the reverend aspirant to the golden pinnacle of literary and learned fame.

Allow me, in the next place, to turn from this mirror of classic taste and elegance to the character of Zealotus, that determined enemy to all that is pure and classical. Zealotus, called by the voice of *Inspiration* to the ministry of the Gospel, accordingly enters upon the duties of his pastoral office, taking his model from those illiterate fishermen, our primitive apostles, whom he finds to have been raised without any previous application to the dignity of Evangelists. Zealotus, for this reason, would deem it an unpardonable sacrifice of his valuable time to waste any portion of it in idle endeavours to polish his mind with the poisonous varnish of pagan trash, and to corrupt its purity with sentiments derogatory to the saving truth of the gospel. Zealotus, actuated rather by an ambitious wish to acquire a worldly reputation, than through a sincere inclination to promote the eternal welfare of his flock, finds it his interest to adopt a certain popular mode of thinking, a generous kind of faith, which, by reason of the easy conditions which it requires for salvation to the best of men, to suit the minds of the world in general, who are far more inclined to climb into the fold, than to enter by the straight but narrow way. To give this creed as much an air of sanctity as possible, he applies to it the epithet *evangelical*, in contradistinction to that sound, humble, pure, and unostentatious doctrine, which was propagated by our Redeemer himself, a doctrine which he, this said Zealotus, has the injustice to class with the sophistries of pagan philosophy. Zealotus, under the influence of this illiberal spirit, considers it

a virtue to outrage the delicate feelings of the cultivated portion of his flock, by clothing his pulpit discourse in a gloomy and an unamiable, if not in an unmannerly dress, and so to inspire them with a rooted apathy for all that is sacred and pure.

Zealotus finds it necessary to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, not for the sake of their beauties, but that he may be able, if necessary, to put to confusion the pride of Classicus, by showing him that *he* too could (would *conscience* permit) display his erudition; but all such idle and unprofitable learning being nothing more than vanity and vexation of spirit, he therefore deems it utterly inconsistent with the spirit of a true gospel minister to sacrifice his valuable time in pursuits of so trifling a nature. Zealotus for a long course of time has applied with indefatigable perseverance to the study of the scriptures in his vernacular tongue. Such is the skill which Zealotus has acquired in the art of pulpit oratory, that he is able to command the very thunder of the rostrum,—with Herculean might to wield the brazen ball of eloquence. Such is the estimation with which Zealotus regards his Bible, that he would deem it an impious profanation to suffer any book of classic literature to sully with its immoral touch the lustre of his select evangelical library. So much for Zealotus.

Suffer me, Sir, now to conclude with the character of Apostolus, that pure, unaffected, and sincere servant of a Divine Master. Apostolus is a man who, on the adamant rock of sound scriptural truth, has raised a superstructure, distinguished, not indeed for the number and variety of its flowery ornaments, but for the elegant simplicity of its design. Apostolus, inflamed with a heartfelt wish to secure the eternal welfare of those who are committed to his pastoral protection, takes equal care on the one hand never to suffer the many to perish at the expense of the few, by presenting them with gems when they would be better satisfied with barleycorns; by feeding them with highly seasoned meats and intoxicating draughts of fabled nectar, when they would fare with far greater pleasure on plain and substantial diet; on the other hand, not to disgust the refined portion of his flock by crude and unmannerly effusions of cant elo-

quence, patched up with unhappily chosen quotations from isolated passages of the scriptures, and benighted in the mysterious and appalling shades of Calvinism; nor to drive the illiterate and weak minded into fanatic rapture by glossing over their past and present transgressions with the delusive varnish of a dead faith, by steeping their unregenerated hearts in the Lethæan stream of evangelical ecstasy, and by lulling their unawakened consciences into a still sounder slumber by the odour-breathing zephyrs of spiritual flattery. Apostolus, endeavouring to avoid with equal care these two dangerous rocks, rises a glorious sun in the horizon of Christianity, striking his rays into the hearts of all his followers, and inflaming them with that pure fire of devotion, without whose sacred glow religion is nothing more than an empty shadow.

E. V. HEWLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, June 22.*

SOME of your readers may be gratified to learn that it is my intention to reprint, in parts, Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, in order that the English public may speedily be put into possession of portions of it, and the whole will be brought out with the least possible delay. I am daily in expectation of receiving a copy from America, which was ordered immediately on the publication of the work, and I shall enter into a correspondence with Dr. Webster himself.—A letter which I have received from one of the most learned and distinguished philologists in America, John Pickering, esq. dated Boston, U.S. March 30, 1829, contains the following notice of the work :

"I am rejoiced to hear that you are engaged in a new English Dictionary. It is high time that we had one as good, in proportion to the present state of philology, as Johnson's was in his day. I sent you on the 1st inst. an article published in one of our periodicals (the American Quarterly Review), in which you will see some of my views of this subject; I now send you another copy of it, with a short article on the same subject, by a gentleman in this vicinity. Since these Reviews were published, we have had the long-promised Dictionary of our countryman, Mr. Webster, under the title of 'An American Dictionary of the English Language,' 2 vols. 4to, about 1800 pages, a work full of erudition. The price

is 20 dollars. If you intend to rectify the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary (which is very imperfect), I hope you will have recourse to Campe's new edition of Adelung, or, I may say, his new work on the basis of Adelung, in 6 vols. large 4to, Brunswick."

I shall be thankful for any aid from your lexicographical correspondents for this undertaking, which will, I trust, be well received by the British public.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

THE following is a copy of a Letter (deposited in the Northern Institution) from Sir William Sharp, of Stonyhill, to Sir James Baird, Sheriff Principal of Banff, dated 10th May, 1679, eight days after the assassination of his father, Archbishop Sharp. The Letter forms part of a MS. work, bearing the following title: "Some Account of the Sirname of Baird and of the Familys of Auchmeddan, Newbyth, and Saughtonhall, collected from the best authorities to 1770. Compiled by Wm. Baird, esq. of Auchmeddan." The assassination of Abp. Sharp has been copiously described by Wodrow, Hume, Laing, and other historians; but I am sure your readers will thank you for transcribing the following interesting contemporary narrative of an event, the most unfortunate and least defensible of all the actions emanating from that heroic body of Scotsmen, who, to use their own emphatic words, drew their swords for a persecuted kirk and a broken covenant. K.

"Honoured Sir,—This horrid and stupendous murder has so confounded me, that I am not able to give a suitable return to your excellent and kind letter. What I have learnt of that execrable deed is, that on Friday the 9d of this instant, my worthy father crost the water, lay at Kennaway all night; next morning set out for St. Andrew's; being 2 miles off, 27 of those villainous regicides had a full view of the coach, and not finding the opportunity, divided into 3 parties, which took up the three ways he could take homewards. Nine of them assaulted the coach within two miles of this place, by discharging their pistols, and securing his servants. The coachman drove on for half a mile, until one of his horses was wounded in three places, and the postillion wounded in the hand. Then they fired several shot at the coach, and commanded my dearest father to come out, which he said he would. When

he had come out (not being yet wounded), he said, 'Gentlemen, I beg my life.'—'No, bloody villain, betrayer of the cause of Christ, no mercy.' 'Then,' said he, 'I ask none for myself, but have mercy on my poor child,' (his eldest daughter was in the coach with him,) and holding out his hand to one of them, to get his word, that he would spare his child, he cut him in the wrist; and falling down upon his knees, and holding up his hands, he prayed that God would forgive them, and begging mercy for his sins from his Saviour, they murdered him by sixteen great wounds in his back, head, and one above his left eye, three in his left hand when he was holding them up; and a thrust in his back, with a shot above his right breast, which was found to be powder. (See in orig.) After this damnable deed, they took every paper, robbed my sister and their servants of all their papers, gold, and money, and one of these hellish rascals cut my sister in the thumb, when she had him by the bridle, begging her father's life. God of his infinite mercy support this poor family under this dreadful and unsupportable loss and stroke, and give us to know why God is thus angry with us, and earnestly beg him not to consume us in his wrath, but now that his anger may cease and he may be at peace with us through the blood of a reconciled Saviour, and also may have pity upon this poor distressed church, and that he may be the last sacrifice for it, as he is the first Protestant martyr Bishop in such a way.

"Dear Sir, as my worthy father had always a kindness and particular esteem for yourself and family, so I hope you will be friendly to his son, who will ever continue, worthy Sir, your and yours' most faithful humble servant,
W. SHARP.

"St. Andrews, 10th May, half an hour after the receipt of yours.

"My humble service to your son and his lady, and all the family. On Saturday next is the funeral."

Trinity College,
Cambridge, June 5.

MR. URBAN, LOCKE ought not to have introduced the new term 'idea' in preference to the term 'notion,' for 'idea' is as justly objectionable as 'notion,' for the very opposite reason that Locke objects to notion. He objects to notion as being more applicable to what exists in the mind without the agency of external objects. Now idea is applicable more properly to what is produced in the mind by the agency of the senses; and, if it be answered, that terms regarding the senses are often applied to the mind, it may be said, with equal justice, that terms regarding the mind are often applied

to the senses. Indeed *idea* is in its strict meaning more objectionable than *notion*; for the latter refers to all that is produced by reflection, while the former refers solely to those objects of thought produced by one sense; sight; for *idea* is derived from *idēō*, to see.

Locke, in his 8th chapter, enters in some measure into a physical inquiry into the mind; though he says at first it is not his intention; this must be attributed to the manner in which he says, in his preface, his book was written, and the dislike he expresses of revising any part of it.

Locke intends to prove the non-existence of innate ideas, by showing a way by which man comes to have those ideas which are asserted to be innate, arguing on the philosophical principle, that we are not to assign different causes for the same effect. Now I conceive this principle to be false, for analogy leads us to think so. Men often seek and gain the same end by different means; and is not it probable that the Author of nature may make use of different causes to produce the same effect? Death is brought about in various ways. This principle is evidently false, if applied to morality; and therefore we ought to conclude it false in natural philosophy. So that, if Locke shows a way by which all our ideas may be received, he does not show that they may not be received from original impressions. But Locke has not done even this; for his saying that, even supposing the existence of universal consent, we have no ground for believing in innate ideas, is mere assertion; what better ground can there be? I ask any one. When we find nations differing in manners, habits, and customs; nations, in the very extremes of civilized and barbarous life, all agreeing in any one principle; when we find individuals of the most opposite tempers, of the most different educations, all possessing one common idea; is it not much more probable that this union of sentiment arises from original impressions, than that it should arise from any outward sensation or inward operation of the mind, which must have acted exactly in the same manner on similar minds? If universal consent, therefore, can be established, it proves the existence of innate ideas; not that all our ideas are innate; nor

do I deny that many may be derived from sensation or reflection. Universal consent appears from the existence of a first cause being universally admitted; nor can it be urged as an objection to this, that there are atheists; for, if there be, which is very doubtful (as Archbishop Tillotson observes), it proves no more against universal consent than monsters existing in any species prove any thing against the general character of that species, or that nature does not form the individuals of every species in a particular manner. The various maxims which every one assents to, prove this also. But Locke denies the existence of universal consent, and argues against it, on the ground that children and idiots have not any apprehension of the simplest maxims. If by this he means that children do not understand the meaning of the words in which these maxims are expressed, this cannot be denied; but it does not prove that they have not the principle which is meant by those words, any more than our not understanding the words of a foreign language would prove that we had not the idea meant by those words; and children, as soon as ever they become acquainted with the meaning of the words, immediately assent to the truth of those maxims. As to idiots not having any notion of those maxims, it is no argument against innate ideas; for it might as well be said reason was not a general attribute of man; and idiots can never be made by any impression from sensation or reflection, to assent to any of those maxims which all others do; nor can this be attributed to the want of the senses, for they appear to possess them all as perfect as other men; therefore it must be attributed to the want of innate impressions. R.

MR. URBAN,

June 6.

I BEG leave to mention that Mr. Hopkinson's "Series of Epitaphs of the Hampden Family at Great Hampden," is not rendered *complete* (as might by many of your readers be inferred from that gentleman's expression at p. 125), by the inscription there introduced; for, in addition to those which are inserted with his signature, there are still remaining monumental records at Hampden commemorative of William Hampden who died in

1612; Richard Hampden, 1662; Anne Hampden, 1674-5; Anne, daughter of John Hampden, 1723; Robert Trevor Hampden, Lord Viscount Hampden; besides the following pathetic inscription in memory of his lady, who died before he succeeded to the possession of the estates, and took the family name in pursuance of the will of the last male heir of the Hampdens. One word in this inscription might have been changed for the better: but how many epitaphs require greater alterations! It is inscribed on a plain unadorned tablet (conspicuous enough not to have been omitted) against the western wall of the nave, and is in these words:

"To the honoured ashes of a long lost and long lamented mother, the idol of her husband, the ornament of her sex; and of a father whose character is above panegyric, most respectable as a public, most amiable as a private man; who, after a long but never forgotten separation, are here united in the same grave; this stone is dedicated, to perpetuate the memory of their virtues, and in testimony of every sentiment of duty and affection that grateful children can bear to the best of parents. This tablet is erected by Thomas Viscount Hampden and John Trevor."

Whether there may not be more than these inscriptions, besides those mentioned by Mr. W. H., I will not take upon me to say.

I will venture to add that, having read the account of the late disinterment of the body of the patriot, and the strictures upon it in your Magazine, I have no doubt that, after having taken so much pains to expose the apparent contradictions in the narrative, JOHN ALTA RIPA will receive the information which I am enabled to give him on that subject with some degree of satisfaction; viz. that one of the party whose name is mentioned in the narrative as having been present on that occasion, unhesitatingly confesses that the account published was extremely incorrect; that the body described was not found in the spot mentioned, but under the floor within the communion rails; and that the hand discovered separate from the arm, had every appearance of having been detached by decay, and no appearance whatsoever of artificial amputation! so that the discovery of the fatal wound was not effected by the late exhumation.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, June 5.*
IN the first volume, page 250, of the second edition of *Faulkner's History of Chelsea*, just published, which contains a very copious fund of historical, antiquarian, and biographical information, I find inserted the monument and epitaph of Philip Miller, who was so justly styled "the Prince of Horticulture" by contemporary botanists, and whose well-earned fame will last as long as the sciences of botany and horticulture shall endure. The epitaph of this distinguished man is correctly given; but the historian appears not to have duly appreciated, if he was even aware of, the circumstances which induced the Fellows of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies of London to erect this grateful tribute of respectful esteem to him, who in his life-time, had done more than any individual, ancient or modern, towards enlarging the boundaries of the science of horticulture, and very extensively the far more difficult one of botany likewise. These he accomplished in the numerous editions of his unrivalled Dictionary, and in his elaborate introductions to botanical knowledge.

The reasons which induced the above-mentioned Societies to erect the monument in question, were, chiefly, because neither monument, nor tomb, nor even any recording public notice whatever (the "monumentum ære perennius" of his own immortal works excepted) had previously been provided by any one.

The relatives of Miller were very few; he had no family save two sons, one of whom died early, and the other, Charles Miller, at the age of 78, who spent the greater part of his long life in India, and returned not until after his father's funeral; and over his grave, in the old church-yard of Chelsea, a stone and sculptured brass record his name and age and parentage, together with that of his aged and more distinguished sire. This stone, too, was placed by the abovementioned public-spirited Societies (unto both which the writer has the honour to belong) at the same time as the monument, stated by Faulkner, to the never-dying fame of the father.

But it is, even now, scarcely known, that when those meritorious testimonials of public gratitude were showered over the memory of Philip Miller, who

had laboured so long and so successfully in the sciences which he loved, there was only one individual in existence, and that a very aged person, who had seen and attended the funeral of Miller, and who alone could point out the very spot where the "Prince of Horticulture" was inhumed. This venerable person's name was Goodyer; he was the parish clerk of Chelsea church for half a century, and died as such, in 1818, at the great age of 94.

Nevertheless, though last, it should not be concealed that I myself had actually stated and published, in the winter of 1794-5, the neglectful and opprobrious fact of Miller's having no single grave-stone, much less a monument, nor even one funeral line, to designate the spot where rested in its "narrow house" the mortal relics of so great a man; see my *Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum*, p. 311-14; and, as every reader may not possess that publication, the following extract from it is added:

"So much for Miller; he, alas! who pleased so well, or, rather let me say, he who instructed and edified so much, and was even caressed by the great while living, now lies, forgotten by his friends, inhumed amongst the common, undistinguished dead, in the bleak cold yard of Chelsea church, the very theatre of his best actions, the physic gardens of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, at Chelsea, not half a mile distant, without a tomb! without a stone! nay, destitute of a single line to mark the spot where rests, retired from all its cares and useful toils, the time-worn frame of 'the Prince of Horticulture!' How are those discerning foreigners, who so meritoriously rendered the language of his Dictionary into their own, to judge of this? By what measure are they to estimate the fact?"

"Miller was the author of several publications, besides the very numerous editions of his Dictionary and Kalendar."

Yours, &c. A. H. HAWORTH.

On MR. MARTIN'S * *Importation of beautiful Irish Marbles.*

FROM Greece or Italy, no more
 He costly marbles sought,
 Since Martin, from green Erin's shores,
 Has rival marbles brought.

Of these a monument be rear'd,
 His merit to proclaim,
 While Erin's grateful sons are heard
 To celebrate his name.

J. C.

* Col. Martin, of Galway.

EARLY ALBUMS.

FOR the accompanying plate we are indebted to the work on Autographs, the publication of which has just been completed by Mr. Nichols. At the same time that it furnishes a specimen of the style in which the plates of that highly interesting work have been executed by Mr. Smith; it shows the manner, now we imagine but little known, in which it was formerly customary to inscribe in Albums, the fashion of keeping which has of late years again become so prevalent. We extract the Editor's remarks on these curiosities.

The first Collections of Autographs were probably those intitled "Alba Amicorum." The fashion appears to have originated in Germany, towards the close of the sixteenth century. A remarkable incident in the life of the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton was the result of a sentence which he wrote in one of these books, and his biographer, Isaac Walton, in relating the story, defines an "Albo" to be "a white paper book which the German gentry usually carry about them for the purpose of requesting" such eminent characters "to write some sentence in." In Humphrey Wanley's Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts we find a more full description. No. 933 of that collection is "a paper-book in octavo, bound long-wise [this seems to have been for some time the general form], being one of those which the Germans call Albums, and are much used by the young travellers of that nation, who commonly ask a new acquaintance (even at the first meeting) to write some sentence therein, with a compliment to the owner's learning, good sense, &c. Which done, the names gotten are laid before the next new face, and the young man upon all occasions, especially at his return, by these Hands demonstrates what good company he has kept. Nevertheless in England there may be some good use made of these books (besides the benefit of some wise and uncommon sentences to be found therein,) I mean by the original Hands of foreigners of the highest quality of both sexes, of other noblemen, ladies, learned, and otherwise eminent persons, whose Hands perhaps cannot otherwise be come at."

GENT. MAG. June, 1829.

Q

There are seven Albums preserved in the British Museum. The earliest is that numbered 851 in the Sloane MSS. It was formed in 1579, as appears by part of the original binding. It commences with the motto and signature of the Duc d'Alençon, the suitor of our Virgin Queen. He has attempted to sketch something like a fire, under which is written "Fovet et disquirit. FRANCOYS." Underneath is another inscription, "Me servir quymestre. FARNAGUES;" and in the opposite page the Emperor's, "1579, Amat Victoria Curam. MATTHIAS." The book appears to have been quite filled in the course of a year or two; principally by French scribblers, by whom there are many *chansons*.

That in the Sloane MSS. 3416, retains its original appearance, bound in green velvet. The arms of the writers are beautifully emblazoned; and there are the arms of England ready for an autograph, which was never written. On a page with his arms splendidly emblazoned within the Garter, the Duke of Holst, brother-in-law to our King James the First, has left his name. At the top (see Plate 1. No. 2.) is a monogram within the date 1609, and the martial motto,

"Par mer et par terre
Wiwe la Guerre."

At the bottom he has signed "ULRICH Heritier de Norwogen, Duc de Sleswick Holstein, & Chevalier du tres noble Ordre de la Jarriere." The family of Brunswick Lunenburg have numerous contributed to this volume.

The Album in Sloane MSS. 3415 belonged to Charles de Bousy. It commenced, before some pages were misplaced, with the mottoes and signatures of the young Princes of England, Henry and Charles, and the Princess Elizabeth, written in 1609. The Princes have given those mottoes which are found in several other places as having been used by them; Henry that of *Fax mentis honesta gloria. HENRICVS P.* (see No. 3.) and the Duke of York and Albany, "*Si vis omnia subijcere suljice te rationi. EBOR-ALBANVS D.*" (see No. 4). Elizabeth has written, "1609, *Giunta mi piace honestà con leggiadria. ELIZABETH P.*" (see No. 5). In a subsequent page, the Duke of Holst has written the same as before, with the date 1619;

and at folio 27, two Dukes of Cleve have inscribed as follow:

M.DC.XIX.

A cœur vaillant rein impossible.

FREDERICK duc de Saxe

Julliers, Clives, & Berges.

Sages en conseil, vaillant au combat.

GUILLAUME duc de Saxe

Julliers, Clives, & Berges.

m' p' pria.

A sanguine, and probably a youthful courtier has written, "Aulica vita splendissima. JOHN GIBBON;" and we find a page full of the mottoes of Edward Sackville, who slew Lord Bruce, and was afterwards Earl of Dorset. He exhibits his proficiency in six languages as follows:

"Vanish, Feare, since they who fall low must dy, [the sky.

As well as they that tumble headlong from

Felix perijt quicunq' quem odit premit.

Douleur D'ou l'Eur.

Concilio nel guonciale.

Nach Recht und elien stehet mein Begeren.

Mas honra que vida.

E. SACKEVILLE."

The same volume has several drawings of figures, highly curious as specimens of costume, particularly as they give the colours. At p. 223, opposite an autograph not very legible, but with this motto, "Il fault que celuy aille droit qui se moique du boisteux," is a very curious drawing, representing a procession of ten figures, consisting of a lady carried in an easy chair by four men in yellow liveries, trimmed with silver, three before and the fourth behind. Two serjeants with halberds walk before, and another servant with a long umbrella behind; and in a personal attendance on the lady are two gentlemen dressed in white and red. In p. 205 are a lady and gentleman drawn in a most singularly shaped gaudy sledge, by one horse, the driver holding the reins standing behind them. At p. 324, are two figures in the splendid costumes of some ecclesiastical offices, each with a cross on his breast, and the robe of the first, which is black, ornamented with the emblems of the crucifixion.

The Sloane MS. 2035, was formed of vellum, and bound in red velvet, in 1615, for Sir Philibert Vernatti. In an early page the British Princess Elizabeth, then Queen of Bohemia, has written "1616. Io non fa stima che dell' honore. ELIZABETH." At fol. 18 is an excellent specimen of the

writing of Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, with the motto: "*Regna firmat Pietas. CHRISTIANVS IIII.D.G. Rex Daniæ & Norwegiæ, &c. ANNO 1615;*" and in a flourish below "*scripsit man' prop'.*" (see the engraving, No. 1.) His brother the Duke of Holst we have a third time, in the same manner, but with the date 1615; and at fol. 43 is "1616. Je Maintiendray. MAURICE DE NASSAU."—This volume, after Sir Philibert de Vernatti had procured it to be so respectably occupied, came into the possession of George Willingham, a correspondent of Prynne and Bastwick, as appears by letters of those well-known characters to him. He has inserted very numerous English signatures, cut out from the original documents, and some that are curious and uncommon.

The preceding are the Albums of courtiers and diplomatists; those of scholars and students were less pretending both in manufacture and contents. That in the Sloane MSS. 2360, is of paper with a leather binding, and has this title: "Album hoc immortalis Patronorum, Fautorum, et Amicorum memorie cum debita observantia consecrat David Krieg, Annæmont. Heraund." In this a few emblems are painted, but no arms. The first autograph is at page 75 by James Bobart, the gardener at Oxford:

"Virtus sui gloria.

Think that day lost whose descending sun
views from thy hand no noble action done,

Y^r success and happiness

is sincerely wished by

"Decemb. 8^o 1697. J.A. BOBART, Oxon."

Many of those still more modestly retired in the volume (nearly all foreigners) are of earlier date, and, from other Albums as well as the present, it appears to have been the custom to write near the end of the book, leaving the commencement for persons of the first consequence, so that it was filled in what may be styled a retrograde course.

The Sloane MS. 2597 has this title in a clever pen-and-ink drawing: "Hortus Fautorum et Amicorum Caspari Sibelii a Goor Daventria Trans Isalani." It is an Album of humble pretensions, with a few drawings, but no illuminations.

The Album in the Harleian MSS. which occasioned the remarks of Wamley before quoted, may deservedly

rank last of those in the National repository. It belonged to John Hassfurter, a young man, native of Amberg in the Upper Palatinate; and who, as it seems, practised physic at Blandford in Dorsetshire about 1627 and 1628. It is surprising how many foreigners appear to have visited him at that town during those years. But Mr. Hassfurter was rather a slovenly fellow; and allowed the milk-white Album in which his friends had left so many testimonies of their regard, to degenerate into a dirty memorandum-book.

Thoresby had in his Museum two Albums. "To the Autographs before mentioned" (a large collection), he says, "may fitly be added two manuscripts, viz. the Album of Lambroc. Thomas, Cambro-Britanus, an. 1636, which I purchased of his countryman; as also the other of an Hungarian, intituled 'Viridarium nominibus illustrium ac clarissimorum Virorum, concinnatum a Paulo P. Jahz-Berenii Ung. (1657),' adorned with the names of many learned Professors, Alting, Arnoldus, Boxhornius, Cocceius, Commenius, Diemerbroeck, l'Empereur, Eyssonius, Frencellius, Fullenius, Heinsius, Heerebord, Heurnius, Junius (Fran. F. N.), Moll, Pasor, Polyander, Pynaiker (exlegatus Africanus), Voetius (pater et filius), Vorstius, Vossius (Ger. Jo.), Winsenius; and, of our own nation, Basire, Cawton, Conant, Cromleholm, Hurst, Pocock, Owen, Reynolds, Seaman, Wallis, Wilkinson."

Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, has a large number of these curiosities, of all shapes and sizes. The oldest is a small quarto, of 180 leaves of paper, the pages of which are ornamented with a border printed from moveable types. On the binding is impressed the date 1591. By a singular whim a square opening has been cut on each side of the volume, and inside of one is an illumination and autograph, dated 1568. Mr. Upcott possesses the Albums of Jeronimus Reutter, about 1600; that of John George Byrberg 1636; that of John Paul Kordenbusch of Nuremberg, made in 1644, which has several pretty drawings, and two or three exquisitely painted figures,—excellent specimens of costume; that of John Herlerseigum, in which the signature of Jer. Joh. Vossius occurs; that of John Vander Waeyen, of Amsterdam, which commences with the signature of the Palgrave Charles Louis (nephew to our

King Charles the First): "1660. Dominus providebit. CAROLUS LUDOVICUS."; and those of two or three other German literati.

Few, if any, Englishmen occur in these volumes; but Mr. Upcott has recently obtained a small volume, being also the Album of a foreigner, containing the signatures of many Englishmen, and among them several of eminence. It was the "Thesaurus Amicorum" of "M. Johannes Sictor, Rohyczanus Bohemus," an "Exul," as he elsewhere describes himself, and resident in this country. Of the inscriptions in this Album, about 250 in number, the dates vary from 1626 to 1645, and some of the most eminent English names are those of Archbishop Usher, Sir Theodore Mayerne, Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, James Howell, Sir Thomas Roe the antiquary, Bishop Wren, Bishop Prideaux, John Hales the Fellow of Eton, Peter Molin, and Thomas Gataker. There is also the owner's countryman John Hassfurter of Blandford, whose Album in the British Museum has been before noticed.

With a large proportion of Thoresby's manuscripts, Mr. Upcott also possesses his Album. It is a thin quarto having this inscription on the fly-leaf: "This Album was begun 31st August 1696, when his Grace the Most Reverend and Excellent Dr. John Sharp, Lord Archbishop of Yorke, condescended to view this poor Musæum." At the top of the first page are the inscriptions of two Archbishops of York. That of Sharp is

"Omnia vobis cum charitate fiant.
Jo. Esor."

That of Sir William Dawes:

"10th July 1719, [past,
Enjoy the present hour, be thankful for the
And neither fear, nor wish, the approaches
of the last.

Vitam summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare
longam. W. Esor."

Three others admitted to the bottom of this page, are Richard Thornton, Recorder of London; Edward Clarke, Vicar of Nottingham; and John Siser, Fellow of University College, Oxford. The majority of the other contributors are provincial neighbours of Thoresby; and the larger half of the volume, beginning at the other end, is occupied by a record of presents to his Museum, from some of the most distinguished characters of his time. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.

PPRIVATE (or rather secret) entrances, contrived for admissions or escapes, with hiding places in the walls (or even chimnies), were not uncommon in old castles and similar buildings. Instances have particularly been found in the *Castle of Lancaster*; of which some of the towers were built in very remote periods of our history.

On taking down the *Southern Tower*, about thirty years ago, a vacant space was found within the substance of the walls, leading almost round the building, of a sufficient breadth to allow passage for an individual, with occasional recesses, in which a person might stand, whilst another went by him. But in the *North West Tower* was also found a *Cell or Cachet*, of a particular construction; of which I do not know that any description has been generally given; and I therefore transmit a memorandum, which was taken at the time it was discovered.

On taking down the north-west tower of the *Castle at Lancaster*, in an unusual thickness of the wall was discovered a cell or cachet of a particular construction. The wall had been built in the following manner. The external and internal surfaces were either of that kind of chiselled masonry which is termed *Ashler* (or at least of tolerably well jointed work), whilst the whole interior had been filled with round cobble stones, into the interstices of which mortar had been poured in a fluid state, and had, at the time the walls were taken down, become so hard, that it was frequently more easy to break a stone of the most compact nature, than the mortar.

In a corner of a room, which was in the upper part of the tower, an aperture was discovered, which led down to the cell in question, which was fifteen feet in length, and six wide. It was constructed of well polished *Ashler masonry*; the joints accurately fitted, and terminating above in three Gothic arches of unequal heights, those at the ends being fifteen feet from the ground, whilst that in the middle was only six. There were two apertures into it, at equal distances from the ends, but no steps. The only method of descending into it, must have been by a ladder occasionally put down. The whole length of five yards was divided on the top into five equal portions; the three arches occupying

each one yard, and the two apertures each one. One of the apertures was, as has been said, in the corner of a room, to which a door in the wall had been affixed in such a manner that it might appear to be to a closet in that room; and the other was under a flight of stairs, which led from a passage, which was in the wall of the building, to one of the rooms of the *Castle*, but is now in a great measure filled up.

It seems uncertain whether this place was intended for a private depot of valuable articles, or as a *cachet or sub-lieffe* for particular prisoners. Though the great pains which had been taken to construct the inside secure, by making it entirely of hewn masonry, when they were so sparing of this kind of work as to use all sorts of substitutes for it whenever it could be dispensed with, renders it rather probable that it has been for the latter purpose. When once a person was let down into this dreadful dungeon, escape was as impossible as any intercourse with the world. When the cell was discovered it was filled up with ashes of all descriptions, and fragments of articles of a more modern date; the room having been occupied by prisoners, they had thrown into it whatever they wished to get easily quit of.

Mr. URBAN, 2, Sidmouth-street, Regent-square.

SSOME have complained that they could not discern the propriety of applying the epithet melodious to the voice; a little conversation however with the Greek writers on Music would make it evident.

Let us, for the sake of illustration, imagine a line drawn, and conceive a monad to move in this line with two different kinds of motion, the one gliding and continuous, the other leaping and diastematic, and we shall have a typical representation of the respective attributes of speaking and singing.

της δε κινήσεως ἡ μὲν ἀπλὴ πεφυκεῖ
ἡ οὐχ ἀπλὴ, καὶ ταύτης, ἡ μὲν συνεχῆς
ἡ δὲ διαστηματικὴ κ.τ.λ.

Aristides Quintilianus.

“Omnis vox in duo genera dividitur: omnium atque divisum. Continuum est velut jube colloquium: Divisum, quod in modulatione servamus. Est et medium, quod in utroque premixtum, ac neque alte-

rius continuum modum servat, nec alterius frequenti divisione præciditur, &c."

Martianus Capella.

To utter sounds melodiously then, as they understood the matter, was to divide (*præcidere*) this line into certain distinct and determinate portions or intervals, by dwelling a perceptible length of time upon each several pitch (*τασις*) or degree. The etymon *μῆλ*, from which the word melody is derived, signifies to divide, and is identified with a Hebrew root of the same import.

μῆλ, with some termination, it is apparent, was the appellation for the most remarkable genus of the Hymenopterous order of insects, deriving its propriety from the peculiar aptitude of their wings by their motion to produce an audible vibration in the air.

If we suppose this line to be so divided as to correspond to our diatonic scale, a voice may consistently with etymology be called melodious, which from a happy conformation of the organs, is capable of accurately falling upon these divisions. Hence, in conformity to ancient theory, as well as modern practice, it may be said to be the task of a master not only to teach the ear to judge of the habitudes of musical sounds, but also, by well-chosen exercises, to render the voice melodious.

The ideal meaning of the Latin *modulus*, alludes to the meeting out of this line into certain measured portions or diatems fit to be joined together (*συναπτεσθαι*), and frame the complex notion called *ἁρμονία* (from *ἄρμ*), just as it is necessary for stones to be hewn and squared before they are adapted to compose the walls of an edifice.

Milton, in a short poem, entitled "At Solemn Music," speaks of a melodious noise; and, if we turn to the first four chapters of Ptolemy's Harmonics, we shall find with good reason. Noise (*χοῦρος*) is defined to be a certain affection of the air when struck, which, if by resting some time upon the same pitch it divides this imaginary line in an appreciable manner, then becomes a melodious noise (*φθόγγος*).

In a poem on the Nativity, the same great Poet applies the term melodious to time, doubtless with a reference to its original meaning, and thence by no means inapplicable, since the component parts of rhythm are certain com-

measurable sections of time; just as those of melody are feigned to be space, as it appears from the definition of Πλοκῆς *μῆλος*. (Bacchius, ed. Meibom. p. 13.)

The Hebrew word (Judges, 5, 3), rendered *ἀσσομαι*, *canam*, I will sing, signifies, without a trope, I will cut or divide.

We sometimes meet with the same way of thinking, conveyed in different language. Tacitus, in the 14th Book of his Annals, personating the sentiments of those who in the reign of Nero complained of innovations, says, "An justitiam augurii, et decurias equitum, egregium judicandi munus expleturas, si fractos sonos et dulcedinem vocum peritè audissent"—if their ears were tuned to judge of melodious sounds, and the charms of a melting voice.

Bacchius has defined a mood to be Πλοκῆς ἱμμίλους σχῆμα, as if it were a certain configuration arising from the interweaving of melodious sounds. Of these *σχήματα*, or aspects, as I humbly think, there were at first only three kinds, the Dorian, the Lydian, and the Phrygian, characterised by the relative position of the limma or half-tone, corresponding to the description which Bacchius and others give of the three kinds of tetrachord, the first having the hemitone below (*ἵπτι το βάρυ*), the second above (*ἵπτι το ὀξύ*), and the third in the middle (*πριχίται*).

The diatessaron was the earliest and most elementary of the consonances. *Ἐπὶ δὲ το πρῶτιστοι καὶ στοιχαυδισ-
τατοι συμφωνοι, το δια τισσαρμιν ἴστιν,
ἢ τετραχορδῶν συγχι.* The lyres, prior to the reputed time of Orpheus, after the model of Mercury's, possessed only four strings, the extremes of which were tuned at the interval of a fourth, comprising two tones and a half, individually in the diatonic or most ancient genus, according to the authority of Aristonicus, *πρῶτοι μὲν οὐ καὶ πρῶτον
τατοι αὐτῶν (γινῶσι) δεύτεροι διατονου πρῶ-
τοι τε αὐτοῦ ἢ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσις προ-
τυχαυ.*

Their order and composition, by undergoing a change, constituted variety, *ἢ ταξίς μὴ καὶ ἢ συνήσις ἀλλο-
ωσιν λαβῇ*, while the limiting tones retained the same distance from each other.

If this be allowed to be a just ac-

count of their origin, it will not appear difficult to apprehend how it came to pass that the ancient writers seem not to be agreed about the specific property of each mood; for, when the diapason of the instrument was extended, new relations arose from the combination of intervals, and the old peculiarities were in some degree merged in the new improvements. Each divinely gifted Bard would try experiments, and according to his particular humour, fancy, and the complexion of his native music, develope certain parodies or variations from the more ancient airs, which in the lapse of time were treated as themes by future artists, for the unfolding of still more diversified melodies. So that by the time that music began to be handled as a science, the antiquated instruments, the standards for reference, being lost, an approximation only could be obtained, by placing the moods in different parts of the system.

These observations are very much countenanced by the story that Nichomachus tells about the invention of the octachord, which he ascribes to his master Pythagoras. The eighth string was added to the heptachord for the twofold purpose of variegating the theory or contemplation (*ποικιλοῦντες θεωρίαν*), and of effecting by means of the extremes a most satisfactory consonance (*κατακοριστάτην συμφωνίαν*), as if the ear was possessed of a certain appetite for accordant sounds, and could only be completely gratified with the plenitude of the octave. The variety, as the description imports, was bestowed by altering the arrangement of the intervals, and by adjusting them in such a manner as to correspond to our modern scale of *c* natural.

Of the three species of tetrachord, we have two living examples; the one is found among the Tahitians, having its half tone between the first and second degrees. The other among the Chinese, containing its hemitone between the second and third. In the article Music, of Doctor Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, Mr. Blettermann, anticipating, it would seem, the doubts that the strange appearance of a scale in *D* natural might create in the minds of some, has taken three several methods to certify the reader that the author was really in earnest.

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

I. THE merit of a language was formerly estimated by the less or greater number of Latin and Greek derivatives which it possessed. At present a fashion seems to be arising directly contrary, as it may be often heard alleged in favour of German, that it has no connection with the ancient languages, and Klopstock sneers at French as being a corrupted dialect of Latin; as if, forsooth, it were a great honour to his own language only to be a corrupted dialect of Anglo Saxon, or some less illustrious tongue. Both these methods of proceeding are equally absurd, as the merit of a language depends upon its coherency with itself, and not with any other. This coherency is generally destroyed, when many new words are introduced into a language from a foreign source, but it is not necessarily so. *Hagiology* is an absurd word, because although we perceive at once, from its termination *ology*, that it is the name of some science, we are unable without a knowledge of Greek to determine what that science is. But *meteorology* and *conchology* may pass, because *meteor* and *conch* being English words, as well as Greek ones (the latter rather a pedantic one, it must be confessed), we may, without knowing any other language, determine their meaning.

II. There are several tribes of words in our language, in which singular gaps occur, which make the whole body irregular. For example, we have the words *evolve* and *revolve*; to these the substantives *evolution* and *revolution*. We have likewise *devolve*; but *devolution* sounds strange; and we have *volution*, but where is *volve*. These missing words it would be worth the while of influential authors to introduce and naturalize. There are vast quantities of them which deserve this honour, as *posit* the verb to the substantive *position*, and equivalent to the French *poser*, &c. &c. Our future dictionary makers would render a service to their language by drawing up a list of them.

III. It would be a good thing if *labor* were universally spelt without the *u*, which is generally inserted. It would not only be conformable to the derivation, and spare an unnecessary letter, but be more analogical, because we always write and speak *laborious*, never *labourious*.

IV. We ought to write *convertable*, not *convertible*. The word is regularly derived from the verb *convert*. It would be a good rule to follow in respect to these kind of words, to write all those with an *able* which admit of regular derivation, as *contestable*, &c. and those that are irregular, with an *ible*, as *indispensible*, which refers to a thing that cannot be dispensed with. Improvements of this kind, in spelling, would certainly be more useful and more easily put in practice than those outrageous overturnings of the whole fabric proposed by Franklin and Gilchrist.

V. What an immense difficulty does not the Englishman find in learning German and Spanish, from the bare pronouncing of the words. A Russian or a Pole will acquire a language much sooner than we can, because his alphabet contains almost every imaginable sound, and thus his organs of speech have no new difficulty to encounter. Is it not singular that in this language-learning age, no school has been opened to teach our children, while their organs are yet flexible, the whole circle of European vocables. I should think the usefulness of such an academy stands in no need of demonstration.

VI. Every author who writes in a certain style, and plentifully sprinkles his writings with dashes, thinks he is imitating Sterne. This is rather a limited view of Sterne's originality. The author of *Tristram Shandy* did in fact introduce a totally new way of novel writing, and it was this, to write in *character*. Supposing the whole of *Tales of my Landlord* had been written in the character of Jedediah Cleishbotham, and all the incidents, &c. had been described with a reference to the habits and peculiarities of the worthy schoolmaster of Gauderleugh, that would have been an imitation of Sterne—an adoption of his principles at least. The author of *Waverley* judged wisely in not acting thus; for, as it stands, Jedediah Cleishbotham is insufferably wearisome, and we could on no account endure him through twelve, or even four volumes.

I believe that Bage's novel of *Hermesprong*, or *Man as he is not*, is written in character, but never having read it, cannot say. I do not think it has ever been noticed that he is thus an imitator of Sterne. It is only to the

sect of *dashers* who have almost contrived to make *Tristram Shandy* look unoriginal by their persevering servility in copying it, that this title has been applied.

VII. In this book-making age, more attention seems to be paid to the titling of volumes, than to the furnishing them with new or readable matter, and yet the titles seem to be not a whit the better for it. The science is in fact at a very low ebb. In general, in Novels, Dramas, &c. our attention is attempted to be attracted by the bare names of the heroes or heroines, as Foscari, Quentin Durward, Reay Morden, Anne of Geierstein, Julian, &c. &c. — nay, sometimes the names of the places at which the plot is transacted are thought sufficiently interesting, as *Kenilworth*, the *Tor Hill*, *Longhollow*, and the like. It is perhaps unsafe to lay down rules in such a delicate matter; but I would venture to suggest that a title ought in general to convey an idea of the principal action of the work, with some circumstance to distinguish it from other actions of a similar nature, as *The Siege of Antwerp*; and if founded on history, the era should be indicated, as *The Swedes in Prague*.

The best title I ever met with is that to one of Calderon's plays, *The Three Judgements in One* (*Las Tres Justicias en Una*). It is not known what these three judgments are till we come to the last scene of the drama; and the reader, as he approaches the conclusion, is most intensely interested to know how the promise held forth in the title will be fulfilled. By this simple machinery Calderon produces, in fact, precisely the same effect as the modern Germans do, by the dark, inextricable fate of their tragedies; or as Walter Scott, by the ancient prophecies which he occasionally introduces, and which the reader knows are in his works sure to be fulfilled. It need scarcely be pointed out that the Germans, by their plan, subject themselves to the charge of irreligion and irreverence; Walter Scott, by his, to that of superstition and absurdity; and that both are most clumsy expedients, compared with the light, airy, and delicate manner in which Calderon accomplishes his purpose. From this title alone I think he might be fairly pronounced the great master of the drama, which he assuredly is.

VIII. Why do we write *imitator* and *agitator*, not *imitater* and *agitater*? they are both derived from *imitate* and *agitate*, and ought of course to follow the general rule on such occasions. It is really too bad that our good and influential writers do not effect a few such easy and useful reforms as these, which would wonderfully simplify our spelling, and reduce the labour of those unfortunate urchins who are flogged into the present absurdities. The only substantives of actors, ending in *or*, which should be let to remain as they are, are those for which we have no verb, as *Doctor*, &c.

IX. We should write *decree*, *replie*, *relie*, &c. as our ancestors did, because they are pronounced long; and at present to learners of the language they seem as if the accent was on the first syllable. It would likewise be more simple; as in the past tense they are *decried*, *replied*, *relied*, &c.

X. It is absurd to write *hyperbole*, which, according to every rule of analogy, ought from this spelling to be a word of three syllables. The right way is certainly *hyperboly*. Dr. Johnson entertained a very low opinion of the power of dictionary-makers to enforce amendments in a language. They might surely effect a few useful and unpretending reforms like this.

XI. It used formerly to be said by the *learned*, that no one could well understand English who did not know Latin. The argument might now be carried further, as it might be contended that no one could well know Latin without knowing Greek (which is certainly quite as true as the other), or Greek without knowing Sanscrit, which is now generally asserted to be its parent, and in which some irregular Greek verbs are found regularly declined. The consequence is that, before Mr. Charles Wilkins published his Sanscrit Grammar, no one was well acquainted with English. The truth is, that no language ever existed which was not, if written with correctness, perfectly intelligible in itself; the only exceptions are the barbarous dialects written by *learned* and *scientific* men, which however do not deserve the name of languages, being merely different kinds of *gibberish*.

XII. Nothing can be more disgusting than to read in the newspapers that a house has been *on fire*. Why did they not say that Thistlewood was

taken *on bed*, and that when the officers entered the room, he was found *on sleep*. One is just as good as the other, for the proper word is *a fire*. I wonder our poets have not created legions of words of this kind, which would supply them with excellent rhymes, and impart additional force to their verses. Southey says finely, in his *Curse of Kehama*, that the torches at the funeral of Analan made the whole sky seem ablaze.

A. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, June 6.

SINCE my last (p. 390), I have discovered the *White Tourmaline*, in the vicinity of Dartmoor. This species I consider has not been found before in England, and is not of common occurrence*. The crystals are transparent, translucent, and opaque, the colours snowy white, milky white, and stone colour white; the formation of some of the crystals are the exact character commonly given of the *Tourmaline*, but more generally are amorphous; the sizes from about a quarter of an inch to half an inch diameter; they are embedded on massive *tourmaline*, of a quality I find no where described†, being a shining black and white substance; the black is most predominant, but the white has a fine vitreous lustre.

It is remarkable that most of the varieties of *Tourmaline* hitherto discovered in different parts of the Globe, I have lately met associated and concentrated together in Devon. Mr. Phillips, and other Mineralogical writers mention, that pieces and fragments of coloured transparent *Tourmaline* are found in the sand of the Island of Ceylon; of similar colours I have *complete crystals*, bright and very resplendent, which are deposited in veins from one to two inches in length, crossing each other, the crystals tapering thinner and thinner on each side till lost, but rising again at very short distances in amorphous formations; it is probable they are a peculiar species that have not yet passed the investigation of Mineralogical writers.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

* The *White Tourmaline* is not mentioned by Kirwan, Kidd, or Jameson; but in Phillips's *Mineralogy*, 3d edit. it is said, Dolomiere had found some in St. Gothard.

† Phillips relates an account of a *Tourmaline* found by Dolomiere, half black and half white; but it does not appear to be massive.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S HOUSE,
CHELSEA.

THERE are few houses in this kingdom which have excited more general interest, or the site of which has been more disputed than the residence of that distinguished statesman, lawyer, and scholar, Sir Thomas More. The following particulars are abstracted from a MS. Supplement to the Life of Sir Thomas More, written by Dr. King, one of the Rectors of Chelsea; of which document Mr. Faulkner (to whom we are indebted for the annexed views) has judiciously availed himself in his new History of Chelsea.

The place (says Dr. King) where Sir Thomas More fixed his family was Chelsea, in Middlesex, where he lived several years; which place he chose for its vicinity to London, for the salubrity of the air, for the pleasantness of the situation, and for the incomparably sweet, delightful, and noble river Thames, gently gliding by it; where he kept always, while he was a great minister, a barge for his convenience or recreation. At Chelsea he built a house, with gardens, orchards, and all conveniences about it. At a good distance from his mansion house, he erected a pile called the New Building, which contained a chapel, a library, and a gallery, which he used for devotion, study, and retirement. He also built a chapel, or chancel, in the parish church of Chelsea, which still remains, having his coat of arms in the glass of the east window thereof. He hired a house for aged people in the parish, and was a very charitable and liberal person; and from his example, his son-in-law Roper, having lived in his family sixteen years, took his pattern, bestowing yearly in alms to the value of 500*l.*; a vast sum in that age. But for all these shining virtues and endowments he was, by the permission of God, and the impetuous humour of a merciless prince, tried for his life, and executed as a traitor.

On Sir Thomas's death, all his lands were seized by the King, by virtue of two Acts of Parliament. By the first Act was resumed what the King had granted him; viz. Dunkington, Trenkford, and Barley Park in Oxfordshire. By the second Act a settlement was frustrated, and his lady turned out of her house at Chelsea, the King allow-

ing her 20*l.* per annum. His daughter Roper was imprisoned for keeping her father's head as a relic, and purposing to print his books.

Dr. King, writing in 1717, says, that no less than four houses have contended for the honour of Sir Thomas More's residence, viz. 1. Beaufort House; 2. that which was late Sir William Powell's, then divided into several tenements; 3. that which was formerly Sir John Danvers's, then the site of Danvers-street; and, 4. that which was lately Sir Joseph Alstone's.

"Now of all these," says Dr. King,* "Beaufort House bids fairest to be the place where Sir Thomas More's stood; for the following reasons:—First, his grandson, Mr. Thomas More, who wrote his life, and was born in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and may well be supposed to know where the most eminent person of his ancestors lived, says, that Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea was the same which my Lord of Lincoln bought of Sir Robert Cecil. Now it appears pretty plainly that Sir Robert Cecil's house was the same which is now the Duke of Beaufort's; for in divers places are these letters, R.C., and also R. C. E. with the date of the year, viz. 1597; which letters were the initials of his name and his lady's; and the year 1597 was when he new-built or at least new-fronted it. From the Earl of Lincoln, that house was conveyed to Sir Arthur Gorges; from him to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; from him to King Charles the First; from the King to the Duke of Buckingham; from his son, since the Restoration, to Plummer, a citizen, for debt; from the said Plummer to the Earl of Bristol; and from his heirs to the Duke of Beaufort."

"Beaufort House," adds Lysons, "after having stood empty for several years, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, in the year 1738, and was taken down in 1740. The gate, which was built by Inigo Jones for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Earl of Burlington; who removed it to his gardens at Chiswick. The old mansion stood at the north-end of Beaufort-row, extending westward, at the distance of about 100 yards from the water-side."

* Supplement to Life of Sir T. More.

SHREWSBURY, OR ALSTON HOUSE.

This splendid mansion, built about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. was situate in Cheyne-walk, adjoining the gardens of Winchester Palace, on the west. For a long time it was considered to have been the residence of Sir Thomas More; but Dr. King has shown that it never had any just pretensions to that honour. It was an irregular brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal room was one hundred and twenty feet in length, and was originally wainscotted with carved oak. One of the rooms was painted in imitation of marble, and appeared to have been originally an oratory. Certain curious portraits on pannel, which had ornamented the large rooms, were destroyed some few years since. Leading from the premises, towards the King's Road, there is a subterranean passage, which has been explored for a short distance. It is said, traditionally, to have communicated with a cave or dungeon, situated at a considerable distance from the house; but for what purpose made, no one now in its vicinity confidently presumes to guess.

Alston House was for many years the residence of the Shrewsbury family. Francis, son and heir of George Earl of Shrewsbury, is mentioned among the freeholders in the court rolls of the manor of Chelsea, 35 Hen. VIII. He died Sept. 21, 1560.

George Earl of Shrewsbury, son of the preceding, died Nov. 18, 1590, possessed of a capital messuage in Chelsea, which he probably bequeathed to his second wife, Elizabeth, as it appears to have descended to her son William, first Earl of Devonshire.—This Elizabeth, who survived him, was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world. She was four times a creditable and happy wife, and rose by every husband to greater wealth and higher honours; and, after all, lived seventeen years a widow in absolute power and plenty. She built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised by one hand in the same county—Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcoates; all transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire. The Countess died in 1607, aged eighty-seven. She be-

queathed all her estates to her son William, Earl of Devonshire; and we find this nobleman to have been in possession of this mansion at Chelsea, soon after her death.

William Earl of Devonshire married, to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton, of the county of Warwick, and widow of Sir Richard Wortley. Dying in 1625, this lady survived him, and continued to reside at Chelsea till her death, which happened in 1643.

After the death of the Countess of Devonshire, this ancient house became the property of Sir Joseph Alston, who was created a Baronet by Charles II. in 1682. Mrs. Mary Alston, the wife of this gentleman, died here in 1671; and her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Littleton, who published it shortly after, in 4to. Sir Joseph was in possession of this house in 1664, at the time of Hamilton's survey; it afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Tate, and was occupied as a stained paper manufactory.

In 1813 this venerable mansion, which had adorned the 'village of palaces' for several ages, was pulled down, and the materials sold piece-meal by a speculating builder, who had obtained possession; and now not a stone remains to show where it once stood.

The annexed view was taken some few years previous to its final demolition, when time and dilapidations had, however, destroyed much of its pristine form.

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SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY
PLEASURES.—No. XV.

(Continued from p. 404.)

JOHNSON was a luminary of the first order, who enlightened and adorned the course of the Eighteenth century; but others existed perhaps equally high in pretension. And here, in throwing our views generally over the state and aspect of genius in the Eighteenth century, it may possibly be allowed us to glance at another luminary, who, during the same epoch, enlightened the British possessions in the New World.

Born on the Western Continent, Dr. Franklin may yet be almost said to have been matured on our own soil, as at one period of his life he lived much in England, and, it is reasonable to imagine, profited much from the privileges of a literary nature he here

enjoyed. And if in our process of speculative analysis we view him as an integral portion of British genius, nurtured and matured, to a certain extent, on these soils, much exception, perhaps, will not hence be taken.

It has often been made a question, which most fulfils the end of his being, the contemplative philosopher or the active benefactor of mankind. Hierocles, the commentator on Pythagoras, a sage well qualified to form an estimate, observes that practical philosophy is the mother of virtue, and contemplative virtue is the mother of truth. Without entering on this particular examination, it may be observed generally, that no two contemporary individuals ever rose to higher and more distinguished eminence than that which marked the characters of Johnson and Franklin in their several departments; but each pursued a different walk to fame; and as in the character of one who would rear his slender testimonial to the worth of literary pursuits and their attendant pleasures, I may not perhaps inappropriately bestow a glance on these several walks. "For my part," says that child of pathos and philosophy, St. Pierre, "I who am not a Newton, am determined not to quit the banks of my rivulet; I will remain in my humble valley engaged in collecting herbs and flowers,—happy if I am able to form with them some garlands to decorate the vestibule of the rustic temple which my feeble hands have presumed to rear to the majesty of Nature." The present speculations, like those of St. Pierre, are rather a tribute offered at the foot of Parnassus, than a bold flight from its top; and for the rest, the two celebrated individuals here spoken of are still perhaps unhacknied subjects.

Johnson and Franklin, then, are names to which, all will ever admit, attaches genius of a giant growth. Strangers to each other in the communications of social intercourse, they were equally removed from each other in their views and speculations on literature, and in their scientific pursuits. Of opposite political creeds, they of course, in their sentiments connected with the government of nations, and in many points bearing on man's social happiness, materially differed. Franklin may be termed, above most others, the benefactor of mankind. Labouring with gigantic efforts for the

emancipation and independence of his own country, against the folly, cupidity, and wickedness, which sought to blow up the flames of war, and perpetuate rancour and hatred amongst Great Britain and her colonies, he may, like a second Hampden, be said to have made a noble stand in the cause of freedom and of patriotism. The eyes of all Europe were intently fixed upon the important issue of this contest; and if, by the wisdom of his councils, and the skill of his negotiations, as a diplomatist, universal suffrage has awarded to him the honour and the humanity of endeavouring, though in vain, to avert what, in the history of nations, must ever be deprecated as its worst calamity,—his apotheosis will ever be woven by the wise and the good. But if it is not only in the hearts and the admiring gaze of millions of his own countrymen, but in the matured estimation of all mankind, that this extraordinary man must continue to hold a foremost place, Dr. Franklin, perhaps, will occupy a still higher niche in the temple of Fame amongst posterity, on account of his philosophical writings.

"The eulogy of Des Cartes," says his celebrated commentator M. Thomas, "whose devotion to his hero we excuse, while reading him, should be pronounced at the foot of Newton's statue, or rather Newton himself should be the panegyrist." Franklin must be also said to merit his eulogy from the most distinguished philosophers of the Nineteenth century, inasmuch as his hints in practical and speculative philosophy, no less than his maxims in political economy, engaged the notice of all the professors in Europe who had any pretensions to high eminence. Of an acute and original mind, all his thinking and his efforts were directed to such an enlargement of experimental philosophy as should increase man's positive knowledge, and consequently his power. A memorable example to those who, like Kant and some others, are fond of mystifying truth in clouds of their own creation,—his aim was rather to draw light from profundity than to throw around it the vapours of darkness. His philosophy was not of the ambiguous kind, his sagacity and penetration were constantly exerted to smooth the ascent, rather than render it more difficult and forbidding, and

the intelligence with which he applied it to the investigation of every thing connected with man's knowledge or his comfort, showed at once the restless curiosity of a gifted intelligence, and a mind labouring with ardour for the good of his species. At one time exploring the path of comets, and expatiating amidst lightnings and "all the dread artillery of heaven," he was equally ready to analyse with philosophical minuteness the most trivial things connected with human comfort and the domestic economy of life. A worthy contemporary of Washington, if he was not entirely the legislator and deliverer of his country, he discharged offices so nearly approximating those which belong to such high titles, that his own countrymen, in admiration of those abilities which could execute what the purest benevolence dictated, have registered his fame in the most sacred records of a nation's tributary offering.

In the catalogue of memorable services performed in behalf of a nation's glory, Johnson had nothing in common with Franklin. His fame may be said to be built on rather a different basis,—that of forensic and philological learning. He traversed the devious and flowery paths of literature with a copious and excursive imagination, and speculated upon these subjects with an understanding at once profound and accurate. "There have yet existed," says Joseph Warton (who it may be presumed was, in the year 1756, when he wrote his famous Essay on Pope, regardless of the merit of his contemporary Johnson,) "but a few transcendent geniuses who have at once enjoyed in full vigour sublime and splendid imagination, an exact and tenacious memory, and a solid and profound understanding. All that I can at present recollect are Herodotus, Plato, Livy, Tully, Tacitus, Gallileo, Bacon, Des Cartes, Malebranche, Milton, Dr. Thomas Burnet, Berkeley, and Montesquieu." To most of these, in the galaxy of bright names here mentioned, belong brightness and solidity of parts; but Johnson perhaps has his equally high pretensions, as all will admit who have read—and where is the man who has not read them?—his "Rambler," his Prefaces, and his "Lives of the Poets."

Johnson, after all the "whips and scorns" and "contumely" which have

often been liberally bestowed upon his prejudices, had a great and enlarged mind; his *dicta* in literature were generally the result of independent feeling, however occasionally pointed from the Cynic school of Antisthenes and Menippus. His views of man, the shortness of the period of human life, and of human frailty and vicissitude, were founded on a deliberate inspection, prompted by the energies of a classical mind. His pictures often in ethical disquisitions may indeed be thought of a character not much unlike those of the classical and imaginative Jeremy Taylor, when he penned the following passage: "We must not think that the life of a man begins when he can feed himself, or walk alone; but he is first a man when he comes to a certain steady use of reason, and when that is, all the world of men cannot tell precisely. Some are called at age at fourteen, some at one and twenty, some never; but all men late enough; for the life of a man comes upon him slowly and insensibly. But as when the Sun approaches towards the gates of the morning, he first opens a little eye of heaven, he sends away the spirits of darkness, and gives light to a cock, and calls up the lark to matins, and bye and bye gilds the fringes of a cloud, and peeps over the eastern hills, thrusting out his golden horns like those which decked the brows of Moses, when he was forced to wear a veil, because himself had seen the face of God;—and still, while a man tells the story, the Sun gets up higher till he shows a fair face and a full light, and then he shines one whole day, under a cloud often, and sometimes weeping great and little showers, and sets quickly. So is a man's reason and his life."—Partaking copiously of the same imagery and beauty which is exemplified in this striking passage, and in unison with the associations of thought which often animated the pictures of this distinguished prelate, the speculations of Johnson upon the various allotments and the vicissitudes of human life, and the sum of human happiness, commonly please and elevate by metaphors drawn from the objects of nature. An observer in the world of physics, he illustrated the sentiments and positions which grew out of an elevated survey of mankind, their passions and propensities. Although his habits and

his disposition led him to society, rather than to solitude, and the crowded streets of a populous city had for him charms above the scenes which provoked the thought of Thomson or Pascal, or Sir Thomas Brown, or Des Cartes,* and the thousand other names which the memory of the scholar may supply, the greater scenes of nature could not still be said, for him, to spread their charms in vain. His observant mind abundantly availed itself of their instructions, in moralizing upon the diversity of human aims and propensities; and in the tone of his sentiments, he may not unfrequently be said to think with another distinguished prelate, the celebrated Lowth, that "the whole course of nature, this immense universe of things, offers itself to human contemplation, and affords an infinite, a confused assemblage, as it were, of images, which, being collected as the materials of poetry, are selected and produced as occasion dictates."

Johnson once exultingly observed, that he should be read on the banks of the Wolga, alluding to the circumstance of his "Rambler" being translated into the Russian language.—Franklin's fame, and the celebrity of his discoveries, must be allowed to have filled a circle amongst civilized mankind more extended than perhaps that of Johnson, inasmuch as the learned both of the old and new world hailed his works in science, as many of them are of an originality of speculation, and a freedom of inquiry, only second to that which crowned the thinking of some æras in the Seventeenth century. Franklin possessed an acute and intelligent mind, fitted for the successful investigation of any sub-

ject to which its energies might be brought. His hints and suggestions on the various subjects of political economy and philosophy, betray a sagacity which few in an equal degree possess; in the science of electricity, his intellect appeared more peculiarly acute; and had the various queries propounded by Dr. Priestley, it may be said, relative to the phenomena belonging to that science, peculiarly engaged the energies of Franklin, it is probable that in many cases a satisfactory solution would have been the result.

Johnson stood forward pre-eminently among his countrymen as the venerated champion of the high cause of Literature and Morals; whatever was estimable and attractive he upheld at once by the energy of his thought, and the beauties of his style; and in his voluminous writings it is not his least praise to say that he has maintained an undeviating regard to rectitude of principle which cannot lead astray, while it gratifies our hours sacred to literary retirement and to taste.

As the champion of freedom, of the dearest rights of mankind, Franklin stands forward in the eyes of the scholar and the philanthropist. While he pleaded the cause of civilized mankind, he may be said to have laboured eminently to extend the compass of their knowledge, and add to the variety of their social blessings. Milton, on one occasion, says, whilst pleading for the freedom of "unlicensed printing," (of which, by the bye, had Milton witnessed the positive inconveniences which at some times subsequent to his own have resulted from it, he would probably have dilated on the subject with somewhat less enthusiasm,) "a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Whoever has studied Franklin in his political and philosophical works, will, it is probable, be free to own that the enlightening of mankind and the elevation of their character, at all times dictated his endeavours, and formed the sum of his multifarious writings.

Whilst contemplating, then, the writings of each of these eminent men, we cannot suppose that either of them have written too much either for the purposes of mankind, or their own

* "Des Cartes," says his eulogist M. Thomas, "had a passion for profound solitude. The climate of France acted too powerfully on his warm imagination, and was injurious to that calm temperament favourable to philosophic pursuits. The atmosphere of Holland was in this respect favourable. During the twenty years that he resided in Holland, he often changed his abode, escaping from the reputation which followed him, and retiring from those whose curiosity was excited only to obtain a sight of him. He sometimes inhabited great cities, but in general he preferred towns or villages, and sometimes a complete isolated abode. At times he would dwell on the sea shore."

fame; and the complaint which has sometimes, not without reason, been made, that ALL the published works of every celebrated author are so far from being alike worth publication, that, on the other hand, some are merely tolerated under the author's great name, will not justly be iterated in their cases. "I have heard some," (says the learned and intelligent Sir Thomas Brown, the complexionalist of whose mind and sentiment is well known to have been congenial with Johnson's,) "with sighs lament the lost lines of Cicero, and others with as many groans deplore the combustion of the library of Alexandria. For my own part I think there be too many in the world, and could with patience behold the urn and ashes of the Vatican, could I with a few others recover the perished leaves of Solomon." The extravagance of this position is not so great as the learned reader might suppose. Original in his thinking, Sir Thomas Brown might be understood here to inculcate, that shining talents and a powerful understanding should in the eyes of intelligence rank far above all the treasured stores of the mere bibliomanist. Neither Franklin nor Johnson will be said, even by the tongue of hyper-criticism, to have fathered upon the world of literature either impertinence or dullness; but brilliancy of parts, good sense, and good taste, reign in most instances through their writings. It was once prettily said by Sterne, that "learning is the Dictionary of science, and Sense the grammar." In this DICTIONARY, ample and indefinite in extent, multitudes in all ages of literature have expatiated; and most ages, not excepting our own, while they have exhibited the diminished numbers who have amalgamated or refined their opinions in this *grammar* of good sense, may be thought, in view of the many, to afford some colour for the following passage in the "Religio Medici."—"It is not a melancholy *utinam* of my own," says the author, "but the desires of better heads, that there were a general Synod, not to unite the incompatible differences of religion, but, for the benefit of learning, to reduce it as it lay at first to a few and solid authors, and to condemn to the fire those swarms and millions of rhapsodies, begotten only to distract and abuse the weaker judgment of scho-

lars, and to maintain the trade and mystery of typographers."

"The unaffected of every country," says Goldsmith's "Citizen," "nearly resemble each other, and a page of our Confucius and your Tillotson have scarcely any material difference."—"It became," says the eloquent Dr. Lowth, while tracing the origin of imagination and of poetry, "the peculiar province of poetry to depict the great, the beautiful, the becoming, the virtuous; to embellish and recommend the precepts of religion and virtue; to transmit to posterity excellent and sublime actions and sayings, to celebrate the works of the Deity, His beneficence, His wisdom,—to record the memorials of the past, and the predictions of the future." In the works which they have respectively left for the instruction of mankind,—in the arbitration of our taste,—in the improvement of our philosophy,—in the elevation of our moral thinking,—the two writers who have lately been the subjects of our remarks, stand eminently forward. As the modeller of the higher beauties of style, the unaffected advocate of letters, or, on the other hand, as the arduous and enlightened votary of experimental science, their common fame will survive the whisperings of faction, and the jealousies of criticism, and brighten, rather than sink, with the weight of accumulated years.

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

I HAVE lately been reading with considerable gratification as well as information, Mr. S. Turner's "History of England during the Middle Ages." I am disposed to put great confidence in his historical details, and to allow that he has thrown great light upon many points which were before obscure, or perhaps erroneously stated by previous historians. There is one passage, however, in which he appears to have fallen into an error; a trifling one, indeed, if it be one, but if it be so, it should not remain uncorrected in such a work. The passage is the following. In the 4th vol. (2d. ed. 1825, 8vo.) at p. 353, after having endeavoured to shew that the British History of Jeffry of Monmouth probably originated from the political views of Hen. I. and stated that Jeffry was but the Latin translator of the work; and that it was given by

him to the world, as "a very ancient British book brought out of Bretagne," by Walter, the Archdeacon of Oxford, the author says,

"That it was not spoken of at the time of its appearance as Jeffry's history, and that it was considered as a book of superior authority to his, appears from the passage in Gaimar, which alludes to it. He says that his patroness 'Dame Custance la gentil,' who caused him to write his 'estoire,' sent to Helmslac for the book of Walter, whom in this line he calls 'espec' or bishop. He then adds this particular information about it, which demands attention, as a further account of what was Jeffry's original, and as a supplement to his statement.

'Robert the great, of Gloucester, caused these 'gestes' to be translated according to the books of the Welch, which they had of the British Kings. Walter, the bishop, asked for it, when Robert sent it to him; then Walter, the bishop, lent it to Arnll, the son of Gilebert. Dame Custance borrowed it of her lord, whom she much loved. Geoffrai Gaimar wrote this book, and put in it the narrations which the Welch had left, which he had thus obtained, whether they were right or whether they were wrong; the good book of Oxford, which were Walter's the archdeacon."

Now the error in this passage appears to me to be in the translation of the word "Espec," by "bishop," by which the Archdeacon Walter seems to be improperly promoted in his profession. The fact seems to be that Dame Custance sent to Helmslac (afterwards Hamsllak, now Helmsley Castle, in the North Riding of Yorkshire), to borrow the book of Sir Walter Espec, or L'Espec, the Lord of that place, who had received it from Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the patron of Jeffry, and the nobleman at whose instigation he had translated the work of this Walter; see Burton, who tells us that—

"In the reign of King Hen. I. flourished St. Bernard, abbot of Clareval, a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, some of whom he sent into England about A.D. 1128, 28 H. I. who were honourably received by both King and Kingdom; and particularly by Sir Walter L'Espec, who, about A.D. 1131, allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blakmore, near Hamelac, now Helmsley, surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through it, that passing by where the Abbey was built, being called Ric, whence this vale took its name, and this religious house was thence called the abbey of Ric-val. Here William, the first abbot, one

of those monks sent by St. Bernard, a man of great virtue and excellent memory, began the building of the monastery, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary, which the said Walter L'Espec amply endowed."

Of Samuel Leeds, of whom enquiry is made in your Magazine for January last, p. 2, the following inscription upon a table monument in the churchyard of Little Saxham, near Bury St. Edmunds, will furnish some information:

H. S. E. Samuel Leeds, A.M. hujus ecclesie Pastor, filius natu maximus Edwardi Leeds, Scholæ Regiæ Buriens. Archididascali. Vir eruditus, perurbanus et modestus, sibi soli parvus, quo egenis pecunias largiori manu erogaret. Ducentas libras ad propagandam Christianam fidem in regionibus transmarinis hic legavit. Et cognatorum non immemor, quibus etiam legata reliquit, Gulielmum Croftes, Armig. (quicum familiarissime vixerat atque amicissime) supremis tabulis hæredem scripsit. Qui viro optimo, majora merito, hoc qualecunque et amoris et observantiæ monumentum p. Obiit. 111 April, MDCCCL, æt. LXX.

Arms: A fess between three eagles displayed. Crest: A cock, or cockatrice.

Mr. Leeds was 29 years Rector of Saxham Parva. His father was chosen master of the Grammar school at Bury, in 1663; and continued in that office for the long period of 40 years. He published "Methodus Græcam Linguam docendi," 1699, 12mo. "Veteres Poetæ citati ad Petri Labbæi de ancipitum Græcarum Vocalium in prioribus syllabis mensurâ (ubi confirmanda esset) confirmandam sententiam." 1750. 8vo. "Eruditæ Pronunciationis Catholicici Indices," 1701, 12mo. Of these two last more than one edition has since been published. "Nonnulli è Luciani Dialogis selecti," 1726, 8vo; with several other works adapted to the use of schools. He had another son, Edward, who was of Peter House, A.B. 1701, A.M. 1707; his brother Samuel having been of Queen's, A.B. 1701, A.M. 1705. Edward Leeds, the master of Bury School, dedicates his *Veteres Poetæ citati*, &c. to his two sons, Samuel and Edward.

William Croftes, brother to Sir John Croftes, of Saxham, Bart. married the youngest daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. and was most probably the intimate friend, and the testamentary heir of the Rector of Saxham. Some of the descendants of Mr. Edward Leeds, the Master of Bury School,

still remain in the County of Suffolk, probably from the younger son; as it does not appear that Mr. Samuel Ledes was ever married. I do not find that Mr. Samuel Leeds ever published any thing. Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

HAVING visited Stonehenge when a boy in 1786, and again in 1791, I was desirous to examine it more closely, after an absence of many years, in the course of which period I had seen numerous monuments of nature and of art; and having occasion to be within a short distance of Amesbury, I took advantage of that opportunity to visit again Stonehenge on the morning of December 18, 1828.

The first impression which the view of Stonehenge may be said to create in the mind, is that of astonishment, that such large masses of stone should be placed in so extraordinary a position, upon a vast plain, over which the view is uninterrupted by either house or tree, or river, or hill, or rock; but it is this solitary and barren and wild appearance that causes this first impression of astonishment, and adds considerably to the apparent magnitude of this monument, in the absence of any thing which can be applied by the eye as a common measure to the stones which compose it.

Upon a more close inspection of these stones from within their boundary, however, and upon an actual admeasurement of their dimensions, the delusion of their vastness soon ceases, and the mind dwells upon the probable object of their having been brought to that spot, and placed in so singular a manner.

There had been a very important change since my last visit in 1791.

On January 3, 1797, two of the largest upright stones, with their impost, fell; and it is so far remarkable, as being the only change which has taken place in this monument within the tradition of man.

Of the one hundred and twenty-nine stones which composed this monument, there are not more than *forty* whose weight can exceed *thirty tons* each; and of the remainder, the far greater part do not exceed the weight of *ten and twelve tons* each.

The actual dimensions of one of the the largest of these stones, and which formed one of the uprights of one of

the largest trilithons, was measured as follows, viz. length 23 feet, breadth 7 feet, thickness 3 feet.

It must be evident, therefore, to any one who will give a little consideration to the means of moving heavy masses, that, however troublesome and tedious may have been the task of moving these stones to their present position, there could not have been any difficulty which might not have been easily overcome by the application of the most simple means, viz. the powers of the lever, the wedge, and of the inclined plane, and which must have been understood and practised in the use of building at the most remote periods of antiquity, and in the earliest ages of man.

There does not appear to be any necessity in the management of such an operation as this, for the use of the pulley, and consequently it is unnecessary in this place to hazard any conjecture as to the probability or otherwise of the knowledge of such power by the architects of Stonehenge.

It is the commonly received opinion that the Druids were the architects of this monument, and that it was constructed for religious purposes; if such were the fact, it is not unreasonable to infer that some of the best instructed of their order were not wholly uninformed of the progress which the arts had made in the eastern parts of the world, and therefore that the mechanical art was not altogether unknown to them.

But however that may be, and whether the architects were Druids or not, it must be evident that, whoever they were, they were of that influential authority, as to have all the resources of the country at their disposal,—and it must be equally evident that the country possessed at that period, men, oxen, horses, and wheels, the lever and the wedge; and no further powers were necessary to enable the architects to move these masses of stone to their present position upon a widely extended plain.

If it be asked from whence these stones were brought, as there are no stones of that description to be found any where within many miles of Stonehenge, the answer is, that the distance is immaterial as a question of difficulty; it is merely a question of time; because, if it can be shown that the movement of such a mass of rock is

not attended with much difficulty, the extension of that movement to 10 or 20 or more miles, is merely an affair of time; and it must be borne in mind that there are no local obstacles to impede the operation,—no morass, or river, or wood, or mountain, but a plain and gently undulated country for many miles,—a plain which must always have been an even surface, as it is upon chalk, and without water.

But there are very large stone quarries within a distance of 40 miles, and from which quarries the stones have been taken for the building of Salisbury Cathedral, Wilton House, Longford Castle, and other large edifices in that neighbourhood.

There are also several large stones, of a similar quality, though of smaller size, scattered in many parts of Salisbury Plain, and which are known by the term of *grey wethers*.

It may not be uninteresting in this place, to mention a few instances of the movements of masses of stone, and of other substances by mechanical means, and which, as efforts of human skill and labour, will render comparatively trifling the efforts made by the architects of Stonehenge.

Without doing more than naming the vast monuments of Egypt, it will be only necessary to state that the most enormous mass of solid weight which has been ever moved to any considerable distance (for it does not appear that any of the large Egyptian masses were moved far from their original quarry) is the rock on which now stands the equestrian statue of the Czar Peter at Petersburgh.

This mass of rock was found in November 1768, and part of it was imbedded in a morass. It was seated at a distance of about eight English miles from the spot where the statue was to be placed; and before it could reach its destination, it was to pass over rising grounds, across swamps and boggy places, be transported over rivers, embarked on the Neva, unshipped, and then moved by land to the place appointed for it.

The weight of this immense stone was computed to amount to three millions two hundred thousand pounds, or about fourteen hundred and thirty tons, while the largest stone at Stonehenge does not exceed the weight of thirty tons.

GENT. MAG. JUNE, 1829.

The largest obelisk supposed to be in the world, that which Constantius, son of Constantine the Great, caused to be transported from Alexandria to Rome, is in weight but 907,789 lbs, or about four hundred and thirty tons.

But to come at once to what is almost daily passing under our eyes in this Metropolis: we may see large blocks of marble of from twelve to twenty tons being moved from the river side to the Palace, and to other public buildings; and an eminent sculptor (Mr. Westmacott) has recently caused to be moved into his study a block of marble, of the weight of nineteen tons, and which was dragged by nineteen horses.

The same eminent artist having cast a bronze statue of Achilles, caused the same to be moved a distance of about one mile to the spot where it is now placed in Hyde Park.

The weight of this statue, including the iron work within the lower extremities for its fixture upon the pedestal, is about thirty-two tons (a greater weight than the largest stone at Stonehenge), and this weight was not only moved to its place *without horses* in the space of 32 hours, but the writer of this paper saw it suspended in the air before it was lowered to its place upon its pedestal.

The artist constructed a simple platform or bed, 22 feet in length, and which he caused to be worked upon 9 inch rollers, to be drawn forward by engines, called crabs, fixed one hundred feet distant from each other, the engines, as the work approached them, being alternately advanced.

Whoever has witnessed the power employed by means of the pulley and capstern, in the operation of heaving down a line of battle ship, will not have a high opinion of the power or skill necessary to raise and move a mass of stone of the weight of thirty tons to any distance.

Upon a consideration of all these circumstances, and having them full upon my mind at the moment that I was surveying the monuments of Stonehenge, I left the place with this impression,—that, viewed as a monument of human skill, ingenuity, or labour, there is nothing remarkable or very difficult in its formation, or conveyance; but, viewed as a monument of antiquity, it possesses the highest in-

terest as a proof of the ignorance, the barbarity, and idolatry of the ruling powers of this country at a period remote beyond tradition; and being of a similar description of barbarous remains to the immense masses of stone monuments, though even of ruder forms, described by Captain Cook, as standing upon the shores of Easter Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. J.

THE following is an original Letter of William the second Viscount Barrington, written during the period of his ministry as Secretary of War. It is addressed to the Right Hon. Hans Stanley (see our Feb. number, p. 99.)

DEAR SIR, *Cavendish Square,
July 18th, 1767.*

Negotiation is not absolutely off, but it can, I think, verily come to nothing. The King says, "I am inclined to widen and strengthen my administration, if it can be properly done, but I will not change it, or turn any body out of those who have supported it." Lord Rockingham, who treats for himself and every body, says, "All my friends, and those of the Bedford and Grenville party, must be provided for." Each of the negotiating parties asserts that the first motion for accommodation came from the other, and they seem mutually out of humour. I believe the King is firm, and has acted with dignity and propriety: I think the Duke of Grafton will continue, though he wishes himself out*.

Nobody says a word to our friend Charles Townshend, who is at Sudbrooke. General Conway, I believe, wishes he had not promised the Duke of Richmond to quit; but he did promise him when Lord Edgcombe was removed. The King has wrote to Lord Chatham for advice: the answer was respectful, but declared he was incapable of giving any, and begged his Majesty to do for the best. If I am able by next post to give you better lights, you shall hear from, Dear Stanley,

Your most faithfull,
and affectionate,

BARRINGTON.

* The Duke of Grafton had been appointed First Lord of the Treasury on the resignation of the Marquis of Rockingham, in August 1766; and continued in office until February 1770, when he was succeeded by Lord North.

The following is a Letter of Lord North, when Prime Minister, to Christopher D'Oyly, Esq. who had been Under Secretary of State to Lord George Germaine, and was appointed Commissary-general of Musters in 1776. He was then M.P. for Wareham; and, though he retired from Parliament at the general election in 1780 (the period when the following letter was written), yet was elected for Seaford at the close of that year, and sat till the dissolution in 1784. The exchange of places proposed by Lord North in this letter, was gazetted two days after, Mr. D'Oyly being appointed Comptroller of the Army accounts in the room of Thomas Bowlby, Esq., and Mr. Bowlby Commissary-general of Musters, in the room of Mr. D'Oyly. Mr. Bowlby at the same time came into Parliament for Launceston. This Mr. Bowlby, who was "of the Bishoprick of Durham," had in 1754 become brother-in-law to George last Duke of Montagu, K. G. by marrying Lady Mary, widow of Richard Powys, of Hintlesham in Suffolk, Esq. and mother of Elizabeth afterwards Viscountess Sydney, and Mary afterwards Countess of Courtoun. Mr. Bowlby retained the Commissaryship of the Musters until his death, at Jenningsbury in Hertfordshire, in 1795.

DEAR SIR, *Bushy Park,
Sept. 4, 1780.*

You are now as you wished, out of Parliament, and I suppose it continues to be your resolution never to come into Parliament again; but *quot homines, tot sententiae*. While you are leaving the House of Commons, Mr. Bowlby is resolved to undertake a parliamentary life, and will be recommended by the Duke of Northumberland to one of his boroughs in the West. As you are changing your political situations, I do not see why you should not change places at the same time. The place he now fills is not tenable with a seat in the House of Commons. Your place ought to be held by a Member of Parliament. His place has, I believe, more business; but then you will have more leisure. The two places are, I believe, pretty near the same as to profit; but I hope if there is any advantage on either side in point of income, he will have it; for I am sure you will agree with me, that the person who takes the House of Commons into the bargain, has a

claim to the more profitable of the two offices. I wish this proposal may suit you both. I have written to Mr. Bowlby, and expect to see or hear from him to-morrow. I wish for your answer as soon as possible, and hope that you will not refuse to undertake the controul of the army accounts. My best respects wait upon Mrs. D'Oily. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful, humble servant,
NORTH.

On the back of the letter is this memorandum by Mr. D'Oily:

"Received on the 25th of September, at Poulton; set out that day, and waited on Lord North at Bushy, the next morning, when I desired his Lordship to take the first opportunity of moving the King for his Majesty's leave for me to decline the acceptance of the Comptroller's place. The Patent and Bill for passing were brought to me by a Treasury messenger on 1 of November, and by him returned."

Mr. D'Oily thus resigned office altogether, and Sir John Dick, Bart. was appointed Comptroller in his room.

MR. URBAN, *London, April 16.*

A VERY accurate description of the Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, was given a few months since in "Allen's History of London," vol. ii. p. 403, with which article I have good reason to believe that author was supplied by your truly valuable correspondent E. I. C. In the progress of the description of the then state of that edifice, the sculpture on the Font, admirably executed by Grinlin Gibbons, was fully explained, and justly eulogized; and a bronze Bust of Sir Peter Le Maire, 1631, much admired, and regret expressed that they were both placed in situations so obscure.

It will afford the readers of that work gratification to learn that in a recent repair of that fabric, many judicious alterations have been made, some of which I proceed to point out. The confined and dark recess under the organ gallery, in which the Font was previously placed, is now occupied by a stove, and the Font elevated on a new circular platform of black and white marble, placed in the centre of the nave, the wainscoting of the pews

having been made circular also, and it is now an object highly ornamental.

The Bust alluded to has been removed to a conspicuous situation at the east end of the south aisle.

The King's Arms, which were over the altar, have been taken down, and affixed to the centre of the southern gallery, a much more appropriate place than that it before occupied, as men approach the altar to bow before the "King of kings and Lord of lords;" and not to pay homage to the armorial blazonry of Royalty.

The east window has been newly glazed with ground glass and a mosaic border. The pews right and left of the communion-table are cleared away, leaving the whole chancel free and unincumbered, adding to the solemnity and dignity of that portion of the sacred edifice. The pulpit and reading-desk have been placed nearer to the north wall, and the sounding-board removed, leaving an unobstructed view of the altar, which they before partially obscured. The eastern window on the north side, before necessarily closed (an adjoining house having been pulled down), has been opened, and glazed, to correspond with the others. The two side windows of the eastern end, which at a former period had been closed up, and the effigies of Moses and Aaron placed therein, have been now completely walled up, and two semi-oval recesses formed for the reception of those figures, admirably painted in imitation of verd antique, which add much to the embellishments of that end of the fabric.

The pillars supporting the south gallery, and the pilasters against the northern wall, as well as two pillars sustaining the organ-gallery, are likewise painted, the former to imitate veined marble, and the latter porphyry. All the pews, instead of being, as heretofore, with two opposite seats, have been made single, with desks for books; and those on the south side, instead of looking east, now run from east to west, looking north, across the body of the Church, and are painted to imitate varnished oak.

A gallery has been formed on each side the organ gallery, entirely crossing the west end, intended for the accommodation of that portion of the children of the City of London National Schools, who attend service at this Church.

In the recent repair and decoration of this edifice, no expence has been spared, and the parishioners deserve much commendation for their liberality, as well as the taste and sense of propriety they have displayed; it may be truly said, that all the *alterations* are *improvements*, and while they are judiciously made for the convenience of the congregation, add to the beauty of the Church; indeed when I recall to mind what it was some forty years ago, with three large naked windows, besides two small circular ones at each end, filled with wretchedly bad green glass in panes scarcely an inch square, fixed in heavy lead work, with the walls daubed over with white-wash, looking cold, dreary, and comfortless; devoid of an organ, with pulpit and pews ponderous, heavy, black and gloomy, beyond description, and compare my former recollections with what I now behold in the interior of this sacred edifice, I must confess myself highly gratified with the change, and say that from one of the most unsightly, it has from progressive improvement become one of the handsomest Churches in this city.

X. XI. 5 5 3 8.

Mr. URBAN,

May 31.

IN taking a retrospective glance at the state of literature during the last four or five years, the most casual observer cannot but have noticed the corruption of literary taste that has manifested itself during that period, and the too oft prevailing inclination to substitute the numerous imaginative and fictitious publications of the day for those excellent and instructive intellectual productions which have hitherto been the study and amusement of every candidate for sound knowledge and real pleasure. The great and unprecedented mania for books of a nature purely romantic, which has exhibited (and it is much to be feared still continues to exhibit) itself amongst all classes of society, and the direct tendency that such a mania must necessarily have to lower our character as a literary nation in the estimation of our continental neighbours, and to produce a degeneracy of taste for philosophical, historical, and antiquarian works of acknowledged utility and importance, must be viewed by every ardent lover

of letters, and every fond patron of literature, with the most unaffected sorrow and dismay.

Novels, while they corrupt the taste by filling the mind with the worthless effusions of over-heated imaginations, and exaggerated and false notions of human nature, are calculated in no slight degree to weaken the powers of the intellect, so as to render them unfit to receive that food which alone affords a wholesome and strengthening nourishment.

The attractive form in which novels of the present age are introduced to the public; the highly wrought descriptions of men and manners they contain; the deep coloured relations of the customs and peculiarities of the epoch they depict, clothed in all the beauty of poetic language, and surrounded by all the charms and graces of figurative expression and elegant diction; the glowing but fulsome panegyrics they receive from reviewers evidently interested in their success; and withal, the barefaced and disgusting system of quackery and puffing with which they are ushered forth to the public eye, have mainly contributed to bring about that extensive and increasing call for this class of publications which now but too certainly exists. The effectual means of stemming a torrent that may in time become too impetuous for resistance, too violent for opposition, can only be suggested in the laudable exertions that are now made for the general diffusion of useful knowledge; and if intellectual light, the basis of all national prosperity, the source of all intrinsic happiness, and the gratification of all well ordered minds, does not carry with it a sufficient counterpoise, it will be extremely difficult to say what will. It has been argued that novels, and romances usually denominated historical, are frequently valuable accompaniments to history, inasmuch as they serve to illustrate its various facts, and to explain what has been necessarily omitted by the historian from confined limits. I admit that to those who are able clearly to discriminate between the truth and falsehood with which these works abound, they may be found very useful and amusing commentaries on the eventful periods of history; but to the generality of readers, to the superficially informed thousands who greedily

devour their poisonous contents, and above all, to the young and inexperienced, they perplex the mind, cramp the inlets of understanding, and so blend fact and fiction, truth and falsehood together, as to vitiate the taste, pall the appetite, and give a disrelish for those venerable authors of ancient and modern times, from whom alone sound knowledge and real enjoyment are to be derived. It is almost unnecessary for me to cite the opinions of men of high authority and acknowledged eminence in the pursuit of letters, who have strongly deprecated the habit of reading novels and romances, in support of the observations I have ventured to make, but I cannot resist the temptation of making a quotation from that accomplished scholar, and much admired literary character Lord Chesterfield, who hath so justly and with such exquisite penetration, observed that "Romances confuse and corrupt the mind, instead of forming and instructing it. In short, the reading of them is a most frivolous occupation, and time merely thrown away."

While, however, the "March of Mind" continues its slow but steady course, while England possesses such writers as Hallam, Godwin, Southey, and Turner, she may still entertain the hope of one day seeing her standard of literature raised to the lofty pinnacle it assumed in the Elizabethan age, but when that course is interrupted, or receives a decisive check, so long as Scott, Horace Smith, *et id genus omne*, continue to exercise their influential sway over a reading public, so long will it remain in its present low and degraded state. But the fashion and the too prevalent opinion of the age must, I suppose, run its inglorious race; and when that intellectual light, which now but faintly glimmers, spreads its effulgent rays with the splendour and brightness of a meridian sun, then may we reasonably expect from the pen of the "Noble Peeress," the "Right Hon. Baron," and the "Worthy Commoner," works worthy of their dignity and station in life, and of the advanced state of mental culture; but till that period arrives we cannot cease to exclaim with the poet

"Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

Yours, &c.

J. W.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XLIII.

Angling Hooks.

GREAT is the satisfaction of the complete Angler in possessing good hooks. The schoolboy, during infantine pursuit, exults in curving the pin with grace and accuracy, which adds no little confidence of success among the tribes of millers-thumbs; minnows, and stickle-backs. With the early professors of the art, it was a mechanical object of importance; and with the adept in preparing the 'harness,' to supply a cutely bearded, well shaped, hard and highly tempered hook, formed a primary object. In the treatise of 'Fysshing with an Angle,' anno 1496, the following important instructions are given to the novice:

"For smalle fysshe ye shall make your hoker of the small quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse. Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fire is. Thenne take hym out, and lete hym kele, and ye shal fynde him well alayd for to fyle. Thenne reyse the berde wyth your knyfe, and make the point sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he wold breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the hende fygyrd herafter in example*. And greeter hokes ye shall make in the same wyse of gretter nedles: as broderers nedles, or taylers: or shomakers nedlis spere poyntis, and of shomakers nailes in especyall, the beste for grete fysshes: and that they bende atte the poynt whan they ben assayed, for elles they ben not good. Whan the hoke is bendyd, bete the hynder ende abrode; and fyle it smothe for fretynge of thy lyne. Thenne put it in the fyr agayn: and geve it an easy redde hete; thenne sodaynly quenche it in water, and it shall be hard and strong."

To perfect the hooks, the necessary instruments described in the treatise would now appear rude enough for the outlay of a whitesmith, rather than required for the geer of the simple angler; but art in its infancy acquires perfection from practice, and grace from time.

The next early description in print of this art is given by Lauson, in the Notes on Denny's poem of the *Secrets of Angling*, who recommends using "Spanish and Milan needles:" but the following liue in the poem shows that an angler might have hooks from

* A modern instructor also supplies examples. See the *Fly Fisher's Guide*, 1816, again 1828.

the tackle-maker, without impeaching his character as an adept from obtaining materials by purchase instead of labour.

"Then *buy your hooks* the finest and the best."

The following directions are taken from a MS. (*penes me*) intitled the *Art of Angling*, without date, supposed circa 1620-30.

"The making and seasoning of hooke[s]."

You maie buie of the needle makers in London, cast refuse needles, unhardened, for xij*d*. a pound. If you can get none such, take other sowing needles made of fine steele. Put them into a red hote charcole fire untill they be of the colour of the fire. Then take them forth to coole, and being colde, raise the beard of your hooke, making the hooke[s] pointe verie sharp, clensing the hooke from rust, bend the same into his forme, as you like; for divers men like divers fashions. That done, having made a number of hooke[s], put them all into a little pan of iron, made of a long shank of iron, to holde in your hands, such as men use to make drop shot with for guns. Which pan must haue a couer of iron made close for it, to keepe coles and ashes forth of it, when it is in the fire. Put your hooke[s] into this pan, and covering it close, set it in a glowing hote fire, untill it be as red as the fire.—Harding. Then cast them suddenly into colde water. Put the hooke[s] thus hardened into a drinking stone iugge, or pot, pouring to them water and sand. Shake and tosse the pot in your hands from side to side, untill the hooke[s] be made faire and bright. Then take them forth clensyng and drying them. You must have a piece of iron made like a ferula. Which piece of iron you must make hote in the fier, and then take it forth and make it cleane; and it being hote, laie some of your hooke[s] thereon: and so soon as you see the hooke[s] change their brightnes into a fine blew colour on the one side of the hooke, turne the other side of the hooke with a knife's point to the iron, serving everie hooke so, and as soone as you see the hooke blew on both sides, presently throw it off the hot iron, or else it will become soft again."

About the middle of the seventeenth century there came into repute the "Kirby hook," and which is still in general estimation with professed

anglers. Izaak Walton, in the *second* edition of the *Compleat Angler*, 1655, announces Charles Kirby, in Harpalley, in Shoe-lane, as "the most exact and best hook-maker the nation affords*." So also Thomas Barker, in his "Delight," 1657, after directing his reader to other dealers for "good tackle," or "a rod," says, "if you would have the best hooke[s] of all sorts, go to Charles Kirby;" and in the "Angler's sure Guide," 1706, Kirby's Carp-hooks are declared the "best for that fish." The eminence of Kirby as a manufacturer, obtained him the patronage of Prince Rupert. That distinguished character retired from public life about 1673-4, settled at Windsor, and seeking recreation in scientific pursuits, is supposed to have communicated to Kirby a better method of tempering hooke[s]. It remains uncertain at what period such improvement was discovered. Sir Humphrey Davy, in the "Salmonia," implies it took place after Prince Rupert became fellow of the Royal Society, where he was proposed and elected with Charles II. and James Duke of York, on the 14th Sept. 1664. But if the art of tempering hooke[s] was not known to Kirby some years earlier, it could have little to do in founding his fame, however it might afterwards serve to confirm and encrease his popularity as a maker, a circumstance not unimportant. The true Kirby hook still tingles in the fancy of the honest angler for its excellence, and during the last century much labour was taken to impress the public with a belief a charm in handicraft, like medicine, might descend from son to son. In 1722 the public journals teemed with rival advertisements, founded on the claims of "Charles Kirby, son of Timothy Kirby, grandson of old Charles Kirby," as against a "Mr. Kirbee!" At a later period, 1770, Onesimus Ustonson announced as the only maker "Charles Kirby, nephew of Thomas Kirby, lately deceased, and son of Charles Kirby, grandson of Timothy, the original maker of the much admired fish-hooke[s]†." Even in 1826,

* In the first edition of the *Compleat Angler*, 1653, Walton only names Charles Brandon and Mr. Fletcher as "both honest men, and will fit an angler with what tackling he wants:" and two years afterwards, the name of Kirby is introduced with the above eulogy, which seems reasonable evidence he was then first known for supplying superior hooke[s]. In 1676 Walton, in the last edition of his work published by him, alters his recommendation in favour of Mr. Margrave and John Stubs, omitting all the preceding names.

† See Advertisement at the end of the *True Art of Angling*, 1770, a reprint of a work with same title "by J. S. Gent. a brother of the Angle," 1696.

the author of the "Fly-fisher's Guide" declares "the straight Kirby hooks approach the desideratum in shape and temper, nearer than any other manufacture."

It seems probable the Kirby hook was at first the only one 'town made.' In 1682, Townsend, a Cutler of Fleet-street, advertised "the best fish-hooks in England, so famous for their sharpness and temper, as also for the fineness of their make and bent, are now, *at last*, sold in London." In the 'Angler's sure Guide,' where the novice has instructions how to make hooks, the best for trout angling are called 'Denton's hooks, made at Eland, near Hatherfield in Yorkshire.' The towns of Limerick and Kendal are now equally distinguished for their several productions of this kind.

EU. HOOD.

Barnesdale Ballad.

"List an ye lig in cloister cold,
An ye laugh in castle ha'
An ye be vilkyn to baron bold,
Or an ye be outlaw.
List an ye be burly man of might,
As did ever bend a bow:
Nor mock the rhyme, bald as old time,
A merry fete to show."

OLD BALLAD.

ROBIN Hood in Barnesdale stood,
An arrow to head drew he, [rood
"How far I can shoot," quod he, "by the
"My merry men shall see."

The arrow flew high, as ye could spy
It felt aenat a glen,
Out stept Little John, the space to run,
'Twas five score yards and ten.

Said Robin—"p'ace there our trial butt,
"The gilden horn of Shreve,
"Be his to win that in thrice stickes pin,
"And willow wand can cleave."

Each forrester drew his trusty yew,
With sha't both trim and tight;
That day were sport. I avow for court,
And joy King Richard's sight.

In autumn's pride the leaves fly wile
So arrows far did go;
As stakes on the green, a score were seen,
Short thirty yards or mo.

When Little John made bow-string twang
It had a shrilly sound;
He pierc'd a heron of speedy flight
That tumbled on the ground.

Quod John, "In three that nought should
be:"

While Robin Hood said nay:
So John alone is to forest gone,
All wode in proud dismay.

The brawl went on, at mid-day sun
Came forth of greenwood bower,
In port a Queen, Clorinda seen,
A lovely, lonely flower!

Friar Tuck gan sounding his shrill horn,
A note of mickle glee,
Of patty, pottle, and leathern bottle,
All spread 'neath old oak tree.

Clorinda sate on ivy bank
Bold Robin Hood the side;
Will Scarlett aye had forrester's jape,
On friar's hosen wide.

While four-score mates in sun or shade,
At easy length were seen:
As tint of noon on green sward play'd
To mock their Lincoln green.

One told a tale of Arthur's day,
Or boast of King Canute;
Another chaunted ancient lay,
Of England's founder Brute.

Each man had got an arrow unshot,
As chance or magick agree,
All were rife to tell of heav'n or hell,
The tale of number three.

Here revel loud in boast ran high,
As who, and who shot best,
And some askaunt the prize did eye,
That had but craven crest.

Buz, buz, around the clamour flew,
Opinion will have reign,
And leathern purse proud lining shew,
To hazard bet maintain.

Clorinda did peer the cracks to hear,
Much of small port put forth:
Quod she, "to my bow I came this last hour,
"A roving carl from the north.

"Dare ye allow him bend a bow,
"His arm shall give ye shame,
"Though now so hot, for in single shot,
"He wins by holy-dame!"

Could yeoman hear a woman's jeer,
Or high, or low his pride,
And not pledge throw, uncaring foe
That honour would divide.

Forth limping came the stranger eld
With seer patch o'er his eye,
An oaken staff and belted scrip
Seeming of far country.

Slow bent he how and notch'd the string,
As feign to feel the strength;
An arrow quick he drew to wing,
It was an ell in length.

All marvell'd at his brawny arm,
Rude craft of bowman right,
While feather whistling, like a charm,
Foretold the deed of might.

The pin was cleav'd, the forresters swore
The king of clouts had won;
While Robin Hood and Scarlett shout
"The beggar is—LITTLE JOHN!"

E. H.

MR. URBAN, June 6.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, "so caullid by-cause the Chirch there is dedicate onto Our Lady," is one of the most extensive parishes in the county; it contains nearly 12,000 acres, including the commons and waste lands. The population is estimated at 2,000.

The Church is pleasantly situated near the turnpike road, in a valley between the villages of Ridgeway and Underwood, about half a mile from the borough of Plympton, and five miles from Plymouth. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a transept in the south, and a chapel in the north aisle. This latter is called the "Strode's aisle," and was erected by one of the Strodes of Newenham, in this parish. The Church is built of hewn granite, and embattled, supported at equal distances by strong buttresses, terminating in slender pinnacles; between each is a grotesque head, for the purpose of a water-spout. The Strode's aisle, evidently an addition, is built of rough slates, and greatly disfigures the appearance of the north side of the Church*. Against the south porch are two niches, in each of which is a kneeling figure; above is a third, containing the representation of the Trinity; the father seated on a throne, with a triple crown on his head, holds the son extended on a cross between his knees; the dove is broken off. The roof of the porch is beautifully groined; in the centre is the crucifixion. Above the door that leads into the Church are three small niches of elegant workmanship, which appear to have once contained images. Over this porch are two small chambers, which are ascended by means of a spiral stone staircase. The tower at the western end contains six musical bells. It seems to be a later erection than the Church. The interior is plain, but the aisles are lofty and spa-

* I am very happy to say, that the minister, the Rev. W. Coppard, in the most praiseworthy manner endeavours to preserve this elegant edifice in its pristine beauty. Some years since it was found necessary to strengthen the walls of the above-named Chapel, then overgrown with ivy, with buttresses, which was accordingly done, and the ivy was of course destroyed. This gentleman has, however, planted ivy, and trained it on the walls, so that in a few years we may expect it again to assume its picturesque appearance.

cious, supported by arches in the Pointed style. In the windows are numerous fragments of painted glass, some of which are very beautiful; and in one in the north aisle, is an inscription which I cannot decipher. The font consists of an octangular bason and shaft of granite, raised on a single step of the same stone, and adorned with the usual Gothic ornaments. In the chancel are the priests' stalls and a recess, in which the cruets were placed during the celebration of mass; there are two others in the Church, one in the transept, now partly hid by a pew, the other in the "Strode's aisle." At the entrance of the chancel is a beautiful monument to the memory of Lord Boringdon, the eldest son of the Earl of Morley, whose death was occasioned by swallowing an ear of rye. On a pedestal of black marble, raised on three steps of the same, is a pillar of white marble, surmounted by an urn, on which, as emblematical of his death, is depicted a rose borne down by an ear of corn: on each side of this pillar is a cherub; one, in the attitude of deep grief, has its eyes fixed on the ground; the other, of resignation, with uplifted hands, looks attentively towards heaven. Immediately below the urn is a medallion of his Lordship, and underneath the following elegant inscription:

"The Right Hon. Henry Villiers Parker, Viscount Boringdon, eldest son of John Earl of Morley, and Augusta 2nd daughter of John Earl of Westmorland, born in London 28th May, 1806, died at St. Maude near Paris, 1st Nov. 1817, aged 11 years and 5 months.

"His death was occasioned by having, on the preceding 21st of July, incautiously taken into his mouth an ear of rye, which passed into the windpipe, and was found after its fatal effects were completed, entire and unchanged in the substance of the lowermost part of the lungs. The illness which ensued was supported with firmness, cheerfulness, and patience, which circumstances the most trying could never disturb. Gifted by nature with no ordinary share of intellectual acuteness, he was yet more blessed in the possession of the lovelier qualities of the mind, a sweet and ingenuous temper, and a warmth and ardour of affection, which secured him the strongest attachment in life, and in death the deepest regret.

"In memory of the beloved object of his fondest hope, this marble is placed by his devoted father, deeply wounded, yet humbly

resigned to the divine will, and gratefully mindful of the blessings that yet remain."

"Care, vale! dilecte, vale! non vota tuorum
Nec valere preces optatam extendere vitam,
Non dolor et ducta ex imo suspiria corde,
Nec quicquid tacito audebat Medicina timore.
—Immutatus abis, primoque extinctus in
suo:

Innocuos inter lusos, æstivæque circum
Rura, mali labes aderat, penitusque reposita
Insolito tenerum lacerabat vulnere pectus:
At licuit tibi, care Puer, dum læta juvenas
Ingenuum decus et puros affaret honores,
Ante annos animum gerere, ingeniumque
virile, [mam,
Intactamque fidem, verique ostendere nor-
Et, morbo sensim vires minuente, serena
Pace frui, et placido vultu succumbere morti."

Near this is a neat tablet to the memory of his sister the Lady Caroline A. Parker, and on the opposite side of the chancel is the monument of his great uncle, who died in 1746, aged twelve years. On the pavement are three monumental stones; on the first is this inscription in black letter round the edge:

"Here lyeth byried John Slannynge of Ley, gentleman, who dyed March —, Anno D'm. 1632, Anno Ætatis 66."

Round the edge of the second, which is close to the former:

"Here lyeth the body of William Woolcombe, late of Challoneysleigh, in Plymton Mary, gentleman, who changed this life for a better, 1st daye of May, in the yeere of our lord God 1655."

In the centre:

"Terra, captivum retineto corpus, non potes mentem retinere: sursum fertur; invito remanebit illa viva Tyranno.

Earth, take my body, keepe it safe,
my soul thou canst not have,
its gon to heaven and lives above,
in spight of hell or grave."

Round the edge of the third, which lies at a short distance from the former two:

"Here lyeth the body of Samvel Colepres, gent. who changed this *** Anno Domini 16** ætatis sue 24."

In the centre:

"Alas here vnder foote doth ly,
A student fit for pulpit high:
His body rotts, but godly mynde
The true celestial joy doth finde."

At the eastern end of the south aisle is an ancient tomb in the wall, on which is the effigy of a warrior; the arms, which appear to have crossed on the breast, are broken off. The tomb

itself is richly carved; but the beauty is much defaced by the numerous coats of whitewash, that have been liberally bestowed on it from time to time. It is uncertain to whom this was erected, as there is neither inscription nor date to inform us; but it is likely, from the armorial bearings, to be one of the Courtenay family, who most probably was a benefactor to the Priory, as they were for ages Earls of Devon; and, according to Leland, "there were buried sum of Courtenais, and diverse other gentilmien, in the Church of the the Priorie of Plymptoun."

In the Strodes' aisle is a similar monument, but much mutilated; at the feet of the knight are the fragments of a falcon, and in a small niche, on each side, is the figure of a monk; I should think it was likely that this was erected to the founder of the Chapel. Opposite to this is the monument of the celebrated Sir William Strode, who is said to have been slain in a private quarrel*. It is divided into three compartments (in which is the figure of Sir William and his two wives), supported by Ionic columns. The inscription is defaced; but Prince has preserved it in his "Worthies of Devon;" which is as follows:

"Cubiculum Gulielmi Strode, equitis aurati, et in isto ordine tandem antiquissimi, familiæ ætis clari, sed religione, integritate morum, justitiâ publicâ, generosâ hospitalitate, rebus probe et feliciter gestis, longe clarioris: qui et septem filiarum (quarum quinque nuptarum equitibus) nexu jugali, et arctiori nexu plurium virtutum, Devonias suæ gluten et oraculum diu substituit. Is duarum uxorum unanimi fretus consortio, Maris ac Dyonisiæ, quarum ex alterâ decem suscepit liberos, ex alterâ senii solamen; dierum et operum satis, obdormivit in gremio terræ matris cum sorore vermiculâ, et ultima proquinquitate naturæ decumbens, conquerentibus amicis. In te occidit spes omnis et fortuna nostri nominis, donec no-

* Tradition says, this was occasioned by a peacock belonging to a neighbouring gentleman named Warring (from whom the writer of this is descended), getting into his grounds, which he refused to deliver up again, as the owner was a Royalist: the consequence was, the latter assembled his tenants to recover it by force of arms; a battle took place, which ended in Strode's death. The field in which it was fought is still called Man's blood: that in which the Peacock was taken, Peacockford meadow.

minis generisque commune discrimen gloria resurrectionis et solius affinitate Christi evanescent. Occidit Jun. 27, 1637, an. æt. 76. Patri Gulielmo, matri Marise, ac Dyonisiæ, quasi matri, monumentum hoc posuit Gulielmus Strode.*

Above the compartments is the epitaph of each individual; these are in good preservation, but are only to be read by the aid of a ladder.

"Mary, incarnate vertue, soule and skin,
Both pure, whom death, not life, convinc'd
of sin;

Had daughters like 7 Pleiades, but shee
Was a prime star of greatest charitie."

"Tread soft, for if you wake this knight
alone,

You rayse an hoast, Religion's champion;
His country's stuff, right's bold distributor,
His neighbour's guard, the poor man's al-
moner,

Who dies with works about him as did hee,
Shall rise attended most triumphantlie."

"Dewnes hath merited no slender prayse,
In that shee well supply'd the former's dayes,
Conceave how good shee was, whose very
worst, {first."

Vnto her Knight was this, that shee died

Under the first wife are busts of several children, while under the second is Death with a sickle, in the act of cutting down a flower, which is caught by a hand from a cloud; behind the sky is seen bespangled with stars.

On the floor in the same aisle is a stone elevated about a couple of inches above the surface, on which are the following inscriptions:

"Here lye^s the body of SYDNEY Strode of Newnham, Esq^r. obiit in the year of his age 37, of ovr Lord 1721."

"Also Anne Strode^s his wif, daughter of Sir Nicholas Trevanion of Com' Cornu', obiit in the year of her age 27, of ovr Lord 1723."

The other monuments, with the exception of two or three*, deserve little notice, as the inscriptions merely consist of the name, age, &c. of the deceased.

In the Church-yard are several ancient tombs; but the inscriptions on all are nearly illegible.

The remains of the Priory are in an orchard adjoining, and are very considerable; the principal part is converted into a dwelling-house, which

* These are to the memory of William Symmons, Esq. of Chaddlewood, in this parish, Capt. Strode, and the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot.

still retains traces of antiquity. Near the front door is a stone, with the arms of the Bishop of Exeter. Underneath the house is a subterranean groined vaulted passage, communicating, according to tradition, with Plympton Castle. It is stopped up by a wall, at a short distance from the house, but is sufficiently broad to admit one person with ease. Many legends are told concerning it; among others, it is said that a cat put into a hole in the castle keep, came out in the priory cellar. This appears to have been used as a Chapel; it extends the whole length of the building, directly east and west. On the south are three filled up small lancet windows, with the remains of fresco painting round them. The room only receives light from a modern opening at the west end.

The entrance to the back yard is through an ancient arched door-way. The other remains consist of fragments of carved stone, but so broken that no idea can be formed of their use, walls, &c. An arched gateway, now stopped up, leading to the Church-yard, appears to have been the entrance from the priory to the Church. Near it, in the wall, is the fragment of a pillar.

Information respecting the history of this monastery is scanty. The Prebendaries of a free Chapel founded by one of the Saxon Kings, according to Leland, greatly offended William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry the First, for refusing to put away their wives (another copy calls them concubines) in compliance with orders of the Roman Pontif. He dissolved their body, and established a priory of Canons regular of Black Augustines, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. As the infirmities of age increased, the prelate retired to this monastery, and spent the remainder of his life in solitude. He was buried in the Chapter-house, as was his nephew William, also Bishop of Exeter.

At the suppression it was valued at 912*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. a year. The site, with the demesnes, was granted to Arthur Champernowne, and passed to the Strodes by purchase. It afterwards belonged to one Fownes a merchant, whose descendants retained it till within the last few years, when it was sold off in parts.

JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Londoniana; or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis; including characteristic Sketches, antiquarian, topographical, descriptive, and literary. By Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. M.R.S.L. &c. In 4 vols. 12mo.

MR. BRAYLEY is an approved veteran in historical and topographical antiquities. He was the principal editor of the *Beauties of England and Wales*; and his *History of Westminster Abbey*, in two volumes 4to, is a well-executed work. He is now comfortably settled in the highly respectable post of librarian to the Russell Institution.

The present production is an interesting collection of anecdotes relative to the great Metropolis, in all periods of its history, selected with good taste, and produced in a popular and captivating form. We are told in the Preface, that "diversity of information" has been a leading object, and that "no particular classification or arrangement has been observed, and that none was intended." For our own part, as lovers of order, we much regret this. We cannot resist murmuring that here is another book about London, an extensive work, a laborious work, aye, and a good work, but still, for want of arrangement and system, we are as far as ever from a History worthy of the metropolis. To those, however, who read for amusement only, this is no objection: on the contrary, the frequent change of scene is agreeable, and the mind is led by pleasing alternations "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

London, as to ancient remains, is an assarted wood, where, at very rare intervals, we meet only with stumps of the trees; and the best of these we can merely assimilate in the mind's eye to Greenwich and Chelsea pensioners with wooden legs and single arms,—sights which awaken painful sensations. But even of these there is an unwonted paucity. We do not like churchyards without tombstones, and such a stark-naked churchyard may London be deemed. Many of our cities and towns, by the intermixture of ancient remains, the tombstones of former splendour, do resemble

real cemeteries; but as to the Metropolis, its antiquities are in the main not cognizable; it is a parish known only through the existence of a register; its archæology merely one of parchment.

That the Celts had an oppidum here we see no reason to dispute, although we annex no credit whatever to the embellishments of Geoffrey of Monmouth. One circumstance highly in its favour has not we believe been noticed. It is the great convenience of this line of communication with Gaul, and the facility of intercourse by means of the tides only. That such an intercourse did exist between the inhabitants of Kent and the opposite coasts of France, is attested by Cæsar; and there can be no rational objection to a further progress up the river. However, we have very little proof of mere Celtic antiquity beyond the denomination *Vetus Oppidum*, which, nevertheless, is conclusive, as to its being anterior to the Roman æra. There are, unfortunately, no more Celtic remains (unless it is London Stone); and our own opinion, and it is merely such, is, that the ancient *British* part ran from the river underneath St. Paul's in a northern direction, skirted by the Watling-street, which terminated at the Tower, the site, as we suppose, of the Celtic fortress, or *oppidum*, as Cæsar uses the term, in application to British posts, though it is only a corruption of the Greek Ἐπικίδιον from Ἐπικίδιον, a city situated in a plain or flat country. In either sense, the word *oppidum* is favourable to the Celtic antiquity of London.

In our notice of Mr. Allen's *History* (p. 326), we pointed out what we conceived to be palpable errors. In Mr. Brayley's work we have a copy of the ancient Plan of London, taken in or near the year 1570; and this plan has suggested to us emendations of our hypotheses given under Mr. Allen's book. (See p. 347.) Deeming the subject one of interest and novelty, we shall, at the cost of some repetition, go over similar ground in an improved form. To this we add the annexed diagram.

Upon examining the plans of Roman London, in Allen's London, vol. i. and Brayley's *Londiniana*, i. 47, we find that both these plans are taken from Stukeley. Knowing that author to be fanciful in other designs of Roman stations, and to have neglected the cruciform interior, the great *Via* forming the cross, the disposition of the *Strigæ* (parting the divisions in which the tents were pitched), the transverse or horizontal form of the compartments between the *Porta Prætoria* and the *Prætorium*, and the perpendicular or long form of those between the *Via Principalis* and the *Decuman Gate*, as well as other important matters, such as there being *no crooked or diagonal ways*, we determined to compare his plan of London with those in Hyginus (*de Castris Romanorum*, pp. 318, 320). The result was, that we could find no analogy whatever. In fact, Stukeley seems to have contented himself with forming the circumambient line as well as he could, and not to have looked for any one thing else, or compared the interior with the established plans; and yet the edition of Hyginus, which we quote, as well as Lipsius *de Militiâ*, were books published and known long before the time of Stukeley. But this ingenious writer could not have reflected that there are matters which only science, not talent, can possibly elucidate. For instance, how could talent of the first order plan architectural formations without experience?

Upon discovering Stukeley's anomaly, as to London, we took the plan of that city, published in or about 1570, and compared it with the patterns of Roman camps or stations in Hyginus, and have formed by this collation the diagram given.

The principles or rather coincidences which have guided us in making this diagram, we shall now state in detail.

In the old plan of 1570, which was made nearly a century before the great Fire in 1666, there is but one street of double the breadth of any other, and equidistant, or nearly so, from the walls on the north, and the river on the south. It also runs west from St. Paul's to Aldgate, east, in a straight line, without any interruption, by a curve, only by middle buildings, as by the *Prætorium* and *Quæstorium* in Roman camps. This one broad street is *Cheapside*, which proceeds from St.

Paul's to Aldgate, and in the plan is not pieced as now into the Poultry, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street. That street, therefore, and no other, could have been the *Via Prætoria*, which was, according to Hyginus (p. 61), 60 feet, according to Polybius, 50 feet broad; and to confirm this appropriation, Sir Christopher Wren (though he makes Watling-street, which could not possibly have been so, the *Via Prætoria*,) found a causeway eighteen feet deep below the pavement, upon which the present Cheapside proceeds.* (See Allen's London, page 20.) We therefore, upon these premises, do believe that Cheapside formed the *Via Prætoria*. This appellation was given to the way which led up to the *Prætorium* (Hygin. 61), and by what authority the term has been extended beyond the *Porta Prætoria* to Newgate-street, Snow-hill, and Holborn, we know not.

That the *Porta Prætoria* was situated at the end of Cheapside, between Foster-lane and the Old Change, is presumed, from the deviation of streets in various radiations at that point, to which all those ways seem to be directed. It is well known that numerous lanes and roads pointing to one spot are among the testimonies of a station, if there be other necessary circumstances.

The divisions of the streets transversely on the right and left of Cheapside answer to the situation of *Strigæ* in Hyginus. The Roman compartments must, however, be now subterranean, and the names of the streets are only given, as presumed to be, partially at least, upon the lines of the *Strigæ*.

At Bow Church was a temple.—*Wren, &c.*

The *Prætorium* and its adjuncts seemingly occupied the whole space between the Poultry and the east end of Cornhill. The present diverging streets show that this part has been completely un-Romanized. The vicinity of the *Prætorium* is, however, proved by the discovery of Roman tessellated pavements and other remains at the Lothbury gate of the Bank, at St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, Lombard-street, in and near Birchin-lane, near Sherborne-lane, near the old Post Of-

* We could state other proofs, from excavation.

fice, and along Lombard-street. These discoveries are noted in the diagram, but not in the precise spots (because these are not particularized in the Histories of London), only in contiguity, to show their vicinity to the *Prætorium*.

At the Mansion House, called in the plan of 1570 the *Stokes*, i. e. the Stocks Market, Stukeley has placed the *Forum*, which Sir Christopher Wren had previously posited at London-stone, near which were discovered tessellated pavements and extensive remains. The former site (the Mansion House) suits the usual situations of Capitols, or places where the citizens assembled for public business (as at Aldborough, Gloucester, &c. &c.) and the site of Guildhall, as being adjacent to Aldermanbury, indicates a Saxon origin, the residence of the officers of the Corporation, near their *Gild-hall*.*

The sites of *Fora* were not always uniform. There was a *Forum Utensilium* [i. e. in the sense of the word used by Livy and Cicero, *anything necessary for use*] between the two Quintain gates. Festus Pompeius says, "*Quintana appellabatur Porta in castris post Prætorium ubi rerum utensilium forum foret*" (*Hygin.* 76); and this situation coincides with Leadenhall market; for, though the *Quæstorium* was not always in the same part of the camp, yet the *Quæstorium* and *Forum* either adjoined each other, or were only separated by a small interval. Nevertheless, although in a consular camp [i. e. one equilaterally square, which that at London certainly was not], the *Quæstorium* was at the Decuman gate yet in double camps [i. e. the parallelogram kind], the *Forum* was on one side of the *Prætorium*, the *Quæstorium* on the other, although the latter is placed behind the *Prætorium* in the plan in Hyginus (see *Hygin.* p. 160). There *might* therefore have been a *Forum* on the site of the Mansion-house.

However this may be, it is plain that the Court-end (as we may so say) of Augusta Londinum lay between the Poultry and Grace-church and Bishopsgate streets.

* We are aware that the first notices of this fabric, as of others here mentioned, are not so remote; no more are they of nearly all the antiquities in distant æras. An Anglo-Saxon *Gild* at Aldgate occurs.

That London stone was a *Roman* milliarey, is upon reflection questionable in our opinion, for the "Standard in Cornhill" is full as likely, in a *Roman* view, could its antiquity be as clearly ascertained. The conformity of the distances in the Itineraries to London stone, is not to us conclusive on this point. The authority quoted is merely the existence of a *Milliary* in the *Forum at Rome*, from which the roads branched off. The union of *both* these circumstances should have been included in the consideration. London stone stood however upon the side of the *Walling-street*, and to make it a centre of different roads, the latter must have taken diagonal directions (as in Stukeley's imaginary plan), a circumstance contrary to all rule, and not traceable in the plans of 1570 and 1666. We accordingly think London stone to have been a Celtic remain; perhaps a memorial Cippus, perhaps the *Son*, or central stone of a Druidical circle, for it had a large foundation, and was on the road to the Tower, which we conceive to have been the Celtic *Dyn* or *Dun*, that is, *Fortress*, because the *Walling-street*, or *British Highway*, leads to it. Its vicinity to Dowgate might also have had some connection with its history, and we could build castles in the air upon that vicinity.

We now proceed to the Walls. These are subsequent works, not older than the time of Constantine or Theodosius. They are represented in the plan of 1570, as having gone from the Tower, along the Minories, to Aldgate, from Aldgate by Houndsditch to Bishopsgate, from Bishopsgate to Moorgate. These are the only parts which we conceive could have belonged to the first Augusta Londinum, because any others vary from the usual plans. It is remarkable that Moorgate, though it occurs in both the plans of 1570 and 1666, is yet omitted in the perambulation given by Mr. Allen (*London*, i. 18). As to there having been any vallum or wall along the bank of the river, in the original Roman London, such a defence was deemed unnecessary, where there was a *munitio aquæ*. Virgil says,

"*Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistra
Opposuerunt aciem, nam dextera cingitur
amni.*"

Rivers or springs were essential to camps for obvious reasons; among others, says Leo Africanus, because the

horses were accustomed to drink frequently (*Hygin.* 136).

Aldgate answered to the Decuman gate, Bishopsgate to the Porta Quintana sinistra, and Moorgate* to the Porta Principalis sinistra. As to the Porta Prætoria, it must have stood at the end of Cheapside, and have been destroyed when the subsequent addition was made, of which hereafter. These three gates, the Prætorian, Principalis, and Quintana, had three others respondent to them, making in the whole six. This peculiarity of six gates is a strong testimony of the large garrison and military importance of the primary "*Augusta Londinum*;" for *Hyginus* says (p. 76), that where armies were larger, and the camps longer, there were six gates, viz. the two Quintane, added to the other four. That the subsequent walls were built nearly as far as Cripplegate, upon the line of the first vallum, may be fairly inferred, from the *Via Prætoria*, or Cheapside, being equidistant from the walls and the river.

But these were not the only gates of the Roman æra, nor the ground above given the whole space within the interior of the walls. From Moorgate the wall was continued "behind Bethlem Hospital and Fore-street, to *Cripplegate*." At a short distance further on, it turned southward by the back of Hart-street and Cripplegate Church-yard, and thence continuing between Monkwell and Castle-streets, led by the back of Barber-Surgeons' Hall and Noble-street, to Dolphin-court, opposite Oat-laue, where, turning westerly, it approached Aldersgate. Proceeding hence towards the south-west, it described a curve along the back of St. Botolph's Church-yard, Christ's Hospital, and Old *Newgate*; from which it continued southward to *Ludgate*, passing at the back of the College of Physicians, Warwick-square, Stationers Hall, and the London Coffee House on Ludgate-hill. From Ludgate it proceeded westerly by Cock-court, to New Bridge-street, where turning to the south, it skirted the Fleet brook, to the Thames, near which it was guarded by another fort. The circuit of the whole line, according to Stowe's admeasurement, was two miles and one furlong. Another wall extended

the whole distance along the banks of the Thames, between the two forts; but this, which measured one mile and about 120 yards, "was long since subverted," says Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the reign of Henry the Seventh, "by the fishful river, with his ebbing and flowing." The walls were defended at different distances by strong towers and bastions; the remains of three of which, of Roman masonry, were in Maitland's time to be seen in the vicinity of Houndeditch and Aldgate.

That all these works were subsequent additions in the time of Constantine, to primary Roman London, may be fairly inferred from the following circumstances. The circuitous and notched outline is anomalous to the regular form of Roman camps; and the discovery of the sepulchral memorial of Vivius Marcianus, near Ludgate, shows that the latter place stood only on a road, pointing to the camp, the Romans not being accustomed to bury within the towns, but on the sides of roads leading to them; and to support this hypothesis, it is observable that in the plan of 1666, Watling-street runs *direct* to Ludgate. It is presumptive also, that this part of London, from St. Paul's† to Fleet-market, east and west, and from Cripplegate to the river, north and south, was occupied by the Britons, distinct from the military garrison; for such a division of the residents was not unusual in our old colonies and stations. Cripplegate is a further palpable anomaly to the customary form of Roman castrametation; and concerning Aldersgate, the following hypothesis is presumptive. All the Itineraries speak repeatedly of the stage of Verulam or St. Alban's: in the plan of 1570, the street after passing Aldersgate is called "the way to St. Alban's," and a Specula or Watch-tower, commanding a view of this road, was afterwards called the Burgh-Kenning or Barbican. By means of this outpost, no surprise of the garrison on that side could ensue. If, too, Watling-street passed through Ludgate, and the Verulam road through Aldersgate, it may further be conjectured, that these were original British trackways to the subsequent station.

* We are aware that the first mention of this gate is in 1415.

† Sir Christopher Wren found Roman British sepulchres in excavating the foundations of this Church.

Concerning the ancient streets of London, the best mode of conjecture is, by taking those for the oldest which are of the greatest continuity, and advance into the adjacent country. Thames-street, from Black Friars to the Tower, is one. Lothbury seems to have been formed for the convenience of passing from the British part of the town, by Ludgate, Cripplegate, or Aldersgate, to Bishopsgate, without interfering with the *Via Prætoria*, and in nearly a parallel line it answers on the north side to Watling-street on the south, Finsbury marshes interrupting any direct progress outside the walls. Holborn, Gray's Inn-lane, St. John-street, are other ancient ways. Whitechapel, Mile-end, Bow, &c. are unquestionable continuations from Aldgate. But there were doubtless other communications unnoticed in the plans, for it is to be remembered that there were formerly two distinct sorts of roads, *Via Patriæ* and *Via Militares*; and that this distinction originated with the frequent Roman practice of cutting the latter parallel with the former, where an old *Via Patria* was not straitened and converted into a *Via Militaris*, a change which seems to have taken place with the Watling-street, the apparent principal thoroughfare of all Great Britain, and seemingly so deemed by our ancestors, for in an ancient poem, the *Galaxy* or *Milky way* is called the *Watling-street of the Sky*.

Such are our hypotheses concerning primary (not secondary) Roman London, that primary *Augusta Londinum* which succeeded one of Sir R. C. Hoare's Celtic towns. We do not say that our hypotheses are free from objections; only that, by being formed upon models, and examined by rule and measure, they are not nubigenous, like those of Stukeley.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

Anne of Geierstein, or the Maiden of the Mist. By the Author of Waverley. 3 vols.

ANOTHER Tale of romantic interest, from the prolific pen of Sir Walter Scott, whose imagination, suffering no loss from its repeated exertion, appears, like the inexhaustible mine, to have yet in store hidden and unexplored veins of the same pure ore which distinguished its earliest speci-

mens. He throws at an immeasurable distance all competitors; '*nec viget quicquid simile aut secundum.*' His present plot has been founded on Swiss tradition and Burgundian history, and is eminently calculated to sustain that reputation to which he can hardly hope to make any material addition.

The story occupying the present volumes is briefly this.

An English nobleman and his son, travelling in the disguise of merchants, are bewildered in the passes of the Alps, and rescued from a situation of great peril by the family of Arnold Biederman, Landamman of Unterwalden, in whose house they are hospitably entertained for several days. The younger Philipson had been released by the courage of the Landamman's niece, Anne of Geierstein, from a place, to him of great peril, but which the mountain maiden regarded with the composure of one to whom such scenes were familiar and of every day occurrence. From this period an attachment commences to ripen rapidly into a passion beautiful and romantic, incumbered with many difficulties, yet finally triumphant.

The Landamman of Unterwalden forms part of a Swiss deputation to the camp of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; and the supposed merchant having an embassy to the same person, in order to influence this Prince in assisting the declining fortunes of the house of Lancaster, accompanies the deputation. In consequence of some intimation, however, that the rapacious Governor of La Ferethe would seize upon the merchandize and baggage of the Englishmen, an act of aggression which would be resisted by the Swiss youth forming the escort, they separate from the deputation, enter La Ferethe alone, are despoiled, thrown into prison, and rescued by an insurrection of the Swiss peasantry joined by the inhabitants of the town. They proceed on their journey; and after many dangerous adventures, full of powerful incident, and narrated with the habitual skill of the author, the merchant, now no longer in disguise, obtains an interview in his true character of De Vere, Earl of Oxford, with the Duke of Burgundy, the traits of whose singular character, and the rich and glorious display of whose camp form a picture of unrivalled in-

terest. Whilst Charles is about to entertain the project of assisting, for a valuable consideration, the Lancastrian party in England, he is hurried by his anger against the insurrection at La Ferethe, into hostilities against the Swiss. He is defeated in his first attempts, and retreats into Burgundy—rallies an army, with which he madly enters the fastnesses of the enemy, fights the famous battle of Morat, is utterly routed with immense loss, and is compelled to fight for Lorraine, where he is again defeated and slain. The events of the war bring De Vere and his son first into collision, and afterwards into amity, with the Landamman of Unterwalden. The union of the lovers is the result, and they retire into Switzerland, until the battle of Bosworth restores the Lancastrian party, and changes the destinies of De Vere and Anne of Geierstein, who are transferred to the English Court.

The above is a feeble outline of the events of this interesting story. We have omitted a fine historical portrait of Margaret of Anjou, who, broken-hearted at the distresses of her house, retires to the Court of her father King René at Aix, and her last effort in favour of her party having been defeated, she dies in her chair at a royal festivity.

In wielding the resources which are supplied by the eventful period chosen, Sir Walter Scott has exhibited his marvellous facility, and whether unveiling the intrigues of courts, describing 'the pomp and circumstance of war,' depicting the romantic virtues that adorn, or exposing the vices that deform, the age of chivalry, whether grappling with the elements in their fury on the highest Alps, or revelling with the Troubadours in the joyous court of an effeminate King—the master-hand still presides and directs the whole, subduing all and each into a picture conveying a vigorous and lively representation of the times, and affording a rich intellectual feast to the reader of the slightest taste and imagination.

We will endeavour to select a scene or two, which may convey a specimen of the great talent which, however we may have lauded, we cannot praise too highly.

The adventures of the elder Philipson at the Golden Fleece in the Rhein-Thal, is powerfully interesting; it is a

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description of the process of a 'secret tribunal,' which exercised at that period a fearful jurisdiction in Germany, executing its sentences with a dreadful certainty.

"We have said in the conclusion of the last chapter, that, after a day of unwonted fatigue and extraordinary excitation, the merchant, Philipson, naturally expected to forget so many agitating passages in that deep and profound repose, which is at once the consequence and the cure of extreme exhaustion. But he was no sooner laid on his lowly pallet, than he felt that the bodily machine, over-laboured by so much exercise, was little disposed to the charms of sleep. The mind has been too much excited, the body was far too feverish, to suffer him to partake of needful rest. His anxiety about the safety of his son, his conjectures concerning the issue of his mission to the Duke of Burgundy, and a thousand other thoughts which recalled past events, or speculated on those which were to come, rushed upon his mind like the waves of a perturbed sea, and prevented all tendency to repose. He had been in bed about an hour, and sleep had not yet approached his couch, when he felt that the pallet on which he lay was sinking below him, and that he was in the act of descending along with it he knew not whither. The sound of ropes and pulleys was also indistinctly heard, though every caution had been taken to make them run smooth; and the traveller, by feeling around him, became sensible that he and the bed on which he lay had been spread upon a large trap-door, which was capable of being let down into the vaults, or apartments beneath.

"Philipson felt fear in circumstances so well qualified to produce it; for how could he hope a safe termination to an adventure which had begun so strangely? But his apprehensions were those of a brave, ready-witted man, who, even in the extremity of danger, which appeared to surround him, preserved his presence of mind. His descent seemed to be cautiously managed, and he held himself in readiness to start to his feet and defend himself, as soon as he should be once more upon firm ground. Although somewhat advanced in years, he was a man of great personal vigour and activity, and unless taken at advantage, which no doubt was at present much to be apprehended, he was likely to make a formidable defence. His plan of resistance, however, had been anticipated. He no sooner reached the bottom of the vault, down to which he was lowered, than two men, who had been waiting there till the operation was completed, laid hands on him from either side, and forcibly preventing him from starting up as he intended, cast a rope over his arms, and

made him a prisoner as effectually as when he was in the dungeons of La Ferette. He was obliged, therefore, to remain passive and unresisting, and await the termination of this formidable adventure. Secured as he was, he could only turn his head from one side to the other; and it was with joy that he at length saw lights twinkle, but they appeared at a great distance from him."

The arrangement of the Court is then described, and the investigation commences.

"Bring forward the prisoner," said the President, "duly secured, as is the order of our secret law; but not with such severity as may interrupt his attention to the proceedings of the tribunal, or limit his power of hearing and replying."

"Six of the assistants immediately dragged forward the pallet and platform of boards on which Philipson lay, and advanced it towards the foot of the altar. This done, each unsheathed his dagger, while two of them unloosed the cords by which the merchant's hands were secured, and admonished him in a whisper, that the slightest attempt to resist or escape, would be the signal to stab him dead."

"Arise!" said the President; "listen to the charge to be preferred against you, and believe you shall in us find judges equally just and inflexible."

"Philipson, carefully avoiding any gesture which might indicate a desire to escape, raised his body on the lower part of the couch, and remained seated, clothed as he was in his undervest and *caleçons*, or drawers, so as exactly to face the muffled President of the terrible court. Even in these agitating circumstances, the mind of the undaunted Englishman remained unshaken, and his eyelid did not quiver, nor his heart beat quicker, though he seemed, according to the expression of Scripture, to be a pilgrim in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, beset by numerous snares, and encompassed by total darkness, where light was most necessary for safety."

"The President demanded his name, country, and occupation?"

"John Philipson," was the reply; "by birth an Englishman, by profession a merchant."

"Have you ever borne any other name, and profession?" demanded the Judge.

"I have been a soldier, and, like most others, had then a name by which I was known in war."

"What was that name?"

"I laid it aside when I resigned my sword, and I do not desire again to be known by it. Moreover, I never bore it where your institutions have weight and authority," answered the Englishman.

"Know you before whom you stand?" continued the Judge.

"I may, at least guess," replied the merchant.

"Tell your guess, then," continued the interrogator. "Say who we are, and wherefore are you before us?"

"I believe that I am before the Unknown, or Secret Tribunal, which is called *Vehme-gericht*."

"Then are you aware," answered the Judge, "that you would be safer if you were suspended by the hair over the *Abyés* of Schaffhausen, or if you lay below an axe, which a thread of silk alone kept back from the fall. What have you done to deserve such a fate?"

"Let those reply by whom I am subjected to it," answered Philipson, with the same composure as before.

"Speak, accuser!" said the President, "to the four quarters of Heaven!—To the ears of the free judges of this tribunal, and the faithful executors of their doom!—And to the face of the child of the cord, who denies or conceals his guilt, make good the substance of thine accusation!"

"Most dreaded," answered the accuser, addressing the President, "this man hath entered the Sacred Territory, which is called the Red Land,—a stranger under a disguised name and profession. When he was yet on the eastern side of the Alps, at Turin, in Lombardy, and elsewhere, he at various times spoke of the Holy Tribunal in terms of hatred and contempt, and declared, that were he Duke of Burgundy, he would not permit it to extend itself from Westphalia, or Suabia, into his dominions. Also I charge him, that nourishing this malevolent intention against the Holy Tribunal, he who now appears before the bench as child of the cord, has intimated his intention to wait upon the court of the Duke of Burgundy, and use his influence with him, which he boasts will prove effectual to stir him up to prohibit the meetings of the holy *Vehme* in his dominions, and to inflict on their officers, and the executors of their mandates, the punishment due to robbers and assassins."

The scene thus concludes:

"Child of the cord," said the presiding Judge, "thou hast heard thy sentence of acquittal. But, as thou desirest to sleep in an unbloody grave, let me warn thee, that the secrets of this night shall remain with thee, as a secret not to be communicated to father nor mother, to spouse, son, or daughter; neither to be spoken aloud nor whispered; to be told in words or written in characters; to be carved or to be painted, or to be otherwise communicated, either directly, or by parable and emblem. Obey this behest, and thy life is in surety. Let thy heart then rejoice within thee, but let it rejoice with trembling. Never more let thy vanity persuade thee that thou art secure

from the servants and Judges of the Holy Vehme. Though a thousand leagues lie between thee and the Red Land, and thou speakest in that where our power is not known; though thou shouldst be sheltered by thy native island, and defended by thy kindred ocean, yet, even there, I warn thee to cross thyself when thou doest so much as think of the Holy and Invisible Tribunal, and to retain thy thoughts within thine own bosom; for the Avenger may be beside thee, and thou mayest die in thy folly. Go hence, be wise, and let the fear of the Holy Vehme never pass from before thine eyes.'

At the concluding words, all the lights were at once extinguished with a hissing noise. Philipson felt once more the grasp of the hands of the officials, to which he resigned himself as the safest course. He was gently prostrated on his pallet-bed, and transported back to the place from which he had been advanced to the foot of the altar. The cordage was again applied to the platform, and Philipson was sensible that his couch rose with him for a few moments, until a slight shock apprised him that he was again brought to a level with the floor of the chamber in which he had been lodged on the preceding night, or rather morning. He pondered over the events that had passed, in which he was sensible that he owed Heaven thanks for a great deliverance. Fatigue at length prevailed over anxiety, and he fell into a deep and profound sleep, from which he was only awakened by returning light. He resolved on an instant departure from so dangerous a spot, and without seeing any one of the household but the old ostler, pursued his journey to Strasburg, and reached that city without farther accident."

We have only room for the portrait of Margaret of Anjou.

"Arthur sank on his knees before the dauntless widow of Henry the Sixth, who so long, and in such desperate circumstances, upheld, by unyielding courage and deep policy, the sinking cause of her feeble husband; and who, if she occasionally abused victory by cruelty and revenge, had made some atonement by the indomitable resolution with which she had supported the fiercest storms of adversity. Arthur had been bred in devoted adherence to the now dethroned line of Lancaster, of which his father was one of the most distinguished supporters; and his earliest deeds of arms, which, though unfortunate, were neither obscure nor ignoble, had been done in their cause. With an enthusiasm belonging to his age and education, he in the same instant flung his bonnet on the pavement, and knelt at the feet of his ill-fated sovereign.

"Margaret threw back the veil which concealed those noble and majestic features, which even yet,—though rivers of tears had

furrowed her cheek,—though care, disappointment, domestic grief, and humbled pride, had quenched the fire of her eye, and wasted the smooth dignity of her forehead,—even yet showed the remains of that beauty which once was held unequalled in Europe. The apathy with which a succession of misfortunes and disappointed hopes had chilled the feelings of the unfortunate Princess, was for a moment melted by the sight of the fair youth's enthusiasm. She abandoned one hand to him, which he covered with tears and kisses, and with the other stroked with maternal tenderness his curled locks, as she endeavoured to raise him from the posture he had assumed. His father, in the meanwhile, shut the door of the chapel, and placed his back against it, withdrawing himself thus from the group, as if for the purpose of preventing any stranger from entering, during a scene so extraordinary.

"'And thou, then,' said Margaret, in a voice where female tenderness combated strangely with her natural pride of rank, and with the calm, stoical indifference induced by the intensity of her personal misfortunes; 'thou, fair youth, art the last acion of the noble stem, so many fair boughs of which have fallen in our hapless cause. Alas, alas! what can I do for thee? Margaret has not even a blessing to bestow. So wayward is her fate, that her benedictions are curses, and she has but to look on you and wish you well, to ensure your speedy and utter ruin. I—I have been the fatal poison-tree, whose influence has blighted and destroyed all the fair plants that arose beside and around me, and brought death upon every one, yet am myself unable to find it!'"

We have but little to add to the observations we have already made. Every page bears proof to the writer's unrivalled talents, and displays his graphic powers, whether in single portraits or in active combination. He has withdrawn the veil of past centuries, rolled away the clouds and darkness which had settled on a romantic period, and presented to us a vivid representation of manners and customs, the relics of expiring feudalism, and thus revived for us the spirit of those stirring times which were not less remarkable for the high and glorious achievements they produced, than for the treachery and deceit that deformed their brightest annals. It is in these contrasts, and with these varying materials, that Sir Walter Scott works, and reveals,—the verisimilitude is perfect,—no clumsy anachronisms shock the taste of the antiquary, and no historical discrepancies confuse the judgment of the well-

informed student of by-gone times;—yet over all is cast the hues of a brilliant imagination, while a correct judgment and a classic purity of diction render the perusal as delightful to the general reader as it is refreshing to the scholar, and recreating to men of all enlightened and liberal professions.

Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Colonies of British America.
By J. M'Gregor. 8vo. pp. 362.

THE object of the author is to recommend emigration to our North American possessions, "because the soil, climate, and productions adapt them for the support of as great a population as any country on earth; and in this respect they are infinitely more valuable than any of our other possessions." Pref. v.

He seems to consider the preference given to New Holland and Van Dieman's Land, as politically injurious, because *there* are not to be found the fisheries which form sailors; and he makes out a case concerning Newfoundland, which merits governmental attention.

We are not qualified to give a sound opinion concerning our author's positions. It seems, however, to us, that, if Canada and its adjuncts may be deemed permanent parts of the British Crown, and to be treated as the best check of American ambition, by alarming it with war at its doors, then the population cannot be too speedily increased; but, if reliance cannot be placed upon these our northern possessions, then all our pains will, in case of revolt, only render them more valuable acquisitions to the enemy. For our own parts, we do think that the elevation of Canada into a military nation, full of forts, garrisons, and soldiers, is the best mode of making the Americans desirous of cultivating peace with us, and that, as to sailors, the more natives of England are concerned in the maritime intercourse the better. Maritime settlers and soldiers cannot be too numerous.

Our author gives us very ample statistical accounts of these colonies, to which we must refer our readers. As to the severity and duration of the winters, he assures us, in p. 44,* that

* We utterly disregard the opinion that the climate has not been ameliorated by the assartment.

the assartment of the woodlands has both abated and shortened those gloomy periods.

We shall notice a fact which may serve to enlighten the public mind concerning our *violent* slave-trade abolitionists.

"Slavery does not exist in Nova Scotia: the number of free negroes may be equal to 1500; part of whom came from the West India Islands, others from the United States, and the residue were born in the province. A settlement was laid out a few miles from Halifax for these people, and every facility afforded them by the provincial Government, yet they are still in a state of miserable poverty; while Europeans who have settled on woodlands under circumstances scarcely so favourable, thrive, with few exceptions. Whether the wretchedness of these negroes may be attributed to servitude and degradation having extinguished in them the spirit that endures present difficulties and privations, in order to attain future advantages; or to the consciousness that they are an unimportant and distinct race in a country where they feel that they must ever remain a separate people; or that they find it more congenial to their habits to serve others, either as domestic servants or labourers, by which they make sure of the wants of the day, certain it is that they prefer servitude, and generally live more comfortably in this condition, than they usually do when working on their own account. I do not by this observation mean to inculcate the revolting doctrine that slavery is the most happy state in which the unfortunate negroes in the West Indies and America can live; but I am certainly of opinion that, unless they are gradually prepared for personal liberty, they will, on obtaining their freedom, become objects of greater commiseration than they now are in a state of bondage; and the condition of the free negroes in Nova Scotia will fully substantiate this assertion." P. 126.

Among the entertaining things (and they are numerous) is the following curious fact, that iron driven into a species of fir, called the hemlock tree, will not corrode even under water. P. 20.

We rejoice in publications of this kind, because we are certain that ample acquaintance with the means and products of our colonies is exceedingly beneficial in a political and commercial view.

The History and Antiquities of the Town and Minster of Beverley in the County of York, from the earliest period; with Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Abbies of

Watton and Meaux, the Convent of Haltempreise, the Villages of Cottingham, Leckonfield, Bishop and Cherry Burton, Walkington, Risby, Scarborough, and the Hamlets comprised within the liberties of Beverley. Compiled from public and private Records and Manuscripts of undoubted authority, and illustrated by numerous Engravings on Copper, Wood, and Stone, and other valuable Embellishments. By George Oliver, Vicar of Clee, a Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Baldwin and Co. 4to. pp. 576.

WE have ever considered ourselves admirers of the justly celebrated Dr. Whittaker, because we entertained an opinion that as a topographer and antiquary he was unequalled. It is true he occasionally indulged his powerful mind in certain eccentric flights of fancy, which time may discover to be erroneous; but his works are the sterling productions of an intelligent and active intellect, and we have never ceased to regret the calamity which deprived the reading world of such a valuable friend. To the County of York, in particular, the loss of his services will be long felt; for it was hoped that his life would have been spared until he had furnished a complete History of every division of that extensive and interesting province.

While engaged in these reflections, Mr. Oliver's book was placed in our hands; and although we have seen and admired some of his antiquarian productions, yet we opened the volume with a heavy heart, anticipating the apparent hopelessness of success in the illustration of any part of that County after the splendid and laborious performances of Whittaker. But we had scarcely read the first chapter, before our opinion began to waver; our apathy was superseded by an excited interest, and instead of skimming over the surface, we resolved really and truly to read the book through without omitting a single note. We have done so, and the result is, that although we cannot pronounce Mr. Oliver equal to our favourite, yet common justice obliges us to confess he follows closely in the rear; nor do we hesitate to admit, from the specimen before us, that we consider the author fully competent, in point of ability, to complete in that County what Whittaker has left unperformed.

The town of Beverley stands on the

site of the ancient *Petuaria*, and was inhabited by the Britons before the invasion of Cæsar, as appears from existing evidences in the shape of tumuli and upright stones, confirmed by etymologies of names derived from the Celtic language. The district, for many miles round, bears the impress of British habitation; and here the hoary Druid performed his

“—————rites
Mysterious,—rites of such strange potency,
As done in open day would dim the Sun,
Though throned in noontide brightness.”

Their occupancy was superseded by the Romans. Christianity was introduced, and a church was built on this spot in the second century, which was destroyed on the hostile inroad of the Saxons, but afterwards rebuilt on a larger and more permanent plan by the same people. In the seventh century, JOHN, surnamed OF BEVERLEY, flourished. He was elevated to the archiepiscopal throne of York, and built a monastery and church at Beverley, which was subsequently made collegiate by Athelstan, with privilege of sanctuary; and a charter of liberties was conceded by the same Monarch to the townsmen. The bones of St. John were finally translated and enshrined, and his merit as a saint so universally recognised, that crowds of pilgrims annually visited his shrine to offer gifts and worship. Such was the situation of the town and church when the Norman conquest rendered the existence of both somewhat problematical. But Mr. Oliver has produced a series of monkish legends on the authority of Leland, which were in early times received as the ostensible reasons why the church of St. John was not desecrated by the ravages of the invading army. Certain it is that in the fiat of general destruction which was denounced against the whole district from the Humber to the Tees, after the unsuccessful revolt of the Anglo-Saxons in the North, the territories of St. John of Beverley were spared by a special mark of Royal clemency; and if we reject the miraculous causes of the Conqueror's regard for this hallowed precinct, the true ones do not appear.

After this event, Beverley, like other towns, which were the residence of opulent men, proceeded in a gradual and uniform career of prosperity; churches and religious houses were

built and endowed; guilds or companies were instituted for the protection of trade, according to the policy of the age; and the town received public charters from almost every monarch who swayed the British sceptre. Its civil concerns were managed by a Provost, who was also the principal officer of the collegiate establishment under the Archbishop of York; and this high situation was filled by many men of great eminence. To mention only two, Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose history and fate are too well known to need a single observation here; and John Maunsell, Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III. who supported an establishment equal to that of a sovereign prince, and in addition to his secular offices, held in his own hands seven hundred ecclesiastical preferments, and was reputed to be the richest man in England. The supremacy of the Church was paramount, and hence the abundance of *miraculous* legends, to which the concerns of the town gave birth.

It should appear that a difference of opinion exists amongst the inhabitants respecting the probability of its having been originally a walled town. Mr. Oliver has bestowed some pains to decide this question; and from the evidence which he has adduced, we should incline to the opinion that doubts the existence of these bulwarks of defence.

The borough possessed considerable influence before the Reformation; but the event which destroyed its church establishment alienated the ecclesiastical property, which was enormous, dissolved the connection between the town and the Archbishop of York, and so crippled its resources, that it gradually declined, till, in the year 1599,

"The inhabitants were incapable of paying their just proportion of the taxes necessary for carrying on the business of the State. Their incapability was laid before the Queen, who, with her usual grace and kindness, remitted a portion of her demand, and gave the mayor and governors a discharge, by which the town was relieved from the payment of the sum of 321*l*. 6*s*. due to the crown for third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, fifteenths and tenths, granted to her Majesty, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 39th year of her reign (c. xxvii.) and further exonerating the town from the payment of fifteenths and tenths during the Royal pleasure.

"A long train of misfortunes appear now

to have commenced, which cast a baleful shade over this once flourishing town, and served to perpetuate its degradation; yet how melancholy soever may be the task of tracing the steps of its gradual decline, we are still relieved and invigorated by a distant prospect of progressive improvement and renewed importance. A tremendous hurricane came over the town in 1608, which did incalculable mischief. The minster being a prominent object, and much exposed to its fury, received considerable damage. Its superb windows were demolished, its roof stripped of the lead, and fears were entertained for the safety of the fabric.

"In the early part of the year 1610, the town was visited by the plague, which raged with such violence as to thin its population. Thirty-two persons died in July, and were buried in Saint Mary's churchyard; besides forty others whose remains were thrown into large holes without the performance of any religious ceremony. In August, the disease became so fatal, that in the parish of Saint Mary no entries are made in the registers. A lazaretto or pesthouse was erected on the ruins of the commandery of Saint John of Jerusalem, to which those who were infected fled for refuge. But the dead were so numerous, that they were buried in tumuli of considerable extent on the western side of the moat. It gradually diminished from August till November, when it entirely ceased."

Amidst all this mass of calamity, the minster became dilapidated, the church of St. Nicholas was wholly destroyed, and the town still further impoverished during the dissensions that agitated the country in the reign of Charles I. in which the inhabitants bore a conspicuous part; for it was garrisoned first with the Royal troops, and afterwards with the Parliamentary soldiers during the whole continuance of that disastrous period, and more than one bloody battle was fought in its streets. At this point of time, a party of London citizens, who were in the habit of attending a few of the principal fairs in the country, having been refused the accustomed privilege of exposing their goods for sale at Howden, on account probably of the decisive part they had taken against the King, solicited permission to vend their merchandise in the town of Beverley, at a moment when the inhabitants expected an attack from the rebel troops in Hull garrison. This favour was reluctantly granted, and for a time the bustle and activity of social traffic superseded the pressure of other cares; but the wily tradesmen by their brief connexion

with the town, had augmented all the former fears of the inhabitants, by exaggerated statements of what was passing in the Metropolis; by magnified details of kingly aggression, and the oppressive burdens imposed by arbitrary power; and soon succeeded in conjuring up before the imagination, a sanguinary and insatiable monster, under the name and shape of Charles Stuart, who delighted in blood, and was only happy in the midst of slaughter and devastation; whose design was to establish an absolute monarchy, and triumphantly erect Popery and the Inquisition on the ruins of the Protestant establishment.

Long after these occurrences the town remained in a state of perfect depression; until, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the minster had become so much dilapidated, that its restoration was despaired of. The windows were shattered, the roof decayed, the gutters, battlements, and other parts perishing from neglect, and the whole transept was an absolute ruin. The north gable had fallen away from the building, as it appeared, irretrievably; for the upper part overhung the foundation, at least three feet and a half; and fears were entertained that it would speedily fall, and involve the choir and other connected and dependent parts in its own destruction. At this time (1706) Sir Charles Hotham and John Moyser, esq. were the representatives for Beverley; the latter of whom, happily for the town, was an adept in the science of architecture. His active mind contemplated the ruinous state of this once magnificent fabric, and he determined that it should be restored to its former splendour. Mr. Hawkesmoor, a London architect, was employed to survey the building, and make an estimate of the expense; and he pronounced that it would cost 3,500*l.* to restore it to its pristine beauty and perfection. Sir Charles Hotham and Sir Michael Warton, the members, together with the Mayor and Aldermen of Beverley, petitioned the King to allow them the privilege of using the materials of the decayed monastery of St. Mary at York; and a licence was granted, enabling them to pull down and carry away such materials as might be necessary for their purpose, during the period of three years. Accordingly, a great quantity of stone was removed to Beverley by

water, and the projected improvements were commenced with spirit, and carried on with assiduity.

During the progress of the work Sir Michael Warton died, and bequeathed by will the sum of 4000*l.* as a fund to keep the minster in perpetual repair. This increase of means gave a new impulse to the work, and many expensive decorations were added. The task of reinstating the north gable in its true perpendicular was the most arduous and difficult, but it was accomplished by an ingenious device of Mr. Thornton, of York, who invented a machine with which he screwed up this ponderous wall, and replaced it in its true situation. The floor was taken up, and a new one laid in its present ornamental form. At this time also the nave was completely fitted up with new pews, a pulpit, and galleries for the performance of divine service, and all the plans of Mr. Moyser, both for ornament and utility, were carried into full effect.

From this period the town has experienced a complete renovation; the haven has been repaired and rendered efficient for every mercantile purpose; the country round has been drained at an enormous expence; and many decorations, in the form of a Market Cross, Sessions Hall, House of Correction, spacious Gas Works, and sundry gentlemen's houses, have been added; which reflect much credit on the taste and spirit of the inhabitants. And its moral, civil, and religious construction are of no inferior order.

The topographical department is extremely well executed; and is illustrated by a series of ingenious and learned observations in the form of notes, which afford entertainment, and convey information to the critical reader; and the public at large ought to be obliged to Mr. Oliver for his industry and perseverance, which have thrown so much light on the history of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The chapter on the minster church is singularly excellent, and exhibits an intimate knowledge of architecture and heraldry, as displayed in the details of an ecclesiastical edifice.

But our remarks must draw towards a close. In his *Sketches* of the adjacent villages, Mr. Oliver has been happy, and we must compliment him on his modesty in making use of a phrase which he might justly have exchanged into *Histories*. Much la-

bour has evidently been bestowed on them, and the author's success is commensurate with the assiduity visibly displayed to emulate perfection.

We recommend the work to all lovers of provincial topography; and most cordially wish that the author may reap from it all the honour and emolument to which he is richly entitled.

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The necessity of the Antipauper system, shown by an example of the oppression and misery produced by the Allowance system, which paralyzes the beneficial operation of Friendly Societies, Savings Banks, Select Vestries, well-managed Workhouses, and every other means of ameliorating the condition of the Poor; addressed to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws. By the Rev. J. Bosworth, M.A. F.A.S. M.R.S.L. Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks, &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 50.

HAVING: "through evil report," conscientiously endeavoured to withdraw (so far as our humble means would admit) the public attention from the fanatical and speculative projects of the day to rational and certain improvements, we rejoice in the opportunity afforded us of exemplifying our meaning by two such excellent works as Mrs. West's Ringrove, and the elaborate and convincing pamphlet before us. We have no confidence in modes of preventing crime, which modes do not strike at the causes; and we solemnly believe that, as long as the allowance system is annexed to the Poor rates, it will be impossible to prevent the growth of pauperism, and the augmenting demoralization of the poor. It is impossible to have good travelling without good roads; it is contrary to History and Philosophy to suppose that we can make those good people, whom circumstances are perpetually prompting to evil. Those worthy and sound philanthropists Messrs. Becher and Bosworth, have therefore shewn us reasonable methods of overcoming these circumstances; and we approve of them highly, although it is dangerous in the present day to hold reason in any estimation.

The evil alluded to, viz. the demoralization of the poor, is founded upon two grand abuses, which we shall successively show; and then state the remedy. The first is the allowance system. The Poor Laws are established on the law of nature; and when judiciously administered, tend to the stabi-

lity and happiness of the nation; and the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth, which proposed RELIEF only for the old, crippled, and unable, and WORK for the able, contained the sound principles of the anti-pauper system. The allowance system, by unconditionally universalizing the relief, has produced the existing evils. Such are the premises of Messrs. Becher and Bosworth; and the consequences of deviation from the sound principles alluded to, are naturally and necessarily these, which are below particularized:—1. It is indifferent whether the poor are industrious or idle, virtuous or vicious, since they are sure to receive the same wages; 2. The practice of paying labourers according to the number of their children, without regard to character, is an inducement to premature and improvident marriages. These they contract, even old men past labour, and the lame, as well as others, because they thus obtain more pay; 3. Single men only receive half as much as married men, for precisely the same portion of work, so that they are dissatisfied, and prompted to marry, and produce a surplus population; 4. The low state of wages prevents young men from investments in Friendly Societies and Savings Banks; 5. The vicious, relying upon the parish allowance, work as lightly and few hours as possible; at night, therefore, instead of being fatigued and wanting sleep, they are prepared for poaching, or other predatory excursions. When in the author's parish, piece-work and payment accordingly were adopted, one idle drunken fellow petulantly remarked, "you have taken away all my privileges. Now, if I go out for a day or two, and get drunk, there is nothing for my children. When there was bread money, I could spend all I earned, and yet have a bit of bread with my children's money." Another, when he made his will observed, that he should leave his widow nothing, for she would have the parish pay. Even children will not wait upon sick parents, nor parents upon children, without receiving an allowance from the overseer*.

Such are the chief consequences of

* In the parish where we reside, it is not uncommon for parents who have cottages and lands, to convey them during life to their children, and then throw themselves upon the parish. Rev.

the allowance system, as stated by Mr. Bosworth. We could ask any man of common sense, if he would say to his children, "never mind whether you are prudent or extravagant, good or bad, you know that you are sure of a house and support." Silly as is such a speech, the poor certainly act upon it:

The second abuse is the practice of farmers paying their work-people out of the poor rates. One cause of this is the following. The magistrates, from the kindest intentions, lay down a scale of allowances as a *minimum*, and this the farmers convert into a *maximum* (see p. 16). The consequences are injurious to the farmer, because (1) he loses his due controul over his men, who have no anxiety to make their labour provide for their necessities, because, in case of want, the parish will supply it; (2) it is foolish, because the expence of a workman will be least where he is paid by wages, and most when he is paid part by wages, and part by poor rates (p. 22); (3) it is ruinous to the landlord, because it encourages the increase of paupers on his estates, quite unnecessarily, for,

"Even where the rates are the highest, a very small proportion is applied to the wants of the indigent, the widow, and the orphan. The truth of this assertion will be evident from an example or two.

"At Little Horwood, in the year ending March 1898, the total of poor rates was 438*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* while *what was absolutely necessary, and what was really spent upon the lame and impotent*, was only 179*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* At Oving, where the last year's Poor-rates mounted to 948*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, the money expended on the sick and infirm poor only came to 182*l.* 10*s.*" P. 33.

Thus, throwing aside the odd numbers for unavoidable incidentals, it is extremely probable that at Horwood the farmers contrived to make their landlords and the gentry pay no less than 200*l.* *per ann.* towards their men's wages; and at Oving even 700*l.* *per ann.*, and it seems that their *honest* reasons are these:

"We are not anxious for the rates to be so much reduced; it will be to the advantage of the landlords, and not to us; for then we cannot get an allowance or *per centage* from the landlord in consequence of the high rates; and we must also then pay our men the whole of their wages; so that if our rates be less, the expenses on our farms will be greater." P. 38.

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We have stated these facts, that they may attract the notice of landlords, and that they may be led to purchase this cheap, small work, and see that their easy and practicable remedy is abolition of the allowance system, to the extreme of practicability, and government and management of the poor by WELL-REGULATED workhouses. It is true that the efficacy of the remedy has been denied; but Mr. Bosworth proves that the experiment has failed only where workhouses have been MISMANAGED, or the allowance system been in force with them. Mr. Bosworth gives us the following table of amounts, reduced by means of well-regulated workhouses:

<i>Original sums paid before the Workhouses were erected.</i>	<i>Sums paid after the Workhouses were erected.</i>
Liverpool 84,000 <i>l.</i>	60,000 <i>l.</i>
Bingham 1,309 <i>l.</i>	867 <i>l.</i>
Winslow 2,090 <i>l.</i>	1,771 <i>l.</i>
Southwell 2,254 <i>l.</i>	517 <i>l.</i>

"It is evident that the preceding reduction of the Poor-rates was effected solely by the efficient aid of well-regulated workhouses; for at the very time these towns were making the specified reduction, the adjoining parishes, continuing the old system, were considerably increasing their rates." P. 34.

Mr. Bosworth adds, the utility derived from schools, rewards of books, sewing schools, clothing societies, and benefactions.

Lastly, we shall observe, that Mr. Bosworth's premises are supported by the Reports of Parliament.

In short, we solemnly believe that the plans of these philanthropists, Mr. Becher and Mr. Bosworth, would alone, if supported by proper legislative measures, lower the poor-rates one full third, and diminish the immorality of the indigent one half, within less than twenty years. What has been done successfully may be done again, by the same measures, and therefore we are not too sanguine. Government could not, we think, do better than take these plans into consideration, in particular with reference to such modifications, if not utter abolition, of the allowance system, as circumstances may permit; and we are sure that such an amelioration of the system would confer additional honour upon

the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has been peculiarly successful in his improvements.

The Church of England and the Church of Rome compared with the Gospel of Christ, in a Discourse preached in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Gloucester. By the Rev. Henry Wintle, A.M. Lecturer. 16mo. pp. 36.

THE prosperity of this country is intimately connected with Protestantism, and if any person can, in conscience, deem it an act of justifiable liberality to permit dangerous doctrines to be unopposed, he has not a right feeling, patriotism, or principle. Mr. Wintle here exposes the deviation from the Bible in Romanism.

"Our Church, in unison with the Bible doctrine, teaches that God should be worshipped in a pure and spiritual manner. *God is a spirit, and they who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.* But what are we to think of the purity and truth of that Church which permits and directs the knee to be bowed, and adoration to be made, before an image made by man? In vain does it attempt to palliate such impiety, by pleading that the image is set up, not for worshipping, but for exciting the senses and the imagination. However men of higher faculties might avoid the impiety, it constitutes a snare to the generality and vulgar, who will be ready to think that God is like to the image they fall down before. This form of adoration is, however, contrary both to the divine essence and command. What would you as Englishmen think, if the lowest of earthly creation, a toad or a worm, were to be set forth as the image of your King, and that your civil reverence was ordered to be paid thereto? As English Christians you must be sensible, that a greater indignity is done to the Divine Nature by worshipping God under the form of an image. The essence of God is incomprehensible and invisible to us. *He hath no shape or figure.* Such image-worship is contrary to the divine precept, *that no graven image, nor likeness, should be made to be worshipped.*"

Of "confession and penance" he speaks thus:

"The true notion of religion is, that it is a system of many truths, which are of such efficacy, that, if we receive them into our minds and are governed by them, they will through grace rectify our thoughts and purify our natures. By making us like God here, they will put us in a sure way to enjoy

Him eternally hereafter. Sorrow for past sins, and all reflections upon them, are enjoined us as means to make the sense of them go so deep into our minds, as to free us from all those bad habits that sin leaves in us, and from those ill inclinations that are in our nature. If we set up, therefore, a sorrowing for sin as a *merchandise* with God—by so many acts of one kind to take off the acts of another—the true design of our sorrow is turned into a mere trafficking. And, however priests may gain by this, religion will certainly lose in its main design, which is planting a new nature in us, and the making us become like God."

Concerning Confession, we wish that our elderly readers could only see the questions of confession which are placed in the hands of girls and women. It is a mass of obscenity; and puts into the heads of uncorrupted females, modes of wickedness of which they ought ever to be ignorant.

The subject is worn out, and we shall therefore conclude with the phraseology of this sound and judicious sermon:

"The Church which would make additions to what is in Holy Scripture, must be erroneous, and is tyrannical in exacting belief and obedience thereto."

The History of Napoleon Buonaparte, with Engravings on steel and wood. 2 vols, 12mo. Murray.

WE are stubbornly determined not to write epitaphs, characters, or eulogies of Napoleon. It has been most ably done; but such analyses make very little impression, because it requires intimacy to take a deep interest in them.

So thinking, we observe (and we shall treat the subject in *tragi-comedy*) that there is a slang among sportsmen, by which a designing fellow, who acts mathematically upon a sure calculation, is called a *deep one*. Such a *thorough deep one* was Napoleon. Supreme in the vulpinism as well as technicals of generalship, he conquered the Germans because they were machines, the Turks and Russians because they were barbarians, and the Spaniards because they were monks; but the English he did not conquer because they were English. Had he never attained the throne, and been only a general under a king, his history would probably have been that

of Marlborough or Wellington. As France had however become a nation of journeymen-devils, it pleased Providence that they should not be without the curse of a master-devil to draw them into useless waste of life and impracticable follies. For every innocent person sacrificed in revolutionary dæmoniacism, they lost twenty in conquest; and as they acted in imitation of Rome, they had, like that, though for less time, a temporary supremacy, and a final overthrow by Goths, Huns, and Vandals.

It has always been the rule to oppose an invading enemy by taking up a strong position, and acting on the defensive. It is a manœuvre which has rarely failed of success, from the time of Fabius to that of Wellington at Torres Vedras; and had been practised by Dumourier against the Prussians. But Napoleon probably thought that, under his lofty pretensions, it was a measure which his godship could not adopt, though in fact it was the only one which he could or ought to have taken, with a rational hope of escape from his perils*; because it induces starvation and desperation of the enemy. However, having in vain tried the effect of repeated battles, against generals who did not expect to conquer, only to wear him out, he resolved upon a measure which he thought, no doubt, would withdraw them from continuing their advance to the capital. He was, in fact, placed in such an emergency through these foolish battles, that whatever line of action he might adopt was at the best hazardous in the extreme.

"Should he hasten after Blücher on the Marne, what was to prevent Schwartzberg from reaching Paris ere the Silesian army, already victorious at Laon, could be once more brought to action by an inferior force? Should he throw himself on the march of Schwartzberg, would not the fiery Prussian be at the Tuilleries long before the Austrian could be checked on the Seine? There remained a third course, namely, to push at once into the country in the rear of the grand army; and to this there were sundry inducements. By doing so, he might possibly—such were still the Emperor's conceptions as to the influence of his name—strike the advancing Allies, both

the Austrian and the Prussian, with terror, and paralyse their movements. Were they likely to persist in their *Hurrah on Paris* (at this period the Cossack vocabulary was in vogue), when they knew Napoleon to be posting himself between them and their own resources, and at the same time relieving and rallying around him all the garrisons of the great fortresses of the Rhine? Would not such conduct be considered as entirely out of the question by superstitious adherents to the ancient technicalities of war? Would not Schwartzberg at least abandon the advance, and turn to follow him, who still fancied that no one could dream of conquering France without having ruined Napoleon? But—even supposing that the allied powers should resist all these suggestions, and proceed upon the capital—would not that great city, with Marmont and Mortier, and the national guard, be able to hold the enemy at bay for some considerable space; and during that space could the Emperor fail to release his garrisons on the Rhine, and so place himself once more at the head of an army capable, under his unrivalled guidance, of relieving France, and ruining her invaders, by a great battle under the walls of Paris?" ii. 260.

The success of this manœuvre entirely turned upon the force of Marmont and Mortier being adequate to resist the Allies in junction; but it was not, and so great a hazard should not have been run upon so gross a miscalculation.

These professional branches of knowledge were not unknown to Napoleon; but, as he was not born among those "who will never be conjurors," he was by nature a conjuror, and was always conjuring, disdaining prudence, and thinking to effect every thing by magic.

But, though he ultimately lost all by neglect of the first principle of generalship, caution, the glory of his history will be his tactics, for much of which he was, by the way, indebted to Marlborough. In his twelfth-night kings and queens, created during the Imperial Saturnalia, there was, however disputed, sound policy, for he never could have conciliated legitimate sovereigns; and envy no man can conquer. Ambition was his passion, and therefore mind was predominant in his character as a man. His body he treated with no more than unavoidable attention. He occasionally indulged in illicit amours, but he managed them with attorney slyness. Religion he had none, for he well knew that he had no

* Robertson and others of our first historians, but the former especially, show the efficacy of this mode of defence.

reasonable prospect of empire in another world. "There was," he said himself*, "one God, and all the rest was human invention;" but, because his father was a Catholic, he declared upon his death-bed that he died one too. With men of his description, as with Cromwell, religion is only a staircase, by which they can ascend, and others descend—they become rulers, and the others dupes. He was too irascible and coarse for a gentleman; but few wise men can take blunders with patience, or proud men be philosophically cool under them. But what of this? Lions roar, but do not whine like spaniels; and Napoleon was as much above Chesterfield, as Hercules was above Lycas. If a mountain bursts out into a volcano, it is in the course of things; it was never intended for a flower-bed in a garden.

As to the book before us, written, we understand, by Mr. Lockhart, the son-in-law of Napoleon's former biographer, it is a beautiful piece of biography, full of instruction, judgment, taste, and effect. Extracts have been so frequent in the periodicals and newspapers, that they are unnecessary; and, moreover, we do not believe that Buonaparte ever had his hair cut without thousands having assembled, and divided a hair apiece as a relic. His bridge of Lodi, his Marengo, all his public acts, are familiar even to the deaf, dumb, and blind; even to those who can neither hear, speak, or see. Every man, however, likes to have a print or a bust of so distinguished a person, from natural curiosity, though, excepting in his eagle eye, he had more the look of an alderman than a hero. Hit or miss, therefore, we shall give the following account of his living at St. Helena:

"He rose early, and, as soon as he was out of bed, either mounted on horseback, or began to dictate some part of the history of his life to Montholon or Gourgaud. He breakfasted *à la fourchette*, sometimes alone, sometimes with his suite, between 10 and 11 o'clock; read or dictated until between 2 and 3, when he received such visitors as he chose to admit. He then rode out, either on horseback or in his carriage, for a couple of hours, attended generally by all his suite; then read or dictated again until near eight, at which hour dinner was served. He preferred plain food, and ate plentifully. A few glasses of claret, less than an English pint, were taken during dinner; and a cup of coffee concluded the

second and last meal of the day, as the first. A single glass of champagne, or any stronger wine, was sufficient to call the blood into his cheek. His constitutional delicacy of stomach, indeed, is said to have been such, that it was at all times actually impossible for him to indulge any of the coarser appetites of our nature to excess. He took, however, great quantities of snuff. A game of chess, a French tragedy read aloud, or conversation, closed the evening. The habits of his life had taught him to need but little sleep, and to take this by starts; and he generally had some one to read to him after he went to bed at night, as is common with those whose pillows are pressed by anxious heads.

"Napoleon was elaborately careful of his person. He loved the bath, and took it at least once every day. His dress at St. Helena was generally the same which he had worn at the Tuilleries as Emperor—viz. the green uniform, faced with red, of the chasseurs of the guard, with the star and cordon of the Legion of Honour. His suite to the last continued to maintain around him, as far as was possible, the style and circumstance of his court." ii. 369.

Genealogical History of the Family of Brabazon, from its Origin down to Sir William Brabazon, Lord Treasurer and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, temp. Henry VIII. who died in 1563; the common ancestor of the Earls of Meath and of the Brabazons of Brabazon Park, by Elizabeth Clifford, of the illustrious house of Clifford; and thence from his younger son, Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Balinascloe Castle, Governor of Connaught, down to his present representative and heir male, of this branch, Sir William John Brabazon, of Brabazon Park, in the County of Mayo, Bart. now surviving. Paris, 4to.

THIS curious genealogical volume has been compiled, for private distribution only, by Hercules Sharpe, of Black Halls, co. Durham, esq. from respect to the family of his lady, who is the sister of the present Sir William John Brabazon, Bart.

The noble family of Brabazon assumed that surname from the castle of Brabazon in Normandy, whence Jaques (or James) le Brabanson (called the great warrior) came to the aid of William Duke of Normandy in his conquest of England, as appears by his name being inserted in the roll of Battle Abbey.

In this country the family flourished for many generations at Betchworth Castle in Surrey, and at Moseley and Eastwell in Leicestershire.

* O'Meara.

Sir Roger le Brabazon, the fifth in descent from Sir James, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Constable of the Tower, 35 Edw. I. He acquired the manor of Sproxton in Leicestershire by marriage with the heiress of the Sproxton family.

In 1534 Sir William Brabazon was appointed Vice Treasurer and General Receiver of Ireland. He was styled, by the Lord Chief Justice Aylmer, "the man that prevented the total ruin and desolation of the country, and is extolled as the saviour of the kingdom." In 1543 he was constituted Lord Justice of the kingdom. He married Elizabeth Clifford, descended from the illustrious family of Clifford Earls of Cumberland. He died at Knockfergus in Ulster in 1548, having his heart interred with his ancestors at Eastwell, and his body buried in St. Catherine's church, Dublin, where a monument was erected to his memory, which monument disappeared on the rebuilding of that church in the last century; but the inscription and a view of the monument were fortunately preserved in the Heralds' College, Dublin, and an engraving of the monument embellishes the present volume.

Sir William left issue, by Elizabeth Clifford, two sons and two daughters; 1. Edward, created Baron of Ardee, whose son William was created first Earl of Meath, and was ancestor of the present Earl; 2. Sir Anthony, ancestor to the present Brabazons of Brabazon Park.

Sir Anthony Brabazon, created a Bart. in 1797, married Anne, daughter of Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. His son, the present Sir Capel, appears to have printed, for private circulation, a biographical memoir of his family, which has been abridged by Sir Egerton Brydges for the present volume. This is a most interesting article. "For two centuries and a half," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "the Molyneuxes of Ireland may be said to have led a public life. Few pedigrees convey a more unbroken series of discriminate and individual characters. The memoirs of them transmit to us portraits as familiar as of our own acquaintance."

Sir Egerton Brydges has also contributed a most extensive genealogical table of the Cliffords, drawn up *con amore*, as may be supposed, from his own connexion with that illustrious house.

The Appendix contains many other curious articles; among which are, notices of the foreign families of the name of Brabazon; and particulars as to the probability Barbansons of Hainault and those of England being of the same family.

The arms are poorly executed in lithography, for which the Compiler apologizes. They would, in this country at least, have been much better executed in wood.

We take leave of the Compiler of this volume, with thanking him for the pleasing results of his investigations into the history of the noble families with which he is allied by marriage.

—◆—
A Universal Prayer; Death; a Vision of Heaven; and a Vision of Hell. By Robert Montgomery. 8vo. pp. 220. Maunders.

THE third edition of Mr. Montgomery's last volume of poems is before us. It differs from the former by the addition of some short minor pieces, among the most beautiful of which we may notice the lines on the death of Mr. Canning, and the 'Spirit of Time.' In the Lines entitled *Loneliness* are the following beautiful thoughts:

"When the heart is full, the overflow
Of bliss, by being shared, is sweeter still.
The very flowers that in the May breeze
shake,
Bloom out together; and the blessed stars
Of night, walk not the pathless Heavens
alone,
But twinkle, tho' unseen, in blissful trines
Of sympathetic light. All beauteous things
Hold mystic fellowship," &c.

—◆—
St. Paul, the first Christian Missionary at Athens. A Sermon preached for the benefit of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at Corsham, Wilts, October 22, 1828; and published at the request of the Magistrates and Clergy there present. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Canon Residentiary of Sarum. 4to. pp. 20.

THE talents of Mr. Bowles are thoroughly understood, and every virtuous mind will rejoice at finding them employed in the service of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," because to the proceedings of *that* Society no political evil can be attached, or their duty due to God be made a tool of sedition for destroying the duty due to Cæsar. Common place is out of the question in regard to the writings of Mr. Bowles, and he very ingeniously illustrates a curious passage in Scripture

concerning the unknown God, and the altar to his honour at Athens. He says,

"We find a heathen writer,* in his graphical description of the country about Athens, speaking of this VERY ALTAR having this very inscription, with this difference, that, in Pausanias, the inscription is stated to be to 'the Unknown Gods;' in this account of St. Luke (the writer of the Acts of the Apostles) 'THE UNKNOWN GOD!' only is mentioned. But it has been a question to what deity of the ancient mythology could this altar have been supposed to be erected in this place? I shall therefore briefly state my own opinion. It will be observable, that St. Paul, taking occasion from the circumstance suggested by this INSCRIPTION upon THIS ALTAR, quotes an author apparently familiar to him, who in the Greek language had written a most singular and beautiful poem on the configurations of the stars, nearly as those configurations appear on our celestial globes.

"St. Paul, after speaking of the 'ALTAR,' which he had just seen, directs the attention of those who heard him to the contemplation of that awful BEING, darkly shadowed by this inscription, and he then refers the Grecians to their own eloquent writers, one of whom says, 'in him we live, move, and have our being.' He next quotes from another of their illustrious writers the following striking passage, 'as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are his offspring.' The first sentiment is that of the most elevated of the philosophers of that country, in which the Apostle took this occasion to speak of the God and FATHER of ALL, adumbrated in the eloquent writings of PLATO; and who is the other Grecian writer to whom he refers? The author of that poem, which is a commentary on the sublime passage of the Psalms, 'The firmament sheweth his handy work.' And what are the very first words of this beautiful and singular poem of Aratus? '*We are sprung from God!*' the passage which St. Paul quotes occurs a few lines afterwards, 'For we are his offspring!'

The 'Unknown God' was then the Eternal Infinite Being, of whom some account had come down to the Egyptians, from the traditions of the Patriarchs, and it is well known as a matter of historical fact, that the philosophy of Plato derived its loftiest character from what he learned in that ancient land; from the same mysterious land ARATUS derived his knowledge of the configurations of the planets and stars†. Thus

we see there is an evident connexion and coherence between this ALTAR to the 'UNKNOWN GOD,' the sublime doctrines of PLATO concerning this GOD, and the description of the wonders of his power in the heavens, so distinctly described by ARATUS, both of which writers St. Paul appeals to, in the city where these writers were held in the highest honour. From the contemplation of the GREAT GOD, the FATHER of all, the apostle with ardent feelings is naturally led to speak of the connexion in which MAN stands with reference to his great but 'UNKNOWN' ‡ Maker; that through the clouds around his throne this ALMIGHTY BEING may be discerned by those who humbly seek him; that this great God, not confined to temples made by 'men's hands,'—as it were pointing to the glittering temple on the Acropolis,—was not only the creator of the world, but would "JUDGE it, in righteousness, by that MAN, whom he ordained, whereof he has given assurance to all men, in that he hath raised him from THE DEAD."

"Before I proceed I must make another observation. The heathen philosophers, when they first heard the fearless Apostle 'reasoning of JUDGMENT TO COME,' remarked, that he seemed to be a 'setter forth of strange Gods.' The master of Plato § suffered death in consequence of this accusation, and in the same place. But the altar had been already erected concerning which the Apostle took occasion to speak; and, not to offend, he speaks of Jesus Christ 'the MAN || ordained by God the Father to JUDGE the WORLD IN RIGHTEOUSNESS.' The UNKNOWN GOD had already been recognized at Athens, and indeed the knowledge of this infinite UNKNOWN GOD was veiled under the mysteries of Eleusis, derived also from that same country, from whence Plato derived his philosophy, and Aratus his ideas of the celestial sphere."

Concerning the *Suttee*, or burning widows in India, we adduce for the notice of our readers the following beautiful passage:

"I do not say if you have Christian hearts—oh, no! if you have only human hearts, exert yourselves to extend that gos-

beginning from God.' Aratus derived his description of the heavenly sphere of Eudoxus, who derived it from the earliest Egyptian astronomers."

‡ "The words of Plutarch *de Iside et Osiride* are almost precisely the same, the God 'invisible and hidden.'"

§ "Socrates."

|| "St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, calls Christ, 'GOD BLESSED FOR EVER.'"

* "Pausanias."

† "The Phenomena of Aratus. It is remarkable that Theocritus, who lived also in Egypt, begins one of his poems with the same words as Aratus—'We have our

pel whose 'still small voice' may be heard among the scenes of superstition and blood. May Christian mercy with Christian love, thus hold on their steady course, till this foul blot on the English Christian legislature, in a distant land, be washed away, till the 'still small voice' be heard to make the merciless pause and tremble; and if their ears be shut to that 'still voice' in a country where English laws prevail, may the stern command of authority be heard, 'THOU SHALT DO NO MURDER.'

"It has been said that we might lose India, if, with the gospel of peace in one hand, and the code of English justice in

the other, we thus legislate in a country whose superstitions are inveterate! Lose India! 'what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' RELIEVE THE OPPRESSED, PLEAD FOR THE WIDOW.'

"It is death by the Gentoo laws to strike a Bramin; but he who in India inflicts that punishment for the crime, dies as a murderer by the laws of England. YES INDIA IS NOT LOST! JUSTICE proceeds in her steady but calm course. In the case of women—of the young—of the helpless—of the innocent—shall it alone relax its uncompromising sternness!"

We highly estimate the talent of the BARRISTER who wrote the *Portraiture of a Christian Gentleman*, though we are astonished at his ignorance of the world, bad judgment and taste. If, as is proverbially said, "Honey catches more flies than vinegar," railing is not the best mode of reforming; and what reformation does he propose? These: I. That our statesmen should profane the Bible by interlarding their parliamentary speeches with biblical cant; i. e. by revival of the days of the Rump; II. That school-boys should be so harassed with the Bible as to take disgust, and treat it with contemptuous familiarity; III. That clergymen should be always bustling characters, theorists, and factionists; IV. That gentlemen should be in habits and manners fanatical preachers. That such follies as these will ever induce the gentry to set good example and patronise good conduct, we do not believe—only that it will either cause them to be sent to Coventry by their own class, or alienate them from religion in toto.

We are happy to announce a third and much improved edition of that highly useful publication, *The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory*, by Mr. GILBERT, the compiler of the *Clergymen's Almanack*. It contains a complete register of the dignities and benefices of the Church of England, with the names of their present possessors, patrons, &c.; and lists of the patronage of various public bodies and high functionaries, highly interesting to expectants. The various new churches are inserted in this edition.

The Brighton Road Book, or Travellers' Pocket Companion, by J. GRAVES, is an useful guide to the recreators at that fashionable watering place.

The Concise Arithmetician, or Accountant's Manual, has been drawn up for the

* "Between five or six hundred of these innocent victims are burnt alive every year, from the age of four to twenty."

senior pupils of schools who are intended for mercantile situations, and its contents will be found useful and not of frequent occurrence. The rule for finding 1 per cent. has received high commendation from several merchants and accountants.

In a new edition, being the eleventh, of HUGH CLARK'S *Introduction to Heraldry*, many improvements and additions have been made; among which may be particularly noticed the several orders of knighthood, and a dictionary of mottoes borne by the nobility and gentry, with English translations. This useful compendium appears to be truly deserving of the liberal support it has received for upwards of half a century.

M. REICHARD'S *Descriptive Road-Book of France*, forms part of the useful and entertaining series of guides for travellers and tourists published by Leigh of the Strand. The new edition now before us is entirely rewritten, and exhibits many improvements and novelties.

Mr. LAWIS POCOCK has addressed to the Legislature and the leading authorities of the City of London, some *Considerations for the Removal of Smithfield Market to Islington*. These seem to be the result of much consideration, and are highly deserving of attention, from the great inconvenience attendant on the market in its present situation, and from the nuisance of driving droves of oxen through crowded streets in every direction. Mr. Pocock recommends that ten acres of land should be purchased at Islington, and the spot, which is freehold, is to be procured, bounded by excellent roads, near Mr. Laycock's farm. Residence is to be provided for the clerk of the market, and convenient offices of every description for market keepers, money takers, &c. The expense attendant on a plan as proposed by the butchers would be £10,081. 11s. 8d. whilst the profit that would be derived from the plan here recommended by Mr. Pocock would be £19,088. 3s. 1d. making a difference of £29,049. 14s. 9d. annually.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Great Room, continued.

14. *Rubens and the Philosopher.* G. Clint, A.—We are glad to become acquainted with the productions of this artist, who always contrives to dispose his subjects in a very judicious manner, and to give great force and accuracy of feeling to his figures, the attitudes of which are generally correct. Here we see the old bald-headed, acute-featured victim of a false philosophy, sitting in a chair with a diagram of a laboratory before him, and listening with wonder to the artist, who points to his palette and easel as the only way he had found of obtaining the precious metal. This figure is a beautiful contrast to the last, being manly, handsome, intelligent, and happy. By his side is his lady, smiling at the visionary schemes of the alchemist; and behind her a little boy gives the concluding force to the incident, by blowing bubbles with a tobacco-pipe, one of which settles over the head of the visionary. In the grouping this picture is excellent; in the attitudes and outlines there is accuracy and beauty of drawing; and the colouring is proper. Some rich drapery, paintings, and landscape, prove delightful accessories, and very highly increase the finish of the piece.

16. *Benaiah.* W. Etty, R. A.—A gallery picture of large dimensions, very powerfully painted. The foreground consists of three gigantic figures. Benaiah, one of the distinguished chieftains opposed to the Philistines, whose history is found in the 2d book of Samuel, and “two lion-like men of Moab.” One of them, to the left, lies stretched at full length on the ground, with one arm twisted and extended over his shield, and in the other the broken shaft of his spear. His hair is clotted with blood, which lies in large natural masses; and his loins are girded with a lion's skin. Against this recumbent body the Israelite plants his left foot for support, while his hand grasps the arm of the other Moabite, whom he forces over on his shield, and thus subduing his strength and power, prepares to strike with the short weapon reeking with the other's blood. The helmet rolls before him. In the distance is a landscape of mountains, and to the left a city of temples and palaces on fire, with warriors in engagement. The figures are all excellent in their muscular proportions, and richness and truth of colouring and expression. The head of Benaiah is that of an exasperated giant: his eye strikes fire, and amazingly develops the energy and fury of the attack. Witness his left hand clasping the arm of the Moabite, and struggling to gain the ascendancy, for an exam-

ple of correct drawing and bold expression; and the entire figure of the conquered enemy for constrained attitude vividly conceived and boldly executed. We recognized this figure in one of the fine bronze gladiators which we have seen. In the colouring it is a brilliant example of the Venetian school, of which Titian was the “alpha and omega.” The same artist has one other picture (No. 81), the subject of which is more generally interesting and familiar, being the deaths of *Hero and Leander*. The beautiful priestess of Venus, observing from her tower the body of Leander drowned upon the beach, casts herself headlong and dies upon his body. Leander appears washed by the sea foam; and Hero has fallen on the youth of Abydos in a very poetical manner. Her head is on his breast, with the face seeking his; one arm is thrown across the body, resting the hand upon his heart, while the other entwines the neck. The long jet black hair loosely floats over Leander's body. It is a very happy effort, but there are one or two inaccuracies in the drawing. The right leg of Leander appears too cold and unnatural; and the figure of Hero is by far too long. Her feet rest on the bank, which is a greater distance off the body of the drowned lover than could have actually been the case. It is a fine piece of colouring and expression.

20. *An illicit Whiskey Still in the Highlands.* E. Landseer, A.—This is the best effort of this very young and clever artist we have yet met with. It represents the fore-court of one of the private stills in the Highland glens, whence the genuine farintosh is derived. The roofing is of turf, and goats are browsing on it. A stern figure of a Highlander just returned from the chase sits on his spoils, and holds an empty glass in his hand, while his countenance indicates displeasure with a little boy near him, and a sweet timid-faced girl, who reclines against a water-butt opposite. By his side are his faithful dogs, and leaning against the rough tree support of the shed's roof is a fine figure of an old woman, with broad and large features, holding under her arm a keg of the true spirit, whence the hunter's glass has been filled, and watching with anxiety the stern character of his manly countenance. In the hut is the gloomy attendant on the stills, with a worm in his hand, and in the smoky space appears the requisite utensils. The accessories are numerous, and well introduced; the drawing upon the whole is very good; and the colouring extremely brilliant and well contrasted. There are one or two other pieces by Mr. Landseer. No. 96 is a beautiful youth, the *Hon. Richard Cavendish*, with a

favourite greyhound, falcon, &c. most charmingly painted. 295. *A dead Roe-deer*. And 291. A little dog, named *Bashaw*, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, painted with amazing force and truth.

29. *The Chariot-race*. T. Woodward.—A masterly delineation of the fire and speed of the horse. Three chariots are seen in close struggle: one of them is obliged to rein in, as one of the horses has fallen. The others still dispute the race with energy and confidence. This artist is also the painter of Nos. 413, *Two Hunters*, and 592, an excellent portrait of *John Parker*, esq. on his favourite horse *Coroner*, with the *Worcestershire fox-hounds*.

36. *A Girl at a Cottage Door*. R. Westall, R. A.—A pretty little rustic girl entering feelingly into the gambols of a little kitten, who is playing with the ball of knitting-worsted. In the distance is the village and its spired church.

42. *Ulysses deriding Polyphemus*. J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—Turner is decidedly an original painter; more so, perhaps, than any artist Britain ever produced. In his knowledge of colours he is equalled by none; and it is this superiority which gains him much admiration and many enemies. By an invention of prismatic colours, and a singularly overpowering display of them, he has very considerably extended the boundaries of his art. The effect which is produced by his style of painting is dazzling and surprising: hereafter, when time shall have mellowed his tints, the epithet of pleasing may be applied to them. The success of this over-gorgeous school sets a bad example to the pupil. Few of the many imitators of Turner are at all able to effect the same results as the master himself. In the picture before us, the subject of which is known to every one, there is all the artist's warmth of colouring, glare of light, and immense distance. The vessels are of the gayest character, and crowded with figures and sails. The giant Cyclop, reclining on one of the heights of a ridge of rocks, is a dream-like creation; and the water is relieved by the appearance of sea-nymphs with stars upon their foreheads. *The Banks of the Loire*, No. 19, in this room, is another specimen of aerial brilliancy of effect.

43. *The Lady in St. Swithun's Chair*. Sir W. Beechey.—An incident from the great Northern Romancer's first published novel of *Waverley*. It represents a lady attired in a white under-dress with a robe of yellow, and a black bodice, leaning on one side of the stone chair, and looking with stifled fear and forced courage to the spot whence the sound comes. In her hand she holds a crucifix, and her brows are admirably drawn together. In the air appears the spirit of the stream—one of the Macbeth tribe of witches, with haggard face, ferret eyes, hood, and wand.

GENT. MAG. June, 1829.

—“Is it the moody owl that shrieks?
Or is that sound, betwixt laughter and
scream, [stream?”

The voice of the demon who haunts the
56. *The Spanish Posado*. D. Wilkie, R. A.—A representation of a Guerilla council of war, at which a Dominican, a monk of the Escorial, and a Jesuit, are deliberating with an emissary from Valencia. Behind them is the posadera, or landlady, serving her guests with chocolate, and the begging student of Salamanca, with his lexicon and cigar, making love to her. On the right, a contrabandist of Bilboa enters upon his mule, and in front of him is an athletic Castilian armed, and a minstrel dwarf with a Spanish guitar. On the floor are seated the goat-herd and his sister, with the muzzled house-dog and pet-lamb of the family, and through the open portal is a distant view of the Guadarama mountains. This is a complete picture; every figure in it is a study, and represents the *beau ideal* of the class to which it belongs. The holy men are stern, grave councillors; the Valencian receiving their instructions displays much anxiety and acuteness, and resting himself upon the table independently and keenly eyes the religious sages; the contrabandist is a sly, muffled, suspicious figure; the Castilian noble, dignified, and impatient for active exertion; the posadera is a coquette of the highest order, and is fully aware of the extent of her influence over the youth, who is a beautiful specimen of eager love, and of the expression of lassitude, which a warm climate and constitution produce on the human frame. In the colouring it is clear and harmonious; the relief is bold and accurate; and the whole is distinguished for breadth, solemnity, and grace.

66. *A Dutch Ferry*. A. W. Callcott, R. A.—Extensive sea-view, clear and brilliant. The groups at the ferry are pleasing, and prettily painted.

79. *The first interview of Henry IV. of France with the fair Gabrielle*. R. Westall, R. A.—The Great Henri Quatre is on horseback, and stooping to raise the veil of the lovely Gabrielle, while she tenders him the chalice, becomes astonished at her beauty. Westall's Gabrielle, like all his lovely creations, is too ærial, but they are complete specimens of delicacy and softness. How amiable is the virgin blush and downcast look of the fair captivator in the picture before us, and how beautifully it contrasts with the manly iron frame of the monarch.

83. *Coast Scene with Fishermen*. T. S. Good.—Very good indeed. Besides this, there are some others by different artists, possessing equal attractions, but being of a similar character we need not notice them any further.

92. *Night*. H. Howard, R. A.—A beautiful personification of the starry Heavens.

It is a rich collection of fine shapes and lovely faces very prettily disposed and admirably painted. The Queen of Night is in the centre with her veil, which she throws aside to permit her radiant silver rays to go forth and illuminate the dark with peerless light.

108. *Scene in a Kentish Hop Garden.* W. Collins, R. A.—A very pretty incident :—putting the babe to sleep in the cradle. Well painted, but hop-gardens are any thing but picturesque.

109. *The Snuff-box.* F. P. Stephanoff.—A gay scene prettily painted, as this artist's works generally are. One lady has obtained from a gentleman his snuff-box, at the lid of which she is looking, while her companion holds her fan in a threatening posture to the owner of it, who looks abashed but shy, and places his finger at the tip of his nose as desirous of silence.

110. *Washing the Pilgrims' feet.* D. Wilkie, R. A.—The ceremony of the Cardinals, priests, and Roman citizens, washing the feet of the pilgrims, takes place during the holy week in the convent of the Santa Trinita de Pelligrini. The colouring is quiet and natural, and the figures easy, correct, and pleasing.

121. *Death of the Mother of Count Fathom.* H. P. Briggs, A.—This is a clever, promising artist, and the subject before us, a scene in the commencement of Smollett's novel—is well painted. The wounded hussar, wrapped in his glory, watching the female plunderer, and preparing to receive her with powder and ball should she visit him, is an excellent figure.

128. *The Defence of Saragossa.* D. Wilkie, R. A.—In our last number we mentioned with praise General Le Jeune's representation of one of the incidents in this heroic defence; but our countryman has the advantage of the French general and artist in the poetry of his story, in the more elevated sentiment expressed in his characters, and in his superior acquaintance with the principles and rules of his art. The heroine is here represented on the battery in front of the convent of Santa Engracia, where her husband being slain, she found her way to the station he had occupied, stooped over his body, took his place at the gun, and declared she would herself avenge his death. The principal person engaged in placing the gun is Don Joseph Palafox, who commanded the garrison during the memorable siege, but who is here represented in the habit of a volunteer. In front of him is the reverend father Consolation, an Augustine friar, who served with great ability as an engineer, and who, with the crucifix in his hand, is directing at what object the cannon is to be pointed. In the left of the picture is seen Basilio Boggiero, a priest, who was tutor to Palafox, celebrated for his share in the defence, and for his cruel fate when he fell into the hands

of the enemy. He is writing a dispatch to be sent by a carrier-pigeon, to inform their distant friends of the unsubdued energies of the place. No event in the course of the Spanish war created such an intense anxiety over the whole of Europe as the gallant defence, inch by inch, of the town of Saragossa; and the brave, the heroic, and the calumniated Palafox has earned an immortality which can never be wrested from him. The figure of this brave man in Wilkie's picture animatedly exhibits his lofty daring and indefatigability; and the devotion of Augustina, who holds the lighted match to fire the weapon that is to sacrifice to her husband's manes is a specimen of dignified sentiment and defiance as powerful as ever was painted by a British artist. Of the drawing and the colouring we cannot speak too highly, and the picture is almost faultless.

132. *Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, after their rencontre with the Yanguessian carriers.* W. F. Witherington.—Sancho's face is full to overflowing of humorous distress and complaint; while his thin meagre errant master lies inanimately flung over the sapient esquire's equally sapient animal. It is a most creditable picture.

134. *Sir Roger de Coverley and the gypsies.* C. R. Lealie, R. A.—The only subject this very clever artist exhibits this year. It represents that particular moment when the gypsy woman tells him that he is "dearer to somebody than he thinks," and he repeats that she is an idle baggage, but bids her go on. The gay bachelor is a pleasing figure, full of expression. Mr. Leslie has beautifully portrayed the unintentional interest he takes in the intelligence which is both pleasing and gratifying to his wishes.

149. *The Soldier's Wife.* W. F. Witherington.—More interesting from the subject than the painting, being inferior in execution. The late Duke of York returning one day from walking observed a woman in tears sent away from his house. On asking the servant who she was, he was answered, "a beggar, some soldier's wife." "A soldier's wife," returned his royal highness, "give her immediate relief: what is your mistress but a soldier's wife?"

150. *A design from Shakspeare.* R. Westall, R. A.—Very lovely and pitiable. "How should we your true love know?"

165. *A Canal Bank: Moonlight.* T. H. Henshaw.—Effect very powerful and cleverly produced.

166. *The Morning after a Storm.* W. Collins, R. A.—Painted with this artist's usual excellence and accuracy.

180. *Meeting of Abraham's Servant and Rebecca.* W. Hilton, R. A.—A truly classic composition, and we regret to add the only one this extremely clever artist has this year produced for our gratification. In richness

of sentiment and display of the sweet sympathies of nature; in the drawing and grouping of his figures; and in the colouring and casting of the draperies there is a rich Raphaellesque effect which will be sure to please and satisfy the spectator. The Rebecca, how meek and modest, yet how kind and benevolent, compared with her companions, who take up their pitchers and hasten away in alarm and anger. Their incivility highly increases the heavenly tone of the intended Mother of Israel. The landscape is very good, and the accessories well placed.

181. *Margaret of Anjou and her Son*. H. P. Briggs, A.—After the defeat at the battle of Hexham, the Queen, with the young Prince, flies to the forest, where she meets with robbers, to whose protection she offers to confide her son. The point chosen is the meeting of the outlaws, and the proposal of the Queen. One of them wishes to dispatch the babe, who looks more sulky than frightened, but the other, desirous of treating with the Queen, a fine confident figure with very rich drapery, pushes him back. It is well painted.

188. *Evening—composition*. J. Glover.—The only piece this artist exhibits here: he reigns predominant in the Suffolk-street Gallery. In his usual warm style.

192. *Scene in Calke Abbey Park, Derbyshire, the Seat of Sir George Crewe, Bart.* R. R. Reinagle, R. A.—Most excellent landscape, with cattle and deer.

200. *The Prophet Jonah*. W. Allan, A.—We alluded to this in our last. It is a fine portrait of the mighty waters in their convulsed moments. The sinner is about to be hove over, and the huge monster is ready to receive him.—We regret the absence of Mr. Huggins's sea-pieces. Why is this? We know he has not been idle.

207. *Milton's reconciliation with his Wife*. W. Boxall.—A scene of the deepest feeling. How imploringly she requests forgiveness; and what a fine expression of sorrow for the past and hope for the future is displayed in the poet's countenance. His affection slept, but never died.

212. *Gunpowder Plot*. T. Webster.—A mischievous boy has put some gunpowder in the fire under an old stall woman's apple-roasting apparatus, which has blown the saucepan lid off and scattered her fruit. A board above reminds one of the satire, with "Parliament-street."

213. *The first Child*. W. Kidd.—The first Kid. The happy father is just being favoured with the first glance of his first child, and his exceeding delight and happiness is well portrayed. The Canary in the cage carols a rejoicing lay, and pleasure beams on every living thing. Through the open door of the adjoining apartment we are too much favoured with a sight of the Mamma, and the Nurse administering the caudle! This might be spared. The picture well painted.

(To be continued.)

HAYDON'S PASSOVER.

The new picture introduced by Mr. B. R. Haydon into his gallery is painted from the twelfth chapter of Exodus, verses 29 to 38; the subject Pharaoh dismissing Moses at the dead of night, after the Passover. The particular incident is the death of the heir to the throne, and the consequent agony of the queen and royal family. In the centre lies the youth dead; his mother, the queen, in an agony of despair, has placed her hand on his heart, to try if there be the slightest pulsation, and expresses by her countenance her utter hopelessness:—one tear has trickled over her cheek—her lips are bloodless—her throat choking. On the left is her youngest daughter, who has taken up her brother's hand, which hangs nerveless and relaxed; and on the opposite side is the eldest, wringing her hands at the dreadful loss. The King, unable to look at Moses, waves his hand in sign of dismissal; while Moses with one hand points to heaven, as much as to say, I am the organ of a superior being, and with the other indicates to Pharaoh the consequence to himself of his obstinate incredulity. Aaron is wrapped in thought, while an old attendant has buried his face in his hands, and another behind him is looking over distressed and investigating. Behind the queen leans a slave, with Egyptian character of face, which has been avoided in the royal family. On the left, high up, is a crowd rushing along with the dead; and on the right the people are hurrying into the palace with their dead children, frenzied and furious, and meaning to demand the instant dismissal of Moses, while the king's guards, by torch light, are seen pushing the crowd back. The figure of the queen, rendered bloodless and almost senseless by her excessive grief, is a powerful figure. It is the result of a sudden violent emotion of a fright on a sensitive mind and delicate frame:—the countenance is ghastly and heart-rending; and the limbs appear colder than the marble statue. What a powerful thought is the pressure of the hand upon the child's heart, to feel if there is pulsation left: she seems to have pressed her hand upon the body with all the energy of a maternal embrace; having endeavoured to fancy a hope from the vibration occasioned by the force of her touch; but failing, sinks into melancholy despair. The youngest sister looks on with the mingled affection and regret of so close a relative and a playmate; while the elder partakes somewhat of the mother's violence in her firmly clasped hands and hurried expression. The obstinate monarch, struggling against his natural feelings, seems ready to sink from his station to the distress around him; while Moses, dignified and upright, takes advantage of the moment to magnify the powers and the terrors of his God. We should like to have seen a little emotion of sorrow in the countenance

of the Jewish leader; for though a messenger of God, he was but mortal. The moody enveloped figure of Aaron is copied from the Cartoon of "Paul preaching at Athens," and is, we are informed, the only figure Mr. Haydon "ever stole or adopted from the works of another in his life;" and as this was stolen by Raphael from Masaccio, it has become public property. The figures in the foreground, one of the inner courts of the palace, are supposed to be lighted by torch-light, the torches being out of the picture. The background is lighted by the single torch held by one of the guards pressing back the populace. The effect is very clever and powerful. The architecture and hieroglyphics are strictly Egyptian, the plan of the palace being taken from one of the numerous plans of the palaces of the Egyptian Kings in the great French work on Egypt. This picture was painted in the year 1826, and has been sold for 500 guineas. Mr. Haydon is now engaged on a work entitled the *Eucles*, which will be disposed of by raffle as soon as the shares are all filled up. We sincerely trust the artist may be successful. Of the picture once again on the easel, we shall hereafter speak. Let us hope that high art will, notwithstanding the many impediments which have been and still are thrown in its way, be patronized into a triumph, and England be able to boast a school of history which shall stand unrivalled. Mr. Haydon has published a pamphlet on the causes which have operated to prevent its rise. We shall notice it in a subsequent Number.

COSMORAMA, REGENT STREET.

The new Views are, the Summer Palace of the Grand Seigneur; Grand Cairo; the great temple of Edfou, in Egypt; interior of St. Gudule, at Brussels; distant View of Cherbourg, taken from the Roule Hill; Cape St. Vincent; Mount St. Gothard, with the falls of the Reuss in motion; Village of Roboise, on the banks of the river Seine, with snow and fog; City of Paris, taken from the Pont Neuf; Breghezntz; and we believe is since added a representation of the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius, as seen from the heights of the Chateau St. Elme. A more attractive series of views has not been exhibited at this gallery. The temple of Edfou is a magnificent picture of one of the propylæa of an Egyptian temple, covered with statues and hieroglyphics; and Mount St. Gothard, with its three or four active falls of water, and the vapour arising therefrom, is as complete a delusion in that respect as anything of the kind we ever saw. To judge from the numbers which appear eager to catch a glimpse of it, it is the favourite of the gallery; and it may well be so; for, independent of the delusion, it is a scene of the most romantic and powerful

character. The interior of St. Gudule Cathedral shows that remarkable pulpit executed in 1699 by Henry Verbruggen for the Jesuits of Louvaine, and presented to this church by Maria Theresa. It is elaborately carved with the expulsion of Adam and Eve, and the pursuit of death. What will our readers say to the attributes given to the first pair, when they see Adam with the ostrich and the eagle, and the fair Eve with the peacock, parrot, and monkey! The Village of Roboise is another strikingly effective picture. The snow upon the ground and on every object (save within the shed to the right, where is an admirable contrast in a workman's fire), and the rising, extending, and dispersing of the fog, interest for a considerable time. The reflection produced by the fire-light before mentioned on the snow materially tends to increase the power of the scene. The City of Paris is a fine picturesque view of the course of the Seine, with its many bridges, and the numerous splendid edifices on its banks and in its immediate vicinage.

We congratulate the proprietor on the superior character and interest of this year's selection of views; and can promise our readers considerable gratification in a visit to 209, Regent-street.

Elizabeth [late] Duchess of Devonshire.—

The Duchess is represented sitting, nearly in full face, with a black hat and feathers; from a drawing made by Sir Thomas Lawrence when at Rome. The engraving is in stipple by F. C. Lewis, and is most skilfully executed. It appears a perfect fac-simile of the President's exquisite drawing. This charming print forms an admirable illustration to Mr. Miller's "Biographical Sketches," whence the following character of her Grace is taken: "The Duchess of Devonshire lived at Rome suitably to her elevated rank: her splendid palace in the Piazza Colonna was open to merit and talent from all nations: her countrymen she patronized, and the British students daily experienced the benefit of her influence and favours. Nature had given her eminent abilities, and a correct taste for Art in general. She excavated ancient remains; printed and gratuitously distributed to those in her favour splendid books; and when she died [March 30, 1824] left a void in the circle of Roman *virtu* which will long be felt in the 'External City.'"

Margate from the Sea.—Huggins.

This industrious and talented artist has just published a distant view of this crowded watering-place, with a good portrait of the Lady Kennaway, commanded by Thomas Surflen, Esq. homeward board 1827. The range of elegant houses on the cliffs; the new Church in the distance; the pier head,

and other objects of conspicuous interest, are very accurately shewn. It is engraved by Duncan.

The Union—Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.—England, Scotland, and Ireland are represented in this beautiful print by three most lovely females. The painting is highly creditable to Mr. W. C. Ross, and is well copied in mezzotint by Mr. D. Lucas. But we should certainly prefer a proof of this very pleasing print before the writing (which includes some very indifferent verses) was inscribed under it.

The Bride, published by Mr. Tregear of Chelmside, exhibits considerable richness of sentiment. The print is well coloured.

Draught Horses.—Moon, and Co.

Painted by A. Cooper, R. A. and engraved by W. Giller, from the original in possession of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. Mr. Cooper, from his early habits of life is peculiarly well qualified to delineate the horse with fidelity; and he is remarkably fond of the white and gray ones. The present picture represents two of these noble animals in their stable, watching the entrance of their attendant; and are as cleverly and effectively done as any animal portrait need or could be.

TURNER'S DRAWINGS.

The example set by Mr. Harding, in exhibiting the drawings whence his splendid portraits illustrative of English History have been engraved, has been followed by Mr. Charles Heath, the proprietor of a magnificent series of Views in England and Wales, now publishing in numbers by Mr. Jennings, of the Poultry. The drawings are thirty-eight in number, little more than one-fourth of the intended series, and are executed by J. M. W. Turner with a deal of warmth, effect, and accuracy. The two scenes on the Virginia Water, a lovely spot to which none but the *élite* are admitted, are indeed most valuable and interesting. His Majesty shows his highly cultivated taste by his partiality to such an Elysium. There are also views of Windsor Castle and Eton College, which are particularly clever; and, in another style, is Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, by moonlight. Dartmouth Cove, with the Sailor's Wedding, is a happy union of the romantic beauties of nature with the gay revelry and boisterous mirth of this light-hearted race.

Charles the First.—Mr. Netherclift, of Newman-street, has published, as a specimen of the manner in which lithography can imitate line engraving, a large historical print, which we can recommend to notice equally for its design and performance. It consists of a facsimile of the Death-warrant of Charles the First (first published in the *Vetusta Monumenta*), with copies of the

prints of his Trial and Execution above and below, a portrait of the King at the top, and those of Bradshaw, Ireton, Cromwell, and Fairfax, at the four corners. The great curiosity of the print is, that the whole of this excellent imitation of the graver has been transferred to the stone from a drawing on lithographic paper.

The Shipwrecked Family.—Moon and Co. Painted and engraved by John Burnet. We do not much admire this print:—it is all black and white, no intermediate tints, or softening of the shades; and the introduction of light is unfortunately managed. The mother with her children is a very affecting group; but the father, with his little boy, presenting his purse to the fishermen who had been the means of saving their lives, and whose hut now afforded them a temporary shelter, are very incorrect in the feelings expressed, though well-drawn figures. The group of fishermen are very characteristic; but the same fault is observable here, as well as every where else in the picture—the want of poetry, or that great knowledge of humanity which enables an artist to exhibit on the external figure the emotion of the mind, under the influence of situation, rank, and place.

Monks at their private festivities at Carnival time.—Moon, and Co.

A luxurious scene painted by J. Cawse, and beautifully engraved by W. Giller. The steady demure Benedictines have turned their solemn refectory into a gay banquetting room; and amply providing themselves with all the delicacies of the season, and the anacreontic stimulants of wine and women, forget for a time their religious deportment and character, and sink into the sensualist and debauchee. The ladies would do credit to the choice of the most gay Lothario—rich, plump, and loving; and the effect which they produce upon the shaven-crowned Benedictines is just such as they desire. One old fool throws himself back in his chair, and raising his eyes and his glass, a bumper of the true vintage, bursts out into enthusiastic ejaculations; while another, with the science of a Donzelli, is warbling the melodious notes of a sonnet. The attendant monk bringing in the bowl of true inspiration is a humorous figure; and the introduction of a pretty sleepy-eyed damsel to an old veteran religious is quite laughable.

Preparing.—Messrs. Moon and Co. have issued a prospectus for a series of Views of the principal Cities of Europe, from original paintings by Lieut.-Col. Batty, F. R. S. to be engraved by Pye, Goodall, La Keux, Muller, Wallis, Smith, and others of the highest talent. There will be twelve parts, each of which is to contain five views and a vignette, and be accompanied by appropriate titles and descriptions.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 15.

The Prizes for the year 1829 have been adjudged as follow :

Latin Essay.—Mr. Sewell, Fellow of Exeter.

English Essay.—Mr. Denison, Fellow of Oriel.

Latin Verse.—Mr. John Eardley Wilmot, Scholar of Balliol.

English Verse.—Mr. Claughton, Scholar of Trinity.

The Theological Prize for 1829, "What were the causes of the persecution to which the Christians were subject in the first centuries of Christianity?" has been adjudged to Mr. William Jacobson, B. A. of Lincoln College.

June 28.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verse.—"Tyrus."

English Essay.—"The Character of Socrates, as described by his disciples Xenophon and Plato, under the different points of view in which it is contemplated by each of them.

Latin Essay.—"An apud Græcos aut apud Romanos magis excidia fuerit civilis Scientia."

Cambridge, June 6.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem by a resident Under-graduate, was adjudged to Alfred Tennyson, of Trinity College; subject, "Timbuctoo."

The Porson Prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse) was adjudged to Charles R. Kennedy, of Trinity College; subject, Henry VIII. act iv. scene 2, beginning, "This Cardinal," &c. and ending, "Peace be with him."

Ready for Publication.

Polynesian Researches during a residence of nearly six years in the South Sea Islands. By WILLIAM ELLIS, author of the "Tour of Hawaii."

A work on the Grand Masters of St. John of Jerusalem, containing views of their tombs at Jerusalem, Rhodes, Malta, &c. with historical and biographical notices. By the VISCOUNT V. BARGEMONT.

I. G. GRUBER's edition of the Life of Wieland.

Mr. BOOTH's Analytical Dictionary.

Stories of Popular Voyages and Travels, with illustrations; the first part containing abridged narratives of recent travellers in South America.

ROCHEFOUCAULD's Maxims translated into

Modern Greek, and published with an English translation.

The first Polish work ever published in Paris has appeared there under the title of "Poezye Adama Mickiewicza," or "the Poems of Adam Mickiewicz."

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. E. H. BARKER, of Thetford, Editor of the English edition of Professor Anthon's improved Lempriere, intends to reprint, with all possible expedition in parts at stated periods, Dr. Webster's valuable American Dictionary of the English Language in 2 vols. 4to, and which has been reviewed at much length in the last number of the North American Review.

A Compendious and Impartial View of the principal Events in the History of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to the Roman Catholic Question. By J. BEDFORD.

History and Antiquities of Hertford. By LEWIS TURNOUR.

Egyptian Antiquity, illustrated by a series of engravings of the valuable collection of gems, cameos, scarabæi, &c. found on the banks of the Nile. By BARON PAULIN, while Ambassador from Sweden to Constantinople.

A translation of Herodotus into the Persian tongue. By MIRZA MAHOMMED IBRAHIM, a Persian gentleman attached to the East India College.

Letters on the Climate, Inhabitants, &c. of the Neighberries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatour, South India. By J. HOUGH, of Madras.

A Journey through Norway, Lapland, and part of Sweden. By the Rev. R. EVEREST, A. M. of Oxford.

The Natural History of the South Sea Islands. By Mr. W. ELLIS, Missionary.

Captain FRANKLAND's Visit to Constantinople.

The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. Doddridge. By his grandson, Mr. DODDRIDGE.

A Circumstantial Account of Persons remarkable for their Health and Longevity. By a PHYSICIAN.

An Historical Essay on Magna Charta, and the Charters of Liberties and Confirmations of Henry the Third and Edward the First.

A New General Alphabetical Catalogue of the Royal Library at Naples. By M. ROSSI.

The works of Giordano Bruno, of Nola, the celebrated Italian freethinker, who was burnt at Rome in 1600 as a heretic, will shortly appear at Leipsic. Edited by Dr. WAGNER.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Mrs. A.

T. THOMPSON, authoress of the *Memoirs of the Courts of Henry the Eighth*.

A revised Edition of the *Life and Works of Richard Hooker*.

History of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of the celebrated Swedish Philosopher, Biberger. By Dr. DALDEN.

The *Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M.* late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Third Edition. With much additional matter. By the Rev. H. MOORE.

The first part of an *Historical and Bibliographical Dictionary of celebrated Authors and Artists*, born in the kingdom of the Netherlands.

The *Fourth Part of M. Stanislas Julien's Latin Translation of Mencius*, the Philosopher.

Observations on Negro Slavery in Santa Cruz, with a Notice of the Danish West Chinese India Islands.

A Translation of BERZELIUS's *Traité de Chimie, Minérale, Végétale, et Animale*.

GALPINE's *Compendium of British Botany*.

Some very interesting oriental manuscripts have been brought to St. Petersburg by M. Berggren, a Swedish traveller, who collected them in Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821, and 1823. Among them is the Secret Law of the Druses, one of the most important oriental manuscripts ever discovered, and which M. Berggren, assisted by Professor Senkovsky, intends to publish at St. Petersburg, with a French translation. He is also about to publish a French and Arabic Dictionary, which will be exceedingly useful to all Europeans travelling in the East.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

Great improvements have been made in the interior of this fine and venerable fabric, by and under the direction of its present minister and official, the Rev. W. Gorsuch Rowland. The ancient and beautifully proportioned triple-lancet windows, which adorn the north and south transepts, have been filled with stained glass of the most brilliant colours and elegant designs. The centre window in the north transept is occupied with the arms, &c. of the great and good King George the Third, with this inscription:

Geo. III.

REGUM · OPTIMUS ·

GENTIS · BRITANNICÆ ·

OLIM · DELICIAE · NUNC · DESIDERIUM ·

MORTALITATUM · EXUIT ·

MENS · JAN · DIE · 29 · A · D · 1820 ·

ANNO · ÆTAT · 82 · REGNI · 60 ·

This was put up in March 1821, at the expense of the late highly-esteemed Rev. J. B. Blakeway, "in testimony of his veneration for the memory of that excellent Prince," and then placed in the south tran-

sept window, but now very properly removed to its present situation on account of the chaste and elegant monument erected to the memory of the Rev. J. B. Blakeway by his parishioners, having been placed in that transept; above these arms is the figure of the Virgin Mary, and below St. Andrew. The dexter lancet window is occupied with the figures of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. James the son of Zebedee, and the sinister with St. Simon, St. Thomas, and St. Matthias. At the bottom is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "IOANNES BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, A. M. HUIUS ECCLESIAE IUDEX OFFICIALIS ET MINISTER INSIGNIA REGIA P. C. ANNO MDCCCXX. RELIQUAM FENESTRAE PARTEM EXORNAVIT EJUS VIDUA M. E. B. ANNO MDCCCXXIX. The centre lancet of the south transept window contains the figures of our Saviour, St. James the son of Alphaeus, and St. Thadæus; in the dexter are those of St. Matthew the Evangelist, St. Paul, and St. Mark the Evangelist; and in the sinister those of St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, and St. Luke. Underneath this window is "GUILIELMUS GORSUCH ROWLAND, A. M. HUIUS ECCLESIAE IUDEX OFFICIALIS ET MINISTER HANC FENESTRAM FACIENDAM CURAVIT ANNO 1829. The two windows contain upwards of four hundred square feet of glass; the figures are all full length, within ovals; at the foot of each is a label containing the name in Latin, and most of the individuals represented have their peculiar insignia; whilst all are executed in a style superior, as some think, even to the previous masterly productions of the artist, Mr. D. Evans, of this town.

YORK CATHEDRAL.

The late Mr. Carter made a series of large and elaborate drawings of this celebrated Church for Sir Mark Sykes. They were some years in progress, and during their execution the worthy Baronet died. He had, however, advanced (as reported) 500*l.* to the artist; and as there was a demand for 400*l.* or 500*l.* more, the executors declined to complete the purchase. The volume came to the hammer, with the artist's immense collection of drawings, MSS. antiquarian fragments, &c. and was knocked down for 337*l.* It has since been purchased by John Broadley, Esq. of South Ella, Yorkshire, who has thus enhanced his very valuable and very choice library with one of the finest collections of architectural drawings ever executed. There are twenty-four drawings of plans, elevations, sections, and minute details, of every part of this much-famed minster; and Mr. Broadley has very generously sent this volume to London, subject to the custody of his old friend Mr. Britton, that Mr. Smirke may profit by the authentic evidence it affords in re-building and fitting up the choir.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

May 30. This day the Anniversary of this Institution took place, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair, supported by their Excellencies the Hanoverian, Prussian, Neapolitan, Bavarian, and American Ministers; Earls Spencer and Carlisle; the Marquess of Bute; Lord Amherst and Holmesdale; Sir G. Warrender, M. P. Sir Alexander Johnstone, C. N. Palmer, M. P. Colonel Fitzclarence, Mr. Bowring the poet, and a great number of other persons of consideration. The Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. read the report. It stated, that the knowledge of the Society had even extended beyond the eastern limits of Europe; that the friendly co-operation of the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras had been obtained; a like assurance was also daily expected from Bombay, through the medium of Sir John Malcolm. Five valuable Oriental works had been printed by the Society,—five more were in the press, and twenty-two were in progress of translation. The report also stated, that the Society had resolved to bestow four prizes annually for translations of Oriental works; two of the prizes to be in money, to the amount of fifty pounds each; the other two in gold medals, of twenty guineas each. The funds of the institution were in a prosperous state, there remaining in the treasurer's hands, after the year's disbursements had been made, a balance of 1,250*l*.—Mr. Belfour, for his translation of Macarius, and Mr. Mitchell, for his History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks, were declared to be the successful candidates for the money prizes; and Drs. Dorn and Rosen, the former for his History of the Afghans, translated from the Persian, and the latter for his translation of the earliest System of Algebra extant in Arabia, had the gold medals awarded to them.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

June 8. The last division of prizes awarded by this Society for inventions and improvements in art, science, and manufacture, took place at the Society's house in the Adelphi, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair. Twenty-five prizes in gold and silver medals and money were awarded. Amongst the most interesting of the cases which merited the Society's rewards was Dr. Dowler's musical instrument called the Glophone. This instrument is much smaller than the cabinet pianoforte, and partakes of the character of that instrument and the chamber-organ. Another interesting case was that of Lieutenant Williams, R. N. The gallant officer having lost an arm in the service of his country, turned his attention to the forming of a pair of oars to be worked by one hand, and has succeeded. Models of the oars were produced, and the mode of working them pointed out to his Royal High-

ness and the assembly. The next invention which attracted particular attention was the repeating stop for a naval sextant, by Mr. T. Reynolds. The inventor is quite a youth, engaged in the West India trade. By this invention observations can be made with certainty at sea during the night, and in thick fogs, without the loss of time in repeating each observation before the succeeding one can be taken, as in the old method.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

May 29. The new hall of this institution was opened. The foundation of this edifice was laid four or five years ago by the late Duke of York; and it is impossible not to pronounce it an extremely beautiful building. There is neither a superfluity nor a want of decoration; and the windows have a magnificent effect. Over the centre arch of the building is a shield, bearing the following inscription: "This Hall, erected by public munificence, was opened for the use of the children of Christ's Hospital on the 29th day of May 1829, the Right Honourable William Thompson, M. P. Lord Mayor, President; Thomas Poynder, jun. Esq. Treasurer; John Shaw, F. A. S. Architect." Immediately above is an effigy of Edward VI. the munificent Founder of this institution. We must pause to remark the strength and solidity of the granite arches by which the wall is pierced, and upon which the edifice seems to rest. Passing through the cloisters to which these arches form the entrance, and having ascended a flight of stone-steps, we gain the interior of the hall; and find ourselves in a magnificent room, 187 feet in length by 51½ wide, and 46½ feet high. The dimensions of this splendid hall alone are sufficient to excite admiration. The decorations and fitting up are in excellent taste; a grained oak wainscoting runs round the wall, to the height of ten or eleven feet from the ground, along one side the panels are surmounted by carved effigies of the Founder, similar to that previously described, but of a smaller size. Coats of arms belonging to the various benefactors, presidents, and treasurers of the Hospital, from the earliest period of its establishment down to the present time, together with the names of these individuals, are painted on the wainscoting. The ceiling, formed of the same material as the wainscot, is beautifully and chaastely ornamented. The galleries are neatly carved. At the further end of the room is hung Holbein's celebrated picture of the granting of the Hospital's charter by Edward VI. One side of the walls is ornamented by Verrio's painting of Charles II. surrounded by his court, giving audience to the President and Governors of the institution, who are presenting to him a multitude of the children. The spaces between the windows are occupied by pictures of Faith, Hope, Truth, and Justice.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 28. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V. P. in the chair.

J. Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Society drawings of the ancient Chapter-house and Gallilee at Durham, by the late Mr. John Carter.

The readings consisted of a paper on the Round Towers of the Churches in Norfolk and Suffolk, by Mr. Samuel Woodward (who ascribes their erection to a deficiency of freestone); some observations on the present state of Norwich castle, by the same gentleman; and part of some "Historical facts and remarks on the origin and use of bells," by John Britton, Esq. F.S.A.

June 4. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Lord Stafford was elected Fellow.

The meeting was occupied entirely with a discussion respecting some alterations in the statutes of the Society, recommended by the Council, which, after several amendments had been moved, were carried in ballot by 21 affirmatives to 2 negatives. The alterations are themselves of no very great importance, and in effect only a revision of the language of the statutes, some inconsistencies and some grammatical obscurities having been pointed out.

The Society then adjourned over Whitsun-week to June 18, when the reading of Mr. Britton's Essay on Bells was concluded.

Two antique curiosities were exhibited. One was a votive arm of wood, overlaid with brass, and ornamented with elaborate knot-work. It has an inscription in the Irish character, and is presumed to be as old as the tenth century. The other was a wooden cup with a brass arm, inscribed "Cippus Refectorii Roffensis per Fratrem Joh'm Pecham."

The Society then adjourned for the summer vacation.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The extensive restorations now going on in this edifice recently gave occasion to remove huge masses of stone; in doing which there appeared two stone coffins, the lids of which, by having the episcopal staff carved on them, denoted a deposit that eventually proved very interesting. Each of these coffins was of one entire stone. The one first opened presented the appearance of a body, which, at the time of its interment, was splendidly decorated in episcopal vestments, with a pastoral staff placed diagonally across it, over the right leg, with the crook across the left shoulder; on the left breast was placed a handsome chalice and patine of pewter. Under the right hand, which crossed the centre of the body, was found a gold ring, with a black stone, the size and shape of a barley-corn. The second coffin wonderfully eclipsed the first, from the beau-

tiful and once splendid vestments in which the body was enveloped. The scull had left the circular cavity in the stone by sinking forward on the breast, arising from decomposition and the falling of the bones of the neck, which occasioned the inferior jaw bone to rest on the sternum. There was no appearance of a mitre or dress on the head, but the remains of a cowl were evident, which had been placed round the neck, and extended to the fourth rib; the inner dress, or shroud, was wound round the body many times, and over it were the episcopal vestments, fringed across the knees and sides of the legs. Below this fringed vestment there also appeared a skirt reaching to the leather shoes, the high heels of which were raised by means of wood inclosed in the leather. The right arm crossed the body on the hip, in order to hold the pastoral staff, which was placed diagonally across the body; its ferule rested at the bottom corner of the coffin outside the right foot, continuing over the body and terminating across the left shoulder, with a handsome crook of jet fixed to the staff by a gold socket, finely ornamented with a bird and foliage. The silver chalice and patine, found upon the left breast, are truly admirable, in respect of their perfect state, their elegance of shape, and neat workmanship. The patine, six inches in diameter, has an invected border within an inch of the outside, in the centre of which is engraved a hand giving the benediction, between a crescent and a star. Mr. T. King, engraver, of Chichester (well known from his excellent productions in "the History of Sussex.") was present at the opening, and previously to any of the parts being touched, made a drawing from the remains in the position they had lain for centuries; after which he searched for the episcopal ring, which was found under the right hand. It contains a highly polished agate stone, oval in form and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, transparent in some places, and of a deep reddish colour, beautifully set in gold, and as strong as when first mounted. The engraving shows it to have been one of those amulets which are attributed to the sect of gnostics; and an account of which will be found in our vol. LVI. p. 1192*. It represents a figure slightly varying from that which appears on the gem there engraved, fig. 6; and another in vol. LXXV. p. 906, namely, a man's body with a cock's head crested and wattled, the two legs terminating in serpents, in his right hand a staff surmounted by a ball (perhaps a hammer or scourge), and in his left a shield, resembling those of the Bayeux tapestry. It has no inscription.—The length of each coffin is seven feet; of the pastoral staff, six feet eight inches.

* The unexplained gem engraved in our Magazine for June 1826, is another of the gauntlets belonging to the same superstition.

ROMAN VILLA.

Extensive remains of a Roman villa were lately disturbed at Litlington, in Cambridgeshire. The pavements were unfortunately destroyed by the curiosity of the uninformed; but the curate of Steeple Morden was enabled to make drawings of the most highly ornamented, and has removed one to a coach-house in Pembroke Lane, Cambridge, belonging to the Eagle Inn.

ROMAN PAVEMENT.

A mosaic Roman pavement, of considerable extent and in fine preservation, has been found in the garden of J. Matthie, Esq. of High Wycombe, three feet below the surface. Langley, in his "History of Desborough Hundred," mentions a similar discovery, about sixty years since, in the grounds of the Earl of Shelburne in the same vicinity.

SEPOLCHRAL URN.

In a sand-pit in a plantation at Acomb, near York, was lately found, beneath a large stone, an urn containing human bones. It was of a considerable size, but was broken in taking it up, and was composed of a blackish peaty clay. On one side is engraved a square, in which are several rude characters (supposed to be Saxon) irregularly arranged. The stone under which it was found has the appearance of having been part of a pillar.

SUSSEX URNS, &c.

The valuable collections of relics found by the late Rev. W. Douglas in the Sussex Barrows, and engraved and described in his "Nenia Britannica," have been purchased by Sir Richard Hoare, and presented by him to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

SELECT POETRY.

THE MAID OF THE LAKE, A BALLAD,*

BY SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON, BART.

WHEN you told me the Nymphs of the Wood were forsaken,
And the myrtle itself was with willow entwin'd,
I wonder'd what rival could passion awaken,
More ardent, more tender, more pure, more refin'd!
'Tis the Maid of the Lake, cried a sylph in the breeze,
Whose heavenly look with her spirit agrees;
Every breast, at her smile, must affection partake,
For the Rose of the West reigns the Maid of the Lake.

As the lake, on its surface, the sky is pourtraying,
Unclouded in blueness, where gales are at rest;
So her eyes are the azure of Heaven displaying,
And her bosom divinely the calm of the bless'd!
When we hear that the hearts of the world are undone,
That the graces of many now centre in one,
Belief can from reason new evidence take,
When the Rose of the West reigns the Maid of the Lake.

*Tributary Lines to the Memory of the late
WILLIAM SHIELD, Esq. (of whom a Memoir is given in p. 376.)*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

SHIELD, all thy friends will on thy memory dwell,
For all who knew thy merits loved thee well;
And, searching thro' thy life, full well they know [foe]
A host of friends were thine, and not one
Thou' pure thy taste, and tho' thy genius bright,
Yet SCIENCE led thee with her guiding light;
Nor were thy sweetest and thy noblest strains
Attain'd without due toil and studious pains.
The magic charms of Music fix'd thy mind,
Yet was it still to various Arts inclin'd;

PAINTING and SCULPTURE gain'd thy fervid praise,

And thou enraptured heard the POET's lays.
Thy plaintive notes disclos'd thy tender heart;

And with thy lyre could lofty sounds impart,
So mild thy temper it could none offend,
But insult offer'd to thyself or friend,
Would make at once thy manly spirit rise,
Glow in thy heart, and glisten in thine eyes,
To honour others thou wert always prone,
And to promote their fame wouldst slight thine own.

Deep was thy knowledge of frail human-kind,
Who found in thee a sympathising mind.
True humour mark'd thee in the social hour,
And wit had o'er thee a resistless pow'r.

* Some festivities, on the borders of a Lake, over which a charming young lady was destined to preside, gave occasion to the above lines. The ballad was afterwards admirably set to music by Mr. R. Evans, and sung by Miss Paton, at the Drury-lane Theatre.

Kind as a husband, a protector dear,
To those who kindred claim'd, remote or near;

To sum up all thy worth, we found in thee
What MAN in every state should strive to be.

—◆—
Lines on discovering a tuft of Snowdrops in a little hedgerow nook, which was once the flower-garden of a deceased Sister, but which the Author had employed a designer to level with the lawn.

YET can I the cold fancies brook
Which specious Fashion links with Taste,
Whilst from this long forsaken nook
Starts many a dream of pleasure past?

Alas! if smoothing all the slope
I bid the sheltering hedge lie low,
'Tis but to give an ampler scope
To the dark West, our dreaded foe.

But, whether the drear eddying West,
Or North winds howl or grimly* sleep;
A tenderer feeling shall arrest
The leveller's unrelenting sweep.

Oh! relic of a sister's bower
Of all its blooms so rudely shorn,
Where oft we wooed the fragrant hour
At evening close or break of morn;

Where light the warbler of the glen
Nestled, or sung, no longer shy,
Nor heeded our protected wren
The jealous redbreast rustling nigh;

Where hyacinths, the hedge beneath,
And, midst its briars above, blue bells
And honeysuckles loved to breathe
Pure incense from their dulcet cells;

And e'en, as now, where sharp the blast,
Shook from the sprays a glittering shower
Of icicles, the spot we traced
To spy out the first infant flower.

And is it so? midst moss and fern
(Sure, 'tis illusion mocks my sight!)
Shall my dim eyes again discern—
Type of her soul—their virgin white?

But, are ye, Snowdrops! sprung from those
(To pensive memory, oh! how dear)
Once clustering—cradled amid snows,
Sweet heralds of the purpling year?

Say, are ye to the awakened gaze
Of fond affection kindly given,
To bring back my departed days,
Or lingering still, or dropt from Heaven?

Not pearls for so divine a gift—
The pearls of Ormuz—would I take!
And lo!—the pleading eye they lift!
"Preserve us for a sister's sake!"

Yes! by that lucid sense—that voice—
Its every cadence treasured here—
Her hymns that bade my heart rejoice—
Her every smile—her every tear—

By every prayer her life to save,
When sinking in the arms of death—

• "Hush'd in grim repose." GRAY.

By all the sighs which o'er her grave
Were heaved, as pale I gasp'd for breath;
Oh! by the kindling hope to share,
In realms where sorrow hath no lot,
Her everlasting love, I swear
That I will shield this sacred spot,
Till palely grasp each trembling limb—
With FAITH aspiring to the skies
And holy PEACE—the "cherubim"
To guard my little Paradise!
Jan. 20, 1829. R. POLWHELL.

TRIFLES.

Res sum levicula.

OH! Folly caught me, as I slept
Upon a lilac spray;
And spurn'd me, when his hand had swept
My golden down away.
Look at my bruised and broken wing,
'Twill bear me hence no more:
The flowers will bloom, the birds will sing,
But my summer-flight is o'er.
Alas! alas! how very brief
Is pleasure's brightest ray!
The sun, that warms the summer-leaf,
Will hasten its decay.
I was the Insect-Queen, and oft
On me admirers gazed;
And, as in sport I soar'd aloft,
My beauty has been praised.
But other triflers will be found
To grace the garden now;
And other wings will hover round
My own sweet lilac bough.
Alas! alas! how very brief
Is pleasure's brightest ray!
The sun, that warms the summer-leaf,
Will hasten its decay.

T. H. BAYLY.

IMITATED.

Obdormientem syringā
Me Moria cepit;
Et, aureā plumis lanā
Decussā, mox sprevit.
Vires, viden' me deserunt;
Ferre ala non potest:
Flores virent, aves canunt—
Hic mi manendum est!
Heu! omne quān brevī interit,
Quodcunque prænitet!
Idem rosam Phœbus perdit,
Æstiva quo calet.
Regina eram, quā plurimū
Secutus est amans;
Volarem sicubi altitās,
Effusē me laudans.
Insidet alter, ah! mess
Curæ Psyche levis;
Mœsque flos syringulæ
Cingetur aliis.
Heu! omne quān brevī interit,
Quodcunque prænitet!
Idem rosam Phœbus perdit,
Æstiva quo calet.

F. W.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 20.

The *Lord Advocate* presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, praying that some means might be devised by the Legislature for relieving the members of Sion College (London) from the restraint under which they feel themselves, and enabling them to do that which they must, as an act of justice, wish to do—to restore to the Church of Scotland a certain ancient Record, intitled, “The Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland,” which, in whatever way acquired by the College, the Church of Scotland still consider to be their own property. The learned Lord entered into an historical detail, to shew that the College had no just right to the possession of the record, as the donor of it had himself become possessed of it in an improper manner. The College, besides, had refused to allow the Book to be copied—Sir *James Mackintosh*, and several other Members, spoke in favour of the petition.—The *Lord Advocate* expressed a hope that he should not be called upon to take any ulterior measures, as he trusted the Fellows of Sion College would see the justice and propriety, at least, of allowing copies of the books to be taken. At the same time he wished to be understood that, in the event of their refusal, he should feel it his duty to bring the affair regularly before Parliament.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

On the SUIORS IN EQUITY BILL being read the third time, the Earl of *Eldon* objected to the clause, imposing new duties on the Master of the Rolls, as he had it from that learned Judge that he would not undertake more duty than belonged to the office when he was appointed to it. He thought much might be done by getting the Masters in Chancery to assist the Judges; and he entirely disapproved of withdrawing the equitable jurisdiction from the Court of Exchequer.—The *Lord Chancellor* spoke in support of the Bill.—Lord *Holland* and Lord *Redendale* opposed the Bill; after which the question was put, and the Bill was passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, it was agreed, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, that a new writ be issued for the election of a Member for the County of Clare.

May 22. On the resolution for granting 1836. to defray the expense of maintaining the College of Maynooth being put, Lord

Viscount *Mandeville* opposed the grant. He looked on it as unconstitutional for the state to supply money to educate men for the purpose of disseminating doctrines which would operate to the subversion of the Protestant religion.—Colonel *Sibthorpe* considered the College of Maynooth as little better than a nursery of sedition.—Mr. *Maxwell* had always voted against the grant. It would be disgraceful in a British Parliament, who swore that the religion of the Roman Catholics was idolatrous, to grant a sum to support the dissemination of idolatry.—Sir *E. Carrington* spoke in favour of the grant.—Mr. *Spence* said, that the reasons of the grant having been originally made were, that Roman Catholics were not allowed to send students to France, to be educated for the priesthood. These grounds no longer existed, and he did not see why the grant should be continued.—Mr. Secretary *Peel* thought the grant called for in justice and good faith.—After a few words from Sir *R. Inglis*, and others, the House divided, when there appeared, for the clause, 118—against it, 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 25.

Lord *Melville* moved that the prayer of a Petition from the Corporation of London, respecting an order they had received to produce certain Returns from that Corporation, should be complied with, and that Counsel be heard in support of their Petition. After some discussion, Mr. *Harrison* (Counsel) was heard in support of their Petition. He observed on the injustice of the Order, which required Returns to be made respecting the private property of the Corporation, and particularly as regarded the “Bill for finishing the approaches to the new London Bridge.”—The Marquis of *Londonderry* argued in favour of the production of the accounts.—The Duke of *Wellington* thought that, under all the circumstances of the case, it would be most advisable to leave the question to the Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, after a few observations from Mr. Secretary *Peel*, Mr. *C. Pelham*, and Mr. *Bright*, the METROPOLIS POLICE BILL was read a third time and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the LAND REVENUE BILL, a discussion took place on the expenditure on Buckingham House.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* should be voted, over and above the sum already voted for the Palace.

—Mr. *Banks* proposed that the sum proposed should be reduced by 34,000*l.*—Upon a division, there appeared, for the resolution, 91—against it 61; majority 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

The *Earl of Carnarvon* presented a petition from 8,000 merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham. The subject of the petition was the present appalling state of distress in the town of Birmingham.

A Petition was presented by the Duke of *Richmond* from certain wool-growers of Gloucester and Somerset, praying for a higher duty on the importation of foreign wool.—Lord *Ellenborough* admitted that the wool-growers were distressed, but then the same complaint was made by all other classes at the present moment. The fact was, that the importation of cotton had vastly increased of late years, and the use of manufactures from that article had superseded in a considerable degree the use of woollen manufacture. He was convinced that the effect of a new duty would be to excite a fresh desire for cotton manufactures to the prejudice of the woollen. The petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 27.

Colonel *Davies* moved for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. *Nash*, as far as regarded the granting of leases and sale of Crown lands in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, Regent-street, and on the Regent's Canal. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL was re-committed, on the motion of Mr. *Peel*, who proposed some additional clauses.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 1.

Lord *Wharncliffe* moved the order of the day for bringing up the report of the SALE OF GAME BILL; upon which the *Earl of Westmoreland* expressed his strong opposition to the measure, which he considered would be productive of poaching, and the increase of crime, to an extent greater than was hitherto known. Their lordships then divided on the motion of the *Earl of Westmoreland*, when the numbers were, for the amendment 91—against it, 89—majority, 2. The Bill was therefore lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir *J. Mackintosh* brought before the notice of the House the present state of Portugal, and strongly animadverted on the conduct of Don Miguel. He said it was a disgrace to the European sovereigns to allow him to remain in possession of the throne, and concluded by moving for certain

papers relative to the connection of this country with Portugal.—Mr. *Peel* said, England was bound to protect the territory of that country; but there was nothing in our treaties with Portugal which implied an obligation on us to guarantee the succession to the crown, or to interfere with their internal institutions. He did not mean to vindicate the conduct of Don Miguel; but if he was as vicious as he was represented to be, that was an affair for the consideration of the Portuguese themselves. He maintained that, as Don Miguel was king *de facto*, it would be imprudent in England to attempt to displace him by force. With respect to the affair of Terceira, he begged to say, that the determination of England from the beginning was to observe a strict neutrality; and had we allowed the Portuguese refugees in this country to equip an armament and sail to that island, the neutrality of this country would not have been preserved. With regard to the papers moved for, he said he had no objection to their production. After some further debate, the motion was agreed to.

June 2. Mr. *Ward* presented a petition from Mr. *Ambrose Moore*, of Milk-street, in the city of London, silk manufacturer, complaining of the conduct of the silk weavers in Spitalfields. It stated that several of his looms had been destroyed; that he had already been obliged to discharge many hands, who were earning upwards of 80*l.* per week, because he dared not trust his property in Spitalfields; that some of the weavers in his employment, and whose works were sealed, could earn in a single loom 85*s.* per week, and many others from 18*s.* to 25*s.*—Mr. *Peel* strongly reprobated the conduct of the weavers, and said that the law of the country must and should be enforced. Their masters would resort to other places; it was quite monstrous to suppose that they would remain in London to submit to the degrading dictation of workmen, who would compel them, by a most detestable conspiracy of 8,000 or 9,000 persons, to turn off men who earned 85*s.* a week in their employment, and who were content to work at that rate of wages.

The *Margrave of Blandford*, in a long and elaborate speech, brought forward a series of resolutions on the subject of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. He particularly called the attention of the House to the imperfect manner in which the country was represented in Parliament, and concluded by moving a string of resolutions, which went to declare that there existed a number of close and decayed boroughs, and of other boroughs in which the number of electors was so small as to render them liable to the influence of bribery; that such a system was disgraceful to the character of the House of Commons, destructive of the confidence

of the people, and prejudicial to the best interests of the country.—Mr. *Benett* thanked the noble Lord for bringing forward this motion. He considered the question of reform paramount to all others, and trusted the noble Lord would persevere. He hoped reform would commence from the treasury benches, and, from the liberality displayed in the present session, there was good reason to expect that government itself would take up the question.—Mr. *Peel* said it was impossible not to see that this question was of such a nature as to require ample time for deliberation. Thinking that the present was not the period in which the discussion could be fully and satisfactorily entered into, he would oppose the resolutions. On a division there appeared, for the resolutions 40; against them 114.

June 6. The House adjourned to Friday the 12th, to enable the Lords to bring up their arrear of business; and on its meeting an adjournment again took place to the 19th instant.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

On the motion of the *Duke of Wellington* the Metropolitan Police Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June 11. Lord *Goderich* moved for certain returns relating to the tonnage of British vessels, and said his object was to shew that the reciprocity system was not, as was apprehended, injurious to British ship-owners.—The *Duke of Wellington* had no objection to the production of the documents. He had no doubt that by the production of these papers they would find that the result of the intercourse recently established between this country and other nations, was not only not injurious, but was beneficial. The returns were ordered.

June 15. The *Marquis of Londonderry*, in reference to the accounts ordered by their Lordships to be supplied by the City of London, stated that they were not so complete as they ought to be. It appeared, on one return, that 3,000*l.* more a year on a sum of 30,000*l.* might be obtained. He therefore concluded that, if the whole accounts were examined, it would be shewn that a great additional sum might be obtained of the City from its own sources, sufficient for the purposes for which they asked assistance, the building of the New London Bridge. If the whole of the accounts ordered by their Lordships on the 18th of May were not presented before Monday next, he should make a motion to summon the Lord Mayor to appear at their Lordships' bar. A discussion ensued, in which the *Earl of Lauderdale*, the *Duke of Wellington*, Lord *Melville*, the *Earl of Malmesbury*, and Lord *Calthorpe*, defended the conduct of the City

of London.—The *Marquis of Londonderry* said that the attendance of the Chamberlain, or any responsible member of the Corporation, would answer the purpose which he had in view.

June 19. The London Bridge Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord *Aberdeen* laid on the table certain papers relating to our relations with Portugal.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Peel* presented papers containing relations between England and Portugal.

June 24. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued by commission; when the Lord Chancellor read the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the despatch of the public business, and especially to the consideration of those important matters which His Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the session.—His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace, and maintain the most friendly understanding with His Majesty. His Majesty laments that he has not to announce to you the termination of the war in the east of Europe; but His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to use his utmost endeavours to prevent the extension of hostilities, and to promote the restoration of peace. It is with satisfaction His Majesty informs you that he has been enabled to renew his diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Porte. The ambassadors of His Majesty and of the King of France are on their return to Constantinople; and the Emperor of Russia, having been pleased to authorize the plenipotentiaries of his allies to act on behalf of his Imperial Majesty, the negotiation for the final pacification of Greece will be carried on in the name of the three contracting parties to the Treaty of London. The army of his most Christian Majesty has been withdrawn from the Morea, with the exception of a small force, destined, for a time, to assist in the establishment of order in a country which has so long been the scene of confusion and anarchy.—It is with increased regret that His Majesty again adverts to the condition of the Portuguese monarchy; but His Majesty commands us to repeat his determination to use every effort to reconcile conflicting interests, and to remove the evils which

press so heavily upon a country, the prosperity of which must ever be an object of His Majesty's solicitude.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you of His Majesty's determination to apply them with every attention to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us, in con-

clusion, to express the sincere hope of His Majesty, that the important measures which have been adopted by Parliament in the course of the present session may tend, under the blessing of divine Providence, to establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland; and that, by strengthening the bonds of union between the several parts of this great empire, they may consolidate and augment its power, and promote the happiness of his people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the French Chambers, the estimates for the department of the interior, including the church establishment, have not passed without a severe scrutiny, like the other votes of supply previously submitted to the chamber. The church establishment of France costs, it appears, about a million and a half sterling.

The administration of the customs has published an official statement of the exports and imports for the year. The imports amounted to 607,677,321 francs, or about 24,320,000*l.* and the exports to 609,922,632 francs, or about 24,400,000*l.* In this trade were employed French shipping to the amount of 346,591 tonnage, and foreign shipping to the amount of 527,531 tons. The whole import of manufactured articles amounted only to 38,323,551 francs, or about a million and a half sterling. The colonial trade is extremely limited, not exceeding in exports 2,100,000*l.* and in imports amounting to 67,267,242 francs, or 2,692,000*l.* sterling.

At Paris, on the 1st of May, a dreadful assassination was perpetrated in the middle of the Place Louis XVI., in the person of M. Calemard Lafayette, Deputy of the Upper Loire. A M. Plagniol lay in wait, it seems, for the honourable deputy, and going up to him, discharged a pistol at him, and the ball passed through his breast. The assassin immediately afterwards blew out his own brains, and expired on the spot. The assassin, who wore the cross of the Legion of Honour, was a landowner in the department of the Indre and Loire, aged 52 years. He was personally known to the honourable member, and it is generally supposed that he committed this to gratify private revenge.

An inquiry has been proceeding at Paris as to the titles purchased by Frenchmen and foreigners at Rome. Many of the possessors of these titles are found to be persons of light character, who, having become marquises, counts, barons, and knights, by purchase of the Pope's secretary, set themselves up for fine gentlemen in Paris, and practise a good deal of deception on the unwary. These titles are disposed of there by

an agent, at something like the following prices: for a marquise, 20,000 francs; for a barony or a countship, 12,000; for a knighthood, 3,000.

PORTUGAL.

The usurper of Portugal appears to pursue his sanguinary career uncontrolled. Numerous executions have recently taken place at Oporto. It appears that the city was nearly deserted, the inhabitants having retired in a body, from a desire to avoid the appalling spectacle. Of the twelve constitutionalists who were condemned to die on the 7th of June, eight were hung and two shot, the government having sent the remaining two into banishment. Having shed the best blood of Oporto, a similar tragedy, on a greater scale, is in preparation for the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is computed that the number of victims intended to figure in this horrifying pageant amounts to 45. These are to be selected from a hundred prisoners accused of being the most guilty. A commission is appointed to try them. A pamphlet published by the court preacher, Padre Jose Agostino, advises the hanging of all the constitutionalists one after the other, and wishes that the work may now begin, while the days are long and the weather is propitious.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has granted 14,000 dollars to the observatory at Berlin, 8,500 of which are for the purchase of a fourteen-foot telescope of Fraunhofer, at present in Munich; 3,500 for a meridian circle, by Pistor; and 600 for a chronometer, by Tiede. He has also presented the Königsberg Observatory with 4000 dollars, for the erection of a tower for a heliometer, by Fraunhofer.

ITALY.

The new Pope has restored to the Jews and to Christian dissenters from the church of Rome the privileges of which they were deprived by his predecessor.

The passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill was celebrated at Rome by a *Te Deum*, illuminations, and *fiets* champêtres.

The almost daily recurring shocks of earthquakes have filled the inhabitants of Monte Albano with consternation. It was reported that an eruption of Monte Cavo, between the lake of Nemi and that of Castel Gandolfo, was to be apprehended. It is said that the water of the two lakes has suddenly fallen 15 feet, and that the trees in the forest wither, and begin to smoke in various places; all which are symptoms of an approaching eruption.

GREECE.

The Greeks have now recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salona, Vonitza, Lividia, the passage of the Thermopylae, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possession, and almost the whole country between Arta and Volo is occupied by them. No act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The capitulations have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by the Greek surgeons.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Both powers have been long preparing for the most extensive operations, and are rapidly concentrating their forces. Some sanguinary contests have already taken place; but without being productive of any decisive advantage to either of the belligerent parties. According to an early Russian bulletin received from the theatre of war, the imperialists commenced the campaign on the Danube with some degree of success. The investment of the fortress of Silistria was preceded by an action, in which it is not affected to be denied that the Turks displayed exemplary valour. Count Diebitsch having concentrated his troops, advanced on the 18th at the head of 21 battalions, 16 squadrons of cavalry, and some regiments of Cossacks; they continued their march without meeting with any part of the Turkish army, and on the 17th reached the village of Almalici, five versts from Silistria. About 5000 Turks encountered the first column of the Russians, and a severe action ensued. The Russians state the loss of the Turks to be between 4 and 500 men killed and wounded, and admit their own loss to be about 150 killed. Letters from Vienna, however, state that the loss of the Russians was not less than 3,000 killed and wounded. A bulletin has been received from the Russian army, dated from the camp before Silistria, 22d May. It states that the Grand Vizier left Choumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi, and that General Roth had ordered his troops to be concentrated near Eski-Arnautlar, about four miles to the northward of Pravadi. On the 17th of May the Grand Vizier attacked Gen. Roth's inferior force, and immediately surrounded it; but the Russians, according to the bul-

letin, resisted every attempt to break through their lines, till about nine o'clock, when reinforcements arrived from Devno, and dispersed the Turkish cavalry. The Grand Vizier then fell back upon a reinforcement of 10,000 men, and again attacked the Russians, who supposed him to have abandoned his enterprise. The Russians were taken by surprise, and seem to have been driven from Pravadi. They attempted to turn General Roth's left flank, and succeeded in surrounding part of his division, which formed itself into a square, and was at length relieved from its danger by Colonel Lischia. The battle, however, was kept up for some time longer "with unexampled fury" (the words of the bulletin) till about eight p. m., when the Grand Vizier retired into the valley of Nevtscha, about one mile and a half from the field. During the night the Russians were strongly reinforced from Devno and Bazardjik, and the Grand Vizier next day retired to Choumla. The loss of the Turks is stated to have been very great; 2,000 remained upon the field of battle; the Russians lost 1,000 in killed and wounded. A postscript to the bulletin mentions the return of the Turkish fleet to the Bosphorus, the capture of about twenty Turkish transports, and the burning of a new frigate near Schilli not far from the Bosphorus.

The Turkish army has been put into a complete state of discipline by a French General, of the name of Hulot, who served, it is said, under Buonaparte. Levies are making in every part of the empire; and all accounts agree that the Turkish forces are in the best condition, and full of the greatest enthusiasm.

The Sultan has made a speech to the Assembly on the 15th of Ramadan, in which he explained the new sumptuary regulations, namely, the checking of luxury, the introduction of greater simplicity, and the diminution of the expenditure, and put the hearers in mind that the first believers had refrained from ostentation in dress, had avoided effeminacy and extravagance; but then, on the other hand, they were victorious in Europe, Asia, and Africa; and that the present critical circumstances, and the season of war, made it the duty of every Mussulman to imitate the temperance, simplicity, and self-denial of their ancestors.

SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Accounts received from Buenos Ayres are extremely unfavourable; the fate of the province entirely depends on the issue of the campaign with Santa Fe. Civil war raged in the interior, in consequence of the general dissatisfaction at the deposition and execution of the late head of the federation; and at Buenos Ayres all foreigners were by a new decree compelled to take up arms (the English are exempted from carrying arms by treaty). Commerce was in a

state of stagnation. All intercourse with Peru and Chili continued to be cut off by armies of Santa Fe and the other provinces.

By a letter from Mexico, it appears that the country has been restored to a comparative degree of tranquillity; but the late convulsions have had a most deplorable effect upon business of all descriptions, and the Mexicans are endeavouring to throw obstacles in the way of foreign trade, under the impression that they shall soon be able to manufacture sufficient to supply their own demands.

Jamaica papers are half-filled with details of atrocious acts of piracy. It appears that the island of Cuba is literally a nest of pirates. The coast swarms with them; and there is good reason to believe that every public officer, from the Captain General of the island to the alcaldes of the pettiest villages, partakes of their plunder.

CHINA.

The Canton Register of the 18th December mentions the destruction of a Chinese theatre by fire, attended with the loss of many lives. At the district of Shantak, a religious drama was to be performed in honour of one of the idols of the land, and an immense crowd of women and children were assembled to be spectators. It is usual to announce the play by beating a drum, at three successive periods, and letting off rockets. The second drum and a large rocket proclaimed the near approach of the performance; but the rocket fell on the leaf-covered stand which contained the women and children, set it on fire, and burnt it to the ground, occasioning the melancholy death of upwards of sixty persons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A society of Archers has been formed in the *Isle of Wight*, through the exertions of Thomas Hastings, esq. Collector of the Customs at Cowes, who is one of the most scientific adepts at this martial sport in the kingdom. The members are composed of ladies and gentlemen, residents of the island; and there are a few non-residents admitted as honorary members. Lady Barrington is the Lady Patroness. The first meeting of this newly-formed Society took place in Carisbrook Castle, in the Place of Arms, on Monday the 18th June.

A prospectus of a new Ship-canal, for vessels of upwards of 400 tons burden, from London to Bristol, has lately been issued. The proposed direction is from Deptford to Sydenham, Epsom, Odiham, and Devizes. It will cut through the Basingstoke canal in four places, and that of the Avon in nine. Near Odiham it is intended to form a spacious basin, from which a canal to bear ships of 700 tons burden, will communicate with Portsmouth Harbour. The estimate for this undertaking is 1,000,000*l.* and the annual revenue to be produced by it is computed at 500,000*l.*

Considerable improvements are making on parts of the old Roman road, or mail-road, between *Lincoln* and *Barton*. Judicious levelling is carrying on, the centre being in many places raised above the sides to a degree obviously dangerous. In filling up some of the precipices of this sort by lowering the middle, a large number of skeletons have been found, and are daily turned up, on that part of the line between Hackthorn Lodge and the cottage called Midge Inn, or Aisthorpe Lodge.

GANT. MAG. June, 1829.

An elegant monument, from the chisel of Mr. Chislett, of Beaminster, has been erected in the parish church of *Hawkechurch*, co. Dorset, to the memory of Adm. Domett.

Valuable black and clouded marble cliffs have been discovered at *Lidstep Haven*, near Tenby in Pembrokeshire, on the property of John Phillippa Adams, esq., specimens of which have been prepared by Mr. Williams, of St. Florence; who states, as his opinion, that the quality is equal in every respect to the very best Italian marble imported into this country.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the country to establish institutions to assist the industrious poor in sickness with advice, drugs, cordials, &c. The plan originated at *Southam*, Warwickshire, where it has been put into practice by Mr. Smith, a surgeon, under the appellation of the Self-supporting, Charitable, and Parish Dispensary, and subsequently at other places. The funds are drawn from parochial contributions, subscriptions of opulent persons, and by voluntary subscriptions from the poor themselves. The plan is calculated to produce incalculable benefit in populous districts, especially in situations remote from established hospitals.

The wives of several respectable tradespeople in *Gravesend* lately deserted their homes and their families for *Ashton-under-Lyne*, there to meet and be present at the coming of Joanna Southcott's young Shiloh, who, as foretold by the Southcottian prophets, was to arrive there on a given day. These devout ladies, moreover, in order to make suitable presents to the Shiloh, took considerable supplies of money; one of them 500*l.* Some of them have left many small children.

May 25. The populous village of *Leigh-upon-Mendip* was visited by the most calamitous conflagration ever remembered to have occurred in the neighbourhood. The fire commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon in a carpenter's shop, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, aided by a strong north-easterly wind, that in the short space of three hours, fifteen dwelling-houses, with workshops, stables, &c. together with the greatest part of the furniture, beds, wearing apparel, working tools, &c. &c. of the sufferers, were utterly destroyed; thus leaving 15 poor families, amounting to 54 souls, destitute of house or home.

June 9. The ceremony of *Eton Montem* took place this day. The object of it is to obtain a collection for the head scholar on the foundation, preparatory to his removal for the university, by laying all the spectators and passengers under a contribution, demanded as money for "salt," for which a ticket is given, with the motto of "*Mos pro lege.*" Notwithstanding the many objections made to the continuance of this custom, on the grounds of its inutility, every successive Montem seems to out-do its predecessor, not only from the increased number of visitors of the highest rank and fashion, but the increase of the collection, which this year has surpassed any within the recollection of the oldest Etonian.

June 9. A serious riot occurred at *Carrick-on-Suir*, Ireland. A party of the 65th had just arrived, and one of the privates asked a drummer of the 76th, as to the quarters, and what sort of folks the townspeople were? "They're a — set of rascally papists," replied the drummer; on which the soldier, who happened to be a catholic, knocked down the drummer. An affray instantly commenced, the inhabitants taking part with the 65th, and in the battle two women and one man were mortally wounded. The Protestant rector, the Rev. Mr. Grady, (also a magistrate) was riding rapidly towards the scene of action, when he accidentally rode against a mounted police, and was so much injured by his horse falling upon him, that he died shortly after.

June 10. The inhabitants of *Hounslow*, Hampton, Twickenham, and Hanworth, were thrown into the utmost alarm by the blowing up of the corning-house of the powder-mill on Hounslow-heath, with the destruction of two of the workmen employed on the works. The mills are the property of Messrs. Curtis, Harvey, and Co., and within the last three years no less than three explosions have taken place on the site where the present catastrophe occurred.

the silk weavers and their employers in regard to the prices paid for labour. A destructive system of cutting the webs has been pursued whenever the masters have not paid the price which the associated journeymen considered sufficient. Another practice of sealing the webs has also been adopted, in order to put a stop to farther working, till the price required was paid. Several cases were brought before the Magistrates of *Worship-street*; but in general there has not been evidence sufficient to convict the individuals suspected of these outrages. On Wednesday the 27th of May, *Bethnal Green* and its neighbourhood was a scene of considerable riot and confusion, produced by several hundred journeymen weavers and others, who attacked five officers of the Bow-street patrols with stones and other missiles. These officers had under their protection two foremen of a silk manufactory, who were obnoxious to the weavers. So violent was the assault that the life of one of the officers is considered in danger. They in vain drew their cutlasses, and fired their pistols in the air; and there is every reason to suppose that they would have been overpowered and beaten to death, had not a strong reinforcement of the patrol come to their assistance. Five of the ringleaders were taken into custody. The Corporation of London have withheld the intended grant of 1,000*l.* to relieve the distresses in *Spitalfields*, owing to the continued riotous behaviour of the weavers.

At a late meeting of the London Missionary Society, at the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel, the sum of 2,500*l.* was subscribed in support of new missions to South Africa; and it was announced that a similar meeting had been lately held at Manchester, when 2000*l.* was contributed to the Society.

June 2. The Members of the Law Institution, established for the purpose of building a hall and library for the use of attorneys and solicitors, held their third annual meeting in *Furnival's-inn-hall*, when William Tooke, Esq. F. R. S. was elected to the chair. The report of the committee of management stated, that the purchase of the site in Chancery-lane had been completed for 13,408*l.* That premiums for architectural designs for the building having been advertised, the committee had received sixty-two sets of plans, from which they had selected those of Mr. L. Vulliamy and Mr. T. L. Donaldson, to whom the proposed premiums of one hundred guineas, and fifty guineas, were awarded, and the former appointed architect. The proposed capital of 50,000*l.* might be considered as completed. Several members had made numerous donations to the library, of useful and expensive works, and many valuable publications had been received from authors and editors.

Court of Common Pleas, June 2. *De Crespigny v. Wellesley.*—This was an action for

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The neighbourhood of *Spitalfields* has or some time presented a scene of riot and confusion, owing to disagreements between

defamation, in the delivery by the defendant of certain false and scandalous libels against the plaintiff, Sir W. De Crespigny, with a view to their publication in the *Age* and *Sunday Times* newspapers, charging him with incest and adultery. Mr. Serjeant Wilde, for the plaintiff, stated that two ladies, the Misses Long, sisters of the late Mrs. Wellesley, thought it right to institute certain proceedings for the purpose of determining who should have the guardianship of the children of the defendant and Mrs. Wellesley, the late Miss Long. The Court of Chancery decided that Mr. Wellesley was not a proper person for that trust. The whole matter was judicially investigated, and the decision was unfavourable to Mr. Wellesley; nothing remained, therefore, but that the judgment of the Court should be carried into effect, unless Mr. Wellesley could deter those by whom the proceedings were instituted from acting on the decision of the Lord Chancellor. For the purpose of effecting that object Mr. Wellesley published the present libels. The proofs of the publication of the libels in the two journals were put in, and that they were furnished by Mr. Wellesley himself. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff,—damages 1000*l*.

June 3. The House of Lords came to a decision in the case of *Fox v. the Bishop of Chester*. The question was, whether the sale of an advowson, with a view to the next presentation, while the incumbent was in a dying state, and did actually die on the same day, after the execution of the conveyance, was simoniacal? The Court of King's Bench decided that it was, and the case was brought, by writ of error, to the Lords, and was argued in the presence of most of the Judges of the Courts below. Chief Justice Best delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges, that the sale was not simoniacal. In this opinion the House concurred, and

the judgment of the Court below was reversed.

June 6. The Lord Bishop of London performed the ceremony of consecration to the new church lately erected in the parish of *Kenington*. The church is situate on the west side of Brompton-square, and about 100 yards back from the road. It is a very neat Gothic structure of brick work, standing directly east and west, and is calculated to accommodate 1,500 persons. The inside of the church is neat, and altogether without extravagant or unnecessary ornament. This church, together with a handsome chapel, nearly finished, situate in another part of the parish, are built partly with a sum of 12,000*l*, which was granted to the parish by the commissioners for building churches. The church and chapel will cost about 24,000*l*, so that the inhabitants will be taxed to pay off the money borrowed on bonds; and the interest, and this sum, by an Act of Parliament which vests the church affairs in the hands of trustees, must be liquidated within 40 years from its date.

June 6. According to the Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was read at the 25th Anniversary Meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, the net receipts of the society up to the 1st of April were 86,259*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. being 7,313*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. over last year's receipts. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the year amounted to 365,424, being an excess of 29,154 over that of any one year since the commencement of the society.

June 18. The High Court of Delegates decided that the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland, not being a corporate body, were not competent to appeal against the judgment given in the prerogative court of Canterbury, by which the will of the late Mr. Farquhar, of Fonthill, was set aside, and he was declared to have died intestate. The Court, therefore, dismissed the appeal.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 22. 36th Foot, Major Lord George Hervey, 60th Foot, to be Major.

60th Ft. Maj. Hon. Ch. Grey to be Major.

90th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord George W. Russell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

92th Foot, Capt. Ph. Mair to be Major.

Unattached.—Major W. Bush, 99th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.

Brevet.—Major-Gen. Sir T. Sydney Beckwith, K. C. B. to be Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies only, Sir T. Beckwith having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces at Bombay.

June 4. Right Hon. Sir W. Draper Best, Knt. to be Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, co. Dorset.

Col. Fred. Wm. Trench to be Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of Rosslyn to be a Member of the Privy Council, and Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tyndal to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and sworn of the Privy Council.

Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Esq. appointed Solicitor-General, and Knighted.

June 10. Lieut.-Gen. Lord R. E. H. Somerset to be Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

Sir James Welwood Moncrieff, Bart. to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Aldeburgh.—Spencer Horsey Kilderbee, of Great Glemham, Suffolk, Esq.
Cambridge Town.—Col. Fred. W. Trench, re-elected.
Cambridge University.—W. Cavendish, Esq. *Tralee.*—Robert Vernon Smith, of Savile-row, Middlesex, Esq.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—Sir Edw. Burtenshaw Sugden, Knt. re-elected.
Wexford.—Sir Robert Wigram, Knt.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. H. Banks, Cowlinge P. C. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Bathurst, Hollisley R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Bethune, Kilbride Church, Inverness.
 Rev. Horatio Bolton, Ashby and Obey with Thirne R. Norfolk; and Docking V. in same county.
 Rev. C. G. Boyles, Buriton R. with Petersfield Ch. Hants.
 Rev. D. Campbell, Aucharacle Ch. Argyle.
 Rev. G. Coldiam, Pensthorpe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. F. Cook, Cross Ch. in Island of Lewis, Ross-shire.
 Rev. J. E. Daniel, Weybrean St. Mary V. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Dickinson, Compton Dundon V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. G. Dobree, Fleet Marston R. Bucks.
 Rev. T. D. Dolben, Ipsley R. Warwickshire.
 Rev. D. Felix, Llanilar V. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. D. Gordon, Stoer Ch. Sutherlandshire.
 Rev. R. Harvey, Hornsey R. co. Middlesex.
 Rev. W. R. Halden, Oldbury P. C. Salop.
 Rev. J. P. Jones, Alton V. co. Stafford.
 Rev. Hewitt Linton, Nossington with Yarrow V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. A. Mackenzie, Strontian Ch. Argyllshire.
 Rev. D. Mackenzie, Keanlochbervie Ch. Sutherlandshire.

Rev. W. Macqueen, Trumagarty Ch. Inverness-shire.
 Rev. O. Mathias, Horsford V. with Horsam St. Faith P. C. annexed, Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Mellard, Caddington V. co. Beds.
 Rev. J. W. D. Merest, Staindrop V. with Cockfield R. annexed, co. Durham.
 Rev. J. Nicholson, Stenscholl Ch. Isle of Sky.
 Rev. J. C. Prosser, Newchurch R. co. Monmouth.
 Rev. R. Reid, Hallin in Waternish Ch. Inverness-shire.
 Rev. C. Rooke, Teffont Ewyas R. Wilts.
 Rev. A. Ross, Ullapool Ch. Ross-shire.
 Rev. H. Salmon, Hartley Wintney V. Hants.
 Rev. H. W. Salmon, Lidgate R. Suffolk.
 Rev. Sydney Smith, Combeforey R. co. Somerset, and Halberton V. co. Devon.
 Rev. T. Speidell, Crick R. co. Northamp.
 Rev. G. W. Steward, Caister St. Edmund and Trinity R. co. Norfolk.
 Rev. L. Tugwell, Longbridge Deverill V. Wilts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. A. Fitzclarence, to the Duke of Clarence.
 Rev. C. A. Morgan, in Ordinary to the King.
 Rev. W. Ricketts, to the Duke of Cumberland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph Cooke, to be Head Master of Newark Free Grammar School.
 Rev. W. Hopwood, to be Master of Hitchin Free Grammar School, Herts.
 Rev. John Shillibeer, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Oundle.
 Rev. C. K. Williams, to be Master of the Grammar School, Lewis.

BIRTHS.

May 5. The wife of Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brazennose College, Oxford, a dau.
 —17. At Rome, the wife of Major-Gen. Tolley, a dau.—19. The wife of C. Phillips, esq. Barrister, a son.—24. At his seat, Kilmory, Argyleshire, the lady of Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart. a dau.—31. At Stanmer, Sussex, the Countess of Chichester, a dau.—*Lately.* At Newbridge, Derry Dawlish, the resid. of her father, Col. Rochfort, M. P. the lady of E. W. Meade, esq. a son and heir.—In Arlington-street, the Lady Mary Stephenson, a dau.—
 June 11. At Dublin, the Countess of Erroll,

a dau.—19. The lady of Lieut.-Colonel Geo. Pollock, C. B. Bengal Army, a son.—13. At Totteridge-park, the lady of J. Browne, esq. M. P. a dau.—14. In Connaught-place, the lady of Sir C. H. Coote, Bart. M. P. a son.—15. At Rookwood, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Ch. Spencer Churchill, a dau.—In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Mountcharles, a dau.—17. At Englefield-green, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Salway, a dau.—In Stratford-place, the lady of G. W. Tapps, esq. M. P. a son.—24. In Abingdon-street, the wife of John Bull, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Malta, Lieut. James, 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of John James, esq. of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Susanah Amie Ann, third dau. of Col. the Hon.

W. H. Gardner, and niece of the late Vice-Adm.-Visc. Gardner, K.C.B.

May 2. At West Ham, Major Edward Pearson, E. I. C. to Harriet, fifth dau. of

the late Wm. Stanley, esq. of Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex.—8. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Chas. Stahlschmidt, esq. to Sarah, dau. of Thos. Lett, esq.—5. At Hastings, the Rev. Edw. Cardwell, Camden Professor of Ancient History in Oxford University, and Rector of Stoke Bruern, Northamptonsh. to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Henry Feilden of Witton House, Lancashire.—19. At Astbury, Cheshire, Thos. Kinnersley, esq. of Clough Hall and Ashley, co. Stafford, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Col. Dixon, of Alerton Gledhon, co. York, and niece to Lady Warburton.—At West Malling, the Rev. W. M. Tucker, Rector of All Saints, Colchester, to Agnes Sophia, youngest dau. of John Bax, esq.—At the British Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, Chas. Hay Seton, esq. 5th Drag. Guards, second son of the late Sir Alex. Seton, Bart. of Abercorn, to Caroline, dau. of Walter Parry Hodges, esq.—20. At St. James's, Westminster, T. Gabb, esq. of Abergavenny, to Marcia, dau. of the late Sir Christ. Willoughby, bt.—At Gloucester, Capt. C. H. Raymond, E.I.C. to Miss Warner, of the Spa.—26. At North Meols, co. Lancaster, Thomas Adam, esq. solicitor, in Halifax, to Caroline, second dau. of Thos. Edwards, esq. of Southport, late bookseller in Halifax.—At Wargrave, Berks, Edm. Currie, eldest son of J. E. Currie, esq. of Standlake Park, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Geo. Valentine Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, London.—At Luckham, the Rev. G. Ross, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. R. F. Gould, Rector.—28. At Kensington, John Speed Davies, esq. of Bernard-str. Russell-sq. to Isabella Anne, dau. of the late Nath. Huson, esq. barrister-at-law.—29. John Strong Armstrong, esq. Eccles-street, Dublin, to Emily, eldest dau. of W. Bruce, D. D. Belfast.—30. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Chas. Preston, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex, to Betsey, only dau. of Thos. Towle, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.—At Bath, the Rev. Thos. Lathbury, to Sarah, fifth dau. of Daniel Connor, esq. of Norfolk-crescent.—At Cheriton, Kent, Thos. du Boulay, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, to Harriett, third dau. of the Rev. Julius Drake Brockman.—At Florence, Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. to Mary, dau. of Geo. Baring, esq.—At Bridstow, Herefordshire, Emma, dau. of Whaley Armitage, of Moraston, to Capt. John Willis Watson, Bombay Artillery.—At Padworth, Berks, the Rev. J. Knipe, of Aldermaston, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of W. Stephens, esq. of Padworth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. E. Henry, esq. to Jane, youngest dau. of late E. H. Mortimer, esq. of Bellefield-house, Wilts.—Capt. E. W. Astley, R. N. to Lydia, dau. of Jas. Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock-house, near Exeter.—At Exeter, Rev. Sydney Cornish, Vicar of South Newington, to Jane, eldest

dau. of S. Kingdon, esq. Southernhay.—At Orston, Nottinghamsh. the Rev. C. J. Fynes Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, to Rosabella, youngest dau. of John Mathews, esq. of Tynemouth.

June 1. At Paris, Robert Bree, M. D. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Eliz. widow of Major Malkin, late 21st Dragoons.—At Langley Colnbrook, Edw. Gresley Stone, esq. of Chambers-court, Worcester-shire, and of Coptfold Hall, Essex, to Susan, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Calverley, esq. of Ewell House, Surrey, to Eliz. Goldwyer, widow of the late C. Blagrove, esq. of Berkeley-square.—2. At Wickham Market, the Rev. E. J. Bell, Vicar of Wickham Market, to Fanny, seventh dau. of the late Rev. J. Eyre, Rector of St. Giles's, Reading.—3. At Cardiff, E. W. Durnford, esq. Royal Eng. eldest son of Lieut.-col. A. W. Durnford, to Eliz. Rebecca, second dau. of John Langley, of Cardiff, esq.—4. At Great Malvern, W. Candler, esq. R. N. of the Lodge, Worcestershire, to Louisa, dau. of John Evered, esq. of Hill House, co. Somerset.—At Audley, Capt. Hebden, to Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Kinnersley, esq. of Clough Hall, Staffordsh.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Dering, esq. Rifle Brigade, to Letitia, youngest dan. of the late Sir George Shee, bart. of Lockleys, co. Hertford.—At Edgebaston, Warwicksh. the Rev. W. Farquhar Hook, to Anne Delicia, eldest dau. of Dr. John Johnstone, of Galabank, N. B. and of Monument House, Edgebaston.—6. At Heytesbury, John Croomes, esq. of Walham Green, Middlesex, to Mary Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. D. Williams, of Heytesbury.—At St. Margaret's, Thos. Parratt, esq. of the Inspector-general's Office, to Miss Rose.—9. At Bradden, Wilts, Sir John Maxwell Tylden, late Lieut. Col. 52d Reg. of Milled, Kent, to Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. H. Lomax Walsh, LL.D. of Grimblethorpe, Lincolnsh.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Bax, E.I.C. to Anne, fourth dau. of John Hanson, esq. of Russell-sq. and late of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex.—At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, Adam Duff, esq. third son of R. W. Duff, esq. of Fetteresso Castle, Kincardineshire, N. B. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Fraser, of Woodcot House, Oxfordsh.—At Bloomsbury, the Rev. Wm. Brownlow, to Fanny, only dau. of R. J. Chambers, esq. of Middle Temple, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Longe, Esq. of Spixworth Park, Norfolk, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Francis Warneford, esq. of Warneford-place, Wilts.—11. At Goudhurst, Kent, Francis Law, esq. of Bedgebury House, to Cath. eldest dau. of the Rev. W. B. Harrison.

OBITUARY.

LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-HOMBURG.

April 2. At Homburg, in his 60th year, his Serene Highness Frederic-Joseph-Louis, Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse Homburg; brother-in-law to His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

His Highness was the eldest son of the Landgrave Frederic-Louis, whom he succeeded Jan. 20, 1820. He was married at the Queen's Palace, Buckingham House, April 7, 1818, to the Princess Elizabeth, third daughter of his late Majesty, King George the Third. (See an account of the marriage in our vol. LXXXVIII. i. 365.) They left the country in the middle of the following June. "Every body," says the author of "An Autumn near the Rhine," published in 1818, "speaks well of the Prince, as a brave, honest soldier." A description of his territories, quoted from the same publication, will be found in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 435.

The Landgrave is succeeded by a younger brother.

EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

April . . At Paris, aged 72, the Right Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley and Baron Ellesmere, and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, senior Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Whitchurch and Middle in Shropshire, M.A., F.R.S. and F.S.A.

The title of Bridgewater, which with this nobleman has become extinct, was first suggested as the reward of a meritorious and virtuous Chancellor, one of the best in the whole list of those who have kept the Great Seal of this country. From some difficulty in selecting * the title, however, the patent for the Earldom was not completed before the Chancellor's death, when it was bestowed upon his son. In a letter of the period, the circumstances are thus related: "The 15th of this present [March 1616-17], the late Lord Chancellor left this world, being visited in *articulo mortis*, or not full half an hour before, by the new Lord Keeper [Bacon], with a message from his Majesty that he meant presently to bestow upon him the title of

Earl of Bridgewater, to make him President of the Council, and give him a pension of 3000*l.* a year during his life. But he was so far past, that no words or worldly comfort could work with him, but only thanking his Majesty for his gracious favour, said 'these things were all to him but vanities.' But his son, though he lay then (and so doth still) as it were bound hand and foot with the gout, did not neglect this fair offer of the Earldom, but hath solicited it ever since, with hopeful success at first, the King having given order for the warrant; yet it sticks I know not where, unless it be that he must give down more milk; though, if all be true that is said, 30,000*l.* was a fair sop before. His father left a great estate both in wealth and lands; 15,000*l.* a year is the least that is talked of, and some speak of much more."† Scroop the fourth Earl of Bridgewater, was in 1720 advanced to the titles of Marquis of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater, which became extinct with his younger son Francis, the third who enjoyed them, in 1803. That Duke's vast property in internal navigation was bequeathed to his nephew the present Marquess of Stafford, with remainder to the Marquess's second son Lord Francis Leveson Gower, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. To his cousin Lieut.-Gen. Egerton, who succeeded him as seventh Earl of Bridgewater (and was brother to the nobleman now deceased), the Duke bequeathed Ashridge in Hertfordshire, with the other family estates in Buckinghamshire, Shropshire, and Yorkshire, to the amount of 30,000*l.* *per ann.*; and the greater part of his property in the funds, which amounted to about 600,000*l.* The seventh Earl survived until 1823, but left no children. His Countess, who was the only daughter and heiress of Samuel Haynes, Esq. is still living. The title then devolved on the subject of this memoir.

His Lordship was born Nov. 11, 1756, the younger of two sons of the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Durham, by Lady Anna Sophia Grey, daughter and coheiress of Henry Duke of Kent. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at All Souls College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1780. In the same year his father appointed him a Prebendary of Durham. In 1781 the Duke of Bridgewater presented him to

* In June 1616, it was uncertain whether the Lord Chancellor was to be Earl of Cambridge, Flint, or Buckingham. Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. iv. p. 1025.

† [Ibid. vol. iii. p. 266.]

the Rectory of Middle in Shropshire; as he did in 1797 to that of Whitechurch in the same county; and he retained them both until his death. Mr. Egerton was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1784, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791. In 1796 he published in 4to. an edition of the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, "cum scholiis, versione Latina, variis lectionibus, Valekenari notis integris, et selectis aliorum vv. dd. quibus suas adjecit Fran. Hen. Egerton." By this learned work, which is described in the preface as partly the result of what he had gathered at Eton from his masters Drs. Foster and Davies, Mr. Egerton acquired considerable credit. It was printed at Oxford, and is noticed in our review, vol. LXVI. pp. 851, and by correspondents in the same volume, pp. 901, 1009. Another classical production of the same editor was "A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho, from Longinus; also an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarn." in 8vo.

In 1793 Mr. Egerton communicated to the fifth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, extending to 19 pages. This memoir, greatly enlarged to 80 folio pages, still after the form of arrangement adopted in the *Biographia Britannica*, was reprinted for his private use in 1798, the number being 250 copies. It was then entitled "A compilation of various authentic evidences and historical authorities, tending to illustrate the Life and Character of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England, &c. &c. &c. and the nature of the times in which he was Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor." This long article he in 1802 persuaded the booksellers to reprint for the sixth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, then in progress; together with a memoir of his father, the Bishop of Durham, which had previously been prefixed to the third volume of Hutchinson's "History of Durham." That portion of the "*Biographia Britannica*," when still unfinished, was consumed at the fire of Mr. Nichols's printing-office in 1808. There is, however, an edition of it in folio, "printed for private distribution," which bears the date 1807, and has the addition of a Memoir of Francis third Duke of Bridgewater.

In the xviii. volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, is a description from Mr. Egerton's pen, of the underground Inclined Plane, executed by the late Duke of Bridgewater, at Walkden-Moor, in Lancashire. This was afterwards printed in French, Paris, 8vo. 1803; and another of Mr. Egerton's

productions is entitled, "A Letter to the Parisians, and the French Nation, upon Inland Navigation, consisting of a defence of the public character of his Grace Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, including notices and anecdotes concerning Mr. James Brindley." This was printed in two parts, 8vo. 1812, and 1820.

In January 1808, Mr. Egerton, and his sister Lady Amelia, the wife of Sir Abraham Hume, were raised, by his Majesty's sign manual, to the rank of Earl's children; and on the 21st of October, 1823, he succeeded his brother in his titles.

His Lordship had for many years resided entirely at Paris. He printed there in 1814, "*Lettre inédite de la Seigneurie de Florence au Pape Sixte IV. 21 Juillet, 1478.*" 4to. He also continued to amuse himself with domestic biography; and in 1826 he printed for private circulation some "Family Anecdotes," from which some extracts will be found in the *Literary Gazette* for 1827, pp. 121, 153.

The Earl's singularities were a general topic for conversation at Paris. He had, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. Sometimes a fine carriage, containing half a dozen of them, was seen in the streets drawn by four horses, and accompanied by two footmen. In his last days, when so debilitated as to be unable to leave his own grounds, he is said to have adopted a strange substitute for the sports of the field, to which he had been addicted. Into the garden at the back of his house, there were placed about 300 rabbits, and as many pigeons and partridges, whose wings had been cut. Provided with a gun, and supported by servants, he would enter the garden and shoot two or three head of game, to be afterwards put upon the table as his sporting trophies!

The Earl's remains were brought to England for interment. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, by John Charles Claremont, Esq. (a banker, and partner in the house of Lafitte, in Paris,) Thomas Phillips, Esq. and Eugene Auguste Barbier, Esq. who are the executors. The will is long and very extraordinary, and there are added several codicils, equally extraordinary. His Lordship leaves legacies to all his servants, and some larger legacies to private individuals. He, however, adds that, in case he should

be either "assassinated or poisoned," the legacies are all to be void. He leaves 8,000*l.* to the President of the Royal Society, "to be applied according to the order and direction of the said President of the Royal Society, in full and without any diminution or abatement whatsoever, in such proportions and at such times, according to his discretion and judgment, and without being subject to any control or responsibility whatsoever, to such person or persons as the said President for the time being of the aforesaid Royal Society, shall or may nominate or appoint and employ; and it is my will and particular request that some person or persons be nominated and appointed by him to write, print, publish, and expose to public sale, one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation," illustrating such work by all reasonable arguments; as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the effect of digestion, and thereby of conversion; the construction of the hand of man, and an infinite variety of arguments, as also by discoveries ancient and modern in arts, sciences, and in the whole extent of literature. And I desire that the profits arising from and out of the circulation and sale of the aforesaid work shall be paid by the said President of the said Royal Society as of right, as a further remuneration and reward to such person or persons as the said President shall or may so nominate, appoint, and employ as aforesaid. And I hereby fully authorize and empower the said President, in his own discretion, to direct and cause to be paid and advanced to such person or persons, during the writing of the aforesaid work, the sum of 300*l.* sterling, and also the sum of 500*l.* sterling to the same person or persons during the printing and preparing of the same work for the press, out of and in part of said sum of 8,000*l.* sterling. And I will and direct that the remainder of the said sum of 8,000*l.* sterling, or of the stocks or funds wherein the same shall have been invested, together with all interest, dividend or dividends accrued thereon, be transferred, assigned, and paid over to such person or persons, their or his executors, administrators, or assigns, as shall have been so nominated, appointed, and employed by the said President of the said Royal Society, at the instance and request of the said President, as and when he shall deem the object of this bequest to have been fully complied with by such person or

persons so nominated, appointed, and employed by him as aforesaid." (A splendid work on this subject was written by his Lordship, and privately printed by Didot some years back.) The family manuscripts and papers, together with a lock of his mother's hair, and a particular letter, written by her to himself, and delivered, at her request, after her death, he hopes may be permitted to be deposited and kept as heir looms in the family mansion at Ashridge, a permission which was refused to him by his brother, the former Earl of Bridgewater, with whom the late Earl does not appear to have been on friendly terms, although he hopes "God will forgive his brother as he does." His own manuscripts and autographs he leaves to the British Museum, with the interest of 7,000*l.* to the librarians who are to be appointed to take care of them, and 5,000*l.* to augment the collection of MSS. of that institution. He does not even mention his nephews by marriage, Lord Farnborough or Lord Brownlow, who will succeed to the mansion of Ashridge and most of the entailed property, after the death of the Countess of Bridgewater. His servants are to occupy their stations in his grand hotel in the rue St. Honoré, in Paris, for two or three months, after which it is to be sold, together with all his furniture, plate, and jewellery. In his will nothing is intimated relating to his favourite dogs. The personal property amounts to 70,000*l.*

BISHOP LLOYD.

May 31. In Whitehall-place, aged 44, the Right Reverend Charles Lloyd, D.D. Bishop of Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Lloyd was born Sept. 26, 1784. His father, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Rector of Ashton Sub-Edge, in Gloucestershire, was then residing at Downley in Buckinghamshire, and officiating as Curate to the Rev. Richard Levett, of West Wycombe. Soon after the birth of his son Charles, Mr. Lloyd removed to Bradenham, where he received pupils, and, at a later period, he became the tenant of Lord Dormer's seat, called Peterley House, his fame and celebrity continually increasing with the number of his scholars, who were of the highest families in the country. Of many children, four only survived their parents, and of these Charles was the eldest; his brother Thomas, who was born before him, after running a course as brilliant as ever was granted by Provi-

gence to boy, Thomas, the pride and flower of Eton, having been cut off in the very ripening of his boyhood. Charles received his first instructions at home, and was afterwards sent as a collegier to Eton, where he remained until he was superannuated. In the Lent Term of 1803 he was admitted at Christ Church, Oxford, and commenced residence the following term, having brought with him not merely sound scholarship, and a creditable stock of Greek and Latin lore, but much of arithmetical and mathematical knowledge, a thorough acquaintance with the niceties of the French language, in which he conversed with fluency and elegance, and some proficiency in Italian.

Cyril Jackson was then Dean, a man, who made it his especial study to know the members of his House, to watch their several intimacies and habits, and to scan their failings and their excellencies, and who felt a pride in bestowing his studentships on those, whom he selected as the most deserving. In December 1804, Charles Lloyd was nominated "the Dean's student;" and from this period we may consider his reputation to have received the stamp of authority, while among the fortunate circumstances of his life may be reckoned the introduction which it procured for him to Mr. Secretary Peel, who became his pupil, while the tutor was still an Under Graduate. In 1806 Charles Lloyd, after a severe examination of three days for the degree of B.A. gained the first place on the list of "honours." Shortly after taking his degree, he was invited by the Earl of Elgin to become tutor in his family, and he went accordingly to Scotland; but he soon returned, and was appointed Mathematical Lecturer at Christ Church by Dr. Jackson, who was desirous to improve the system of lecturing given in the College, and knew the ability and efficacy of Lloyd. No man indeed took more pains, than Lloyd did, to learn what he taught, no man communicated knowledge with more clearness, no man took more interest in the improvement of those whom he taught. Lloyd afterwards became tutor and censor, filling in due course the several college offices.

In 1817, Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, being promoted to the Peerage, Lloyd was deputed to be the bearer of an invitation to Mr. Peel, soliciting him to accept the vacant seat, and become the representative of the University on which he had already reflected the highest credit by the academic honours which he had attained and

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his abilities as a statesman. Both the tutor and the pupil eagerly seized the opportunity which thus presented itself, of cementing as it were the friendship which had commenced in earlier years; and unbounded was the confidence which ensued, uninterrupted and increasing their mutual affection and regard.

Meantime Lloyd had entered into holy orders, and devoted his principal attention to theological studies. But the application of a powerful mind to one particular object seldom fails to produce distinction. Among his contemporaries Lloyd rose with giant fame, defying competition. His knowledge and attainments gave him great influence, while the correctness of his judgment was generally acknowledged, and his opinion eagerly solicited, not merely on important points relating to the University, but in matters which affected the welfare of individuals. His name soon became known far and wide. In 1819, therefore, he was selected to succeed the present Bishop of Durham as Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He was not long after made Chaplain to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, on the promotion of Dr. Mant, the present Bishop of Down and Connor, and he was presented by his Grace to the living of Bersted in Sussex. But this living he did not long retain. In 1822 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity on the death of Dr. Hodgson, and returned to Oxford, where his services daily became more and more useful to the public; and he was often called upon to point out men of merit, to fill the several stations which became vacant.

As Professor he shone with superior eminence; nor was he contented with the regular discharge of his duties as an official lecturer, but he became also, if not the founder of a new school, at least the infuser of a new and more energetic spirit, introducing the practice of private teaching in divinity, working incessantly like one impressed with a sense of high responsibility, and inculcating instruction, may it not be said? "in season and out of season." His pupils were attached to him by the affectionate zeal which he displayed for their welfare, by the warm interest which he took in all that concerned them, and by the genuine goodness of an honest, open, sincere heart, wholly devoid of selfish feeling, and alive to every generous and amiable impression. None applied to him for information who did not readily obtain it, none conversed with him who were not improved in learning, in temper, in religious feeling, none lived on

terms of intimacy with him who did not love him.

With the exception of the last beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, printed in small octavo at the Clarendon press, Dr. Lloyd put forth no publication in his own name. A work upon the Liturgies was ready for the press; and some of the old Catechisms were actually in the printer's hands. But many important publications, there is reason to believe, were put forth by others under his sanction and by his advice; and some articles that appeared in the *Reviews* are supposed to be his. He publicly avowed the article No. VII. which appeared in the *British Critic*, (Oct. 1825), intitled, "View of the Roman Catholic Doctrines." It were superfluous to add, that the article evinces much knowledge; and exhibits in a clear view the errors of the Romish Church; but while the Romish doctrines respecting invocation of saints, image worship, transubstantiation, absolution, penance, confession, &c. are thoroughly sifted and exposed; there is a studious disclaiming of any "the most remote intention of bringing any insinuation against the Roman Catholics of France, England, or Ireland." "We have brought no charge," it is said, "against those individuals of this Empire who adhere to their ancient faith, we have not willingly imputed to them any tenets they disclaim, or accused them, in any way, of insincerity, dishonesty, or disguise. Our full belief is, that the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, from their long residence among Protestants, their disuse of processions, and other Romish ceremonies, have been brought gradually, and almost unknowingly, to a more spiritual religion and a purer faith." In another passage a distinction is made between the principles and the practice of the Romish Church. The Church of England, it is said, "is unwilling to fix upon the *principles* of the Romish Church the charge of positive idolatry; and contents herself with declaring, that the Romish doctrine concerning the adoration, as well of images, as of relics, is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranting of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God." (Art. XXII.) "But in regard to the universal practice of the Romish Church, she adheres to the declaration of her homilies; and professes her conviction that this fond, and unwarranted, and unscriptural doctrine, has at all times produced, and will hereafter, as long as it is suffered to prevail, produce, the sin of practical idolatry."

In 1827 Dr. Lloyd was advanced to

the See of Oxford on the death of Bishop Legge; but he seldom appeared in the House of Lords, and never spoke until the last Session. On the memorable 2d of April 1829, the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was moved by the Duke of Wellington. After a speech delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in opposition, and seconded by the Primate of Ireland, fourth in the debate rose Bishop Lloyd, to support the Bill, impressed with the importance of the proposed measure, and urged by an imperious sense of duty.

Master of his subject, he delivered a luminous and argumentative speech with ease, with spirit, and with eloquence, producing the strongest effect in the House, convincing the minds of some, and listened to by all with the deepest interest and attention.

The main point on which he insisted, was the necessity of the measure; and he combated the notion that the introduction of Roman Catholics into the Houses of Parliament would be an irreligious act, bringing down God's judgment upon the nation, declaring that he had received no new lights, and referring to the opinions which he had expressed before his advancement to the Bench. The conclusion of his speech was singularly beautiful; it is thus given in the "*Mirror of Parliament*:"

"My Lords, I hope I have not diminished the dangers of the Irish Church; they are assuredly very great; but the question now before us is, not whether the Church of Ireland is in danger, but whether the measure now proposed by his Majesty's government is calculated to diminish or increase that danger? My Lords, after what I have heard with great sorrow from the Primate of that Church, I will not venture to express a strong opinion on the subject; but this I must say, that I think I can see in this measure some faint gleam of hope, and hail the dawning of a brighter day. My Lords, I hope that this measure will carry English capital into Ireland; and that Protestants will go along with it. I hope that those who have hitherto lived out of their country, in consequence of its troubles and disturbances, will, many of them, return thither, and encourage every thing that is peaceable and good. I hope that the Protestant Ministers will now find a more willing audience, and their instructions a readier admission into the hearts of those who hear them.

"But, my Lords, I will say no more on that point. This is the only part of the subject which has for some years past pressed on my mind, and made me hesitate as to the propriety of mea-

asures similar to the present; and let not, I beseech you, my doubting hopes influence your judgments on this momentous part of the question now before your Lordships. Give to the Church of Ireland your most solemn and serious consideration. Do not, I entreat you, treat with scoffs, or levity, or disrespect, the fears, perhaps the too just fears, of those who are alarmed and agitated for her safety. In the aristocracy of England the Church of England has hitherto found her firmest guardians and supporters; here let the Church of Ireland find them too. On your care, and vigilance, and religion, let the United Church of England and Ireland securely rest. Preserve her against the intrigues of the cunning, the lust of the avaricious, the violence of profligate and rebellious men. Preserve her inviolate against that day (a day which shall assuredly come) when Ireland shall, at last, be converted to a holier doctrine and a purer faith. Preserve her inviolate against that day, when the sons of Ireland, returning from a longer than Assyrian captivity, shall find that the Temple of the Lord has been already built, and the foundations have been long since laid; and if ye shall do this, whatever may be the event of your deliberations (as the event is assuredly in the hands of Providence), still posterity shall say,—that posterity, of whose judgment we have been not unkindly or ungenerously reminded,—posterity will say, that the Peers of England, when they admitted the lay members of the Catholic body into the communion of the Legislature, still did not put God out of the question, but went about Sion, and marked well her bulwarks that they might tell them that come after."

Some parts of his speech having been misrepresented, and other parts misunderstood, a series of attacks was made on him both in the House and out of it. These attacks induced him to think of publishing a correct copy of it; and perhaps it were to be wished that he had so done. For either it would have silenced clamour, or, if it had provoked a reply, it would have called forth also the strong powers of his mighty mind to defend and explain the positions which he had laid down, and have established the

character of Bishop Lloyd as one of the soundest reasoners on the Episcopal Bench, and one of the firmest defenders of the Church of England.

But enough of politics. In private life Bishop Lloyd was one of the most amiable of human beings, keenly alive to every domestic tie and every domestic duty, frank and open-hearted, generous, affectionate, considerate, the delight of his family and friends, and adorning and improving society with numerous and well-timed remarks, arising from fertility of ideas, a retentive memory, and a peculiar felicity and accuracy of observation. In the full possession of health and every earthly blessing, he went on Saturday, May 2, to the dinner given by the Royal Academicians at Somerset-house. He returned home unwell, having, as he afterwards stated himself, been inconvenienced by a current of air in which he sat. The illness, which after death was incontestably proved to be inflammation of the lungs, was at first considered trifling, and afterwards pronounced hooping cough; but at length it exhibited dangerous symptoms, and, after a revival of false hopes on the 28th and 29th, terminated fatally on Sunday May 31. He died in London at a house which he had taken for the season, in Whitehall-place; and his remains were interred on the Saturday following in the Benchers' vault under the Chapel of Lincoln's-inn. The funeral, which was strictly private, was attended by relatives only, with the exception of his Chaplains, and of Mr. Secretary Peel, and his brother the Rev. John Peel.

In 1822 Dr. Lloyd married a daughter of Colonel Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee, in the county of Surrey, and has left his widow with a family of one son and four daughters, the eldest only six years old.

DR. JAMES, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Aug. 22. At sea, on board the *Marquis of Huntley*, on his way to Penang from Calcutta, the Right Rev. John Thomas James, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta.

Bishop James was the second son of Thomas James, D.D. Head Master of Rugby School,* and the eldest by his second marriage with Arabella, the

* Of whom a memoir will be found in vol. LXXIV. p. 982, and further particulars in *Carlisle's Grammar Schools*, vol. ii. p. 681. Another brief memoir has likewise been recently published in a separate publication, which we take this opportunity to notice. It is a poetical character of about a hundred and fifty lines, entitled "The Schoolmaster; a Tribute to the Memory of Thomas James, D.D. with a short Memoir prefixed. By the Rev. William Birch, M.A.;" and contains several pleasing passages. Dr. James's family consisted of five sons and three daughters:—by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Mander, of Coventry, he had

fourth daughter of Mr. William Caldecott, of Rugby. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1810, and by which Society he was presented to the vicarage of Flitton, in Bedfordshire, in 1818. It was only in 1827 that, on the death of Dr. Heber, he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. In a letter from India at the time of his primary visitation, he is characterized as "a most pleasant, kind-hearted man, and most disposed to conciliation, as well as to encourage every means for the promotion of the grand object in which he is embarked."

LORD VERNON.

March 27. At Kirkby, Nottinghamshire, aged 82, the Right Hon. Henry Venables-Vernon, third Lord Vernon, elder brother to his Grace the Archbishop of York.

His Lordship was born Sept. 7, 1747, the eldest son of George, the first Lord, by his third wife, Martha, sister to Simon first Earl Harcourt. Having married, firstly, Feb. 14, 1779, Elizabeth-Rebecca-Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart., he took the name and arms of Sedley, and resided for many years at the seat of that family, Nuthall, in Staffordshire. After succeeding to the family titles, on the death of his half-brother George, June 18, 1813, he resumed the name of Vernon.

By his first Lady his Lordship had issue one son and two daughters:—1. the Right Hon. George-Charles, now Lord Vernon, who was born in 1779, and married in 1802, Frances-Maria, only daughter and heiress of Admiral the late Right Hon. Sir John-Borlase Warren, Bart. G. C. B. and has an only son, who married in 1824, the eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. M.P. for Newcastle; 2. the Hon. Catherine; and 3. the Hon. Louisa-Henrietta, married in 1816, to the Rev. Brooke Boothby, brother to Sir William Boothby, Bart., and Prebendary of Southwell, who died on the 4th of January last (see p. 186). Mrs. Sedley dying July 16, 1793, the future Lord Vernon married, secondly, Nov. 29, 1795, Alice-Lucy, daughter of the late Sir John Whiteford, Bart. and by her, who died Aug. 1827, had two

sons; 4. the Hon. Henry-Sedley Vernon, now Lieut.-Col. in the Grenadier Guards, who married in 1822 Eliza-Grace, daughter of Edward Coke, of Longford Court, Derbyshire, Esq. and has issue; and 5. the Hon. and Rev. John-Sedley Vernon, a Prebendary of Southwell.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS, BART.

April 6. At Trewithen, Cornwall, of erysipelas, aged 70, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Recorder of Grampound and St. Ives, Fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, and Horticultural Societies, and, at the period of his recent retirement, father of the House of Commons.

Sir Christopher was the elder son of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. Colonel in the Guards, and M.P. for Grampound, by Anne, daughter of James Heywood, Esq. of London. He was first returned to Parliament in 1784 for the borough of St. Michael's; was re-elected in 1790 and 1796; and in June 1799, vacated his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. In August 1800, he was elected on a vacancy for Grampound; as he was again in 1802 and 1806. In 1818 he was returned for Penryn; and in June 1821, on a vacancy for St. Ives.

Sir Christopher Hawkins was created a Baronet, July 28, 1791. As he was never married we presume the title is extinct. He had a younger brother, who married a daughter of Humphrey Sibthorpe, Esq. M.P. for Lincoln.

SIR JOHN KEANE, BART.

April 18. In the Crescent, Bath, aged 72, Sir John Keane, of Belmont, co. Waterford, Bart.

Sir John was the elder son of Richard Keane, of Belmont, Esq. by Miss Green. He was returned to the Irish Parliament as Member for Youghall, and sat for that borough in the Imperial Parliament until the dissolution in 1806. He was created a Baronet (of Great Britain), August 1, 1801. Sir John was twice married: first to Sarah, daughter of John Keiley, of Belgrove, in Cork, Esq.; by which lady he had four sons and one daughter:—1. Sir Richard Keane, born in 1780, who has succeeded to the title; he is Lieut.-Col of the Waterford Militia,

Thomas, a Barrister at Gray's Inn, and Mary, married to the late Dr. John Wingfield, formerly Head Master at Westminster (of whom see vol. xcvi. i. p. 281); by his second marriage, Dr. James had the deceased Bishop; William, now Fellow of Oriel College and Vicar of Cobham, Surrey; Edward, now Prebendary of Winchester, and Perpetual Curate of Sheen; George, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; Sophia-Catharine, married to Robert Morris, Esq. of Cheltenham; and Isabella Octavia.

and married in 1814 the widow of Samuel Penrose, of Waterford, Esq.; 2. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. a Major-General in the army, and Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica; he married in 1806, Grace, second daughter of General John Smith, R.A.; 3. Henry-Edward, Major in the 7th Hussars, who married in 1818, Anne, third daughter of Sir William Fraser, of Leadclune, co. Inverness, Bart.; and 4. Sarah, who is deceased. Sir John married, secondly, in 1804, Dorothy, relict of Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq. M.P. for Aldborough, and uncle to the present Sir William Champion de Crespigny, Bart. and had one son, 5. George Michael.

SIR EDWARD WEST.

Aug. 1828. At Bombay, the Hon Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of that Presidency.

This learned lawyer was formerly a Fellow of University College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1807. Whilst there, he distinguished himself as the author of a pamphlet on the nature of Rent, in which he developed the same opinions on the subject which were about the same period advanced by Mr. Malthus, and afterwards applied by Mr. Ricardo. He received the honour of knighthood July 5, 1822, being then Recorder of Bombay.

The following is an Address presented to the surviving Judges of the Presidency by the Native inhabitants. There is no precedent for such an address; but the occasion justifies the act; for, though other Chief Justices (it is painful to allude to the number), and probably of equal, though none of greater merit, have been snatched away in India, yet the legislative measure of summoning natives on juries being now first completely in operation, an happy opportunity was afforded of mingling the thanks for so mighty a benefit, with expressions of sorrow for the loss of the chief local administrator of the beneficent law.

“To the Hon. Sir Charles Chambers, Knt., &c., &c., and the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, Knt., &c., &c., Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

“My Lords,—We, the undersigned members of the several tribes composing the native community, subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature under the Bombay Presidency, beg leave respectfully to present ourselves before your honourable Bench for the purpose of offering a last

mournful tribute of affection to the memory of your late distinguished colleague, our gracious Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Edward West. We are conscious that it is a novelty for the people to come forward to address a Bench of English Judges on such a subject: it is no less a novelty (actually witnessed by many of us), to be rescued in the short space of twenty-nine years since the establishment of a regular court of British law in this island, from the evils of an inefficient and irregular administration of justice which previously existed.

“Grateful for such advantages, we resort to those means which alone are open to a community constituted like ours to express publicly our sense of them; and indeed we should justly merit the reproach of want of feeling, did we now silently confine within our own breasts the grief, the unfeigned sorrow, we experience in the event which has deprived us of him at whose hands those advantages have been so largely extended and confirmed to us. In expressing to your Lordships our sorrow for the death of Sir Edward West, we seek a balm for our sufferings, and would fain hope thereby to alleviate the distress with which you must contemplate your earthly separation from a colleague so able and indefatigable, so undaunted and upright.

“The time is past when any commendation of ours, or indeed any earthly honours, can be of value to him, whom the joys and sorrows of this world can no longer affect; and who is, therefore, equally removed beyond the reach of human censure and of human applause. But we should deem it an omission of duty, as well as of gratitude, did we not come forward, now that our motives cannot be misconstrued, to mark in the strongest manner the deep sense we entertain of his virtuous administration. That spirit of even-handed justice which prompted his decisions,—the unconquerable assiduity and unshaken firmness which he evinced in discharging the functions of his high office,—the unshrinking zeal which animated him in making salutary reforms,—but, above all, the high principle of independence and integrity which led him to sacrifice so much of his private happiness to the conscientious performance of his public duties,—these, my Lords, are the virtues which have grown upon our gratitude, since every day's succeeding experience teaches us to appreciate their value.

“In briefly noticing the most prominent features in the administration of Sir Edward West, we cannot but dwell with grateful delight on the easy access

which that humane and honourable Judge at all times afforded to the poor and needy part of our countrymen. That he rendered the administration of law less expensive to the inhabitants of this Presidency, thus throwing open to the poor the avenues of justice so long barred against them, is not the least solid advantage derived from a career fertile in benefits. But, great and salutary as was this reform, it did not satisfy that glowing spirit of philanthropy, ever thoughtful to devise and active to execute what might lessen the distresses or increase the happiness of his fellow-creatures. Scrupulous in the discharge of his high functions as a Judge, which alone seemed labour too great even for his energetic mind, he found leisure, and had the condescension, to become himself the advocate of the indigent.

"But, amongst the many great favours received at the hands of Sir Edward West, that for which we would chiefly record our gratitude is the manner in which, conjointly with your Lordships, he carried into execution the recent provision of the British legislature, for admitting the natives of this country to sit on juries. The wise and conciliatory methods he took to give effect to the wishes of Parliament—the condescension with which he conferred with every class of the native community—the prudent deference he paid to all their national and religious feelings—the zeal with which he laboured to overcome innumerable difficulties arising out of the multifarious constitution of our body, and the solicitude he displayed to set the intention of the enactment in its true light, are fresh in the recollection of us all. To these exertions it is owing that the natives of Bombay are now in the enjoyment of one of the greatest privileges of freemen.

"A knowledge of the virtuous and enlightened character of the late Chief Justice cannot fail to have prevailed throughout a large portion of our countrymen in India; but it has only been permitted to the inhabitants of this island to enjoy the immediate fruits of his distinguished judicial administration. However imperfect any further addition may prove to this deep record of our sorrow for his demise, and respect for his memory, we beg to announce that we have raised a sum of money, which it is designed to make over to the Native Education Society, to be vested by them in Government securities for the endowment of one or more scholarships, and the distribution of one or more annual prizes, according to the amount of interest realized from the

total fund, to be denominated 'Chief Justice West's Scholarships and Prizes.' Engaged as the late Judge was himself so earnestly in improving the condition of the natives, we humbly hope that we have devised the most durable and appropriate method of perpetuating the grateful recollection of him among them, and training up our children to the proper discharge of those public duties to which he first showed them the way.

"With a firm reliance on the continued favour and kindness of your Lordships, we are, with the greatest respect, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient and most humble servants.

"Bombay, Oct. 1."

(Signed by about 140 of the principal Hindoo, Parsee, and Mahomedan merchants and inhabitants.)

SIR C. H. CHAMBERS.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, five days after receiving the Address inserted in the preceding article, aged 38, Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

This gentleman was a nephew of the celebrated Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal, who died in 1803. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1809, M.A. 1814. He received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 21, 1823, being then appointed a Judge in Bengal; and was removed to Bombay in 1827.

EDMUND TURNOR, ESQ.

March 19. At Stoke Park, near Grant-ham, aged 74, Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rochford and of Panton, in the County of Lincoln, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; maternal uncle to Sir William Foulis and Sir Thomas Whichcote, Barts. and brother-in-law to Capt. Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. K.C.B., to Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B., and to Captain Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.

Mr. Turnor was descended from a younger branch of the Turnours of Haverhill in Suffolk, whose representative is the Earl of Wintertoun. His ancestor, Christopher Turnor, became seated at Milton Erneys in Bedfordshire, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Erneys. Their grandson Christopher had two sons, who rose to considerable eminence. Sir Christopher, the elder, was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1660, and at his death left as his widow a sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Warwick, a

lady who lived to the age of 101. From that marriage the families of Byng and Pocock are descended. The younger brother, Edmund, was one of the Farmers of the Customs, and was likewise knighted in 1663*. By marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, Knt. he became possessed of the manor of Stoke Rochford, and from that alliance the gentleman now deceased was fourth in descent. His great-grandmother was Diana Cecil, a granddaughter of the second Earl of Salisbury†. His father was Edmund Turnor, Esq. who died in 1805 (and is noticed in vol. LXXV. i. 185); and his mother was Mary, only daughter of John Disney, of Lincoln, esq. by Frances, daughter of George Cartwright, of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, Esq.

Mr. Turnor early acquired a taste for topography and antiquities, and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1778. In 1779 he printed, in 4to, "Chronological Tables of the High Sheriffs of the County of Lincoln, and of the Knights of the Shire, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament within the same, from the earliest accounts to the present time. London, printed by Joseph White." In 1781, when Mr. Turnor had "just returned from his travels," he is thus mentioned in a letter of John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald‡, to Mr. Gough: "By letter from young Mr. Turnor, of Lincolnshire, the editor of the *Lincolnshire Sheriffs*, &c. he desires to know whether your *Camden for Lincolnshire* is printed, as he will add to it." From a subsequent letter it appears that Mr. Turnor did furnish some contributions to Mr. Gough's *Britannia*.

In 1783 he compiled and printed a neat little pamphlet, intitled "London's Gratitude; or, an Account of such pieces of Sculpture and Painting as have been placed in Guildhall at the expence of the City of London. To which is added, a List of those distinguished persons to whom the Freedom of the City has been presented since the year

* There is a portrait of Sir Edmund at Stoke Rochford, and an engraving of it in the *History of Grantham*.

† In the house at Stoke Rochford is a fine painting by Zuccherò of Robert, the first Earl, King James's Treasurer and Prime Minister.

‡ Mr. Turnor was an intimate friend of Mr. Brooke, who alludes to him in other letters to Mr. Gough; and on Mr. Brooke's melancholy death in 1794, was one of the friends who, with the Duke of Norfolk, the Presidents of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, &c. attended his funeral.

MDCCLVIII. With Engravings of the Sculptures, &c."

Again in 1783, Mr. Brooke writes, "Mr. Turnor called on me on his way to Lincolnshire from Normandy, but I did not see him; but have had a letter from him since, by which I find he has had some drawings made of antiquities in that country, which he will bring to town to show us next year. He is much delighted with his expedition."

In pursuance of this promise, Mr. Turnor communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the following spring, a "Description of an ancient Castle at Rouen in Normandy, called *Le Château du Vieux Palais*, built by Henry V. King of England." This was read before the Society, April 1, 1784, and, with a folding plate of two views and a plan of the castle, is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pp. 232-235. We find by the title that Mr. Turnor was elected a Fellow of the Royal Academy at Rouen.

In 1792 Mr. Turnor communicated to the Society, as a supplement to the volume of Household Accounts they had published, "Extracts from the Household-Book of Thomas Cony, of Bassingthorpe, co. Lincoln." These were read, Jan. 19, 1792, and are printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xi. pp. 22-33.

In the Royal Society Mr. Turnor was associated in 1786, and in 1792 he communicated to that learned body "A narrative of the Earthquake felt in Lincolnshire, and the neighbouring Countries, on the 25th of February, 1792. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks." This was read May 10, 1792, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. LXXXII. pp. 283-288.

In 1793 Mr. Turnor communicated to Dr. Kippis, for his edition of the "*Biographia Britannica*" then in progress, a memoir of Sir Richard Fanshawe, the eminent statesman, negotiator, and poet, in the reign of Charles the First, who married the daughter of the Sir John Harrison before-mentioned. This article is printed in the fifth volume of that biographical collection, pp. 661—664.

In 1801 Mr. Turnor furnished the Society of Antiquaries with some "Remarks on the Military History of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century." These were read June 11 and 18 that year, and, with a plate giving a plan of the Outworks, were printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pp. 119-131. Of the garrison of Bristol, Mr. Turnor's ancestor, afterwards Sir Edmund, was treasurer for Charles the First.

At the close of the year 1802, Mr. Turnor was elected to Parliament for the borough of Midhurst; but he sat

only until the dissolution in 1806. He served the office of High Sheriff for Lincolnshire in 1810.

Having for a considerable time made the topography of his neighbourhood his study, in 1806 Mr. Turnor published the result of his researches in a handsome quarto volume, under the title of "Collections for the History of the Town and Soke of Grantham; containing authentic Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton; now first published from the original MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth." This work has a long review in our vol. LXXVI. pp. 529-535, and in the Monthly Review, vol. LVI. pp. 396-407.

"A Declaration of the Diet and Particular Fare of King Charles the First, when Duke of York," was in 1802 communicated to the Antiquarian Society by Mr. Turnor, from a manuscript in vellum, in the possession of his brother-in-law Sir William Foulis, the descendant and representative of Sir David Foulis, the Prince's Cofferer. It is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pp. 1-12.

We believe Mr. Turnor to have been the editor of "A Short View of the Proceedings in the County of Lincoln, for a limited exportation of Wool," printed in 4to. 1824.

In 1825 Mr. Turnor furnished the Antiquaries with an "Account of the Remains of a Roman Bath near Stoke in Lincolnshire," printed, with three plates, in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXII. pp. 26-32; and immediately before his death, he sent an account of some further similar discoveries in the same neighbourhood, as was noticed in the Report of the Society's proceedings, in our last number, p. 453.

Mr. Turnor acted in the commission of the peace for the county of Lincoln, but of late years had ceased to do so. As he was well versed in the laws of his country, and was cool, judicious, and accessible, his retirement from the duties of a magistrate was a matter of regret to his neighbourhood. He has been known to express his dislike of the character of an overzealous magistrate, but no one more exhibited in his own person the just and useful one.

Mr. Turnor was twice married, firstly, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Broke, Esq. of Nacton, Suffolk, and by her, who died Jan. 21, 1801, he had one daughter, Elizabeth-Edmunda, the wife of Frederick Manning, Esq.; and secondly, March 22, 1803, to Dorothea, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, by whom he had Mary-Henrietta, who died in 1815 at the age of eleven;

Edmund, who died at Eton school in 1821, at the age of fourteen*; Algernon and Sophia who died infants in 1807 and 1818; besides five sons and two daughters, who survive, Christopher, Cecil, Algernon, Henry-Martin, Philip-Broke, Charlotte, and Harriet.

The remains of Mr. Turnor were interred in the family vault at Stoke Rochford, which was erected in 1801. He had also built for himself an altar-tomb in the wall of the chancel, decorated in front with angels, and divided by Gothic compartments; and over it a Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage, roses, &c.

WILLIAM CURRIE, ESQ.

June 3. At East Horsley, Surrey, in his 74th year, William Currie, Esq. He was the head of the banking-house of Currie and Co. Cornhill, and eldest son of — Currie, Esq., of Bow, near Stratford.

In 1784 Mr. Currie purchased the manor of East Horsley, with a good mansion-house, in which he became a constant resident, and a considerable quantity of land, a good deal of which was scattered in small parcels in common fields.

The House, had been the residence of George Fox, Esq. nephew of Lady Viscountess Lanesborough.

When Mr. Currie became the owner, he formed a design of making a park out of land which adjoined the house, which he effected; grubbing up hedges, leaving trees standing, and planting many others in the most judicious manner, which he lived to see arrive at great perfection. He fortunately had opportunities of purchasing nearly all the other land in the parish; and happily for himself, his family, and all the inhabitants of the parish, he had the means with which to make those purchases. We say happily for the inhabitants of the parish, for a more benevolent man, and family, never blessed a village or neighbourhood.

He married a lady of the name of Gore, who survives him, and has left two sons and one daughter.

* His epitaph and character by his tutor the Rev. C. S. Hawtrey (see vol. xci. i. 283), were printed as a leaf to be inserted in the History of Grantham, pp. 135*—136*. Another addition which Mr. Turnor made to the copies of the work in the libraries of his friends, was a plate of the tomb of Henry Rochford, Esq.

ROGER WILBRAM, Esq.

Feb. ... In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, aged 86, Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This gentleman, who has long been well known as a patron of literature and science, was the second and youngest surviving son of Roger Wilbraham, of Nantwich, Esq. and uncle to the present George Wilbraham, of Delamere Lodge, Cheshire, Esq. His own uncles, who were of some eminence, were Randle Wilbraham, Esq. LL.D. Deputy-Steward of the University of Oxford; Thomas Wilbraham, M.D. and F.R.S. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and of the College of Physicians; and the Rev. Henry William Wilbraham, Fellow of Brasenose, and Rector of Shelford, Oxfordshire. The family is descended from Richard Wilbraham, who died Common-Serjeant of London in 1601, and whose brother, Sir Roger,* was Solicitor-general for Ireland (see the pedigree in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 65). Mr. Wilbraham's mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Mollington, in Cheshire, Esq. by Mary-Vere Robartes, sister and heiress to Henry, Earl of Radnor.

Mr. Wilbraham proceeded B.A. 1765, and M.A. 1768, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of that Society. He was elected F.R.S. in 1782, and F.S.A. in 17...

Being desirous of a seat in Parliament, Mr. Wilbraham, at the General Election in 1784, was a candidate for the borough of St. Michael's, and in a double return was first named; but the other candidate, Sir Christopher Hawkins, was successful in his opposition. However, on a vacancy in 1786, Mr. Wilbraham was elected for the borough of Helston. At the General Election in 1790 he was returned for Bodmin, for which he sat till the dissolution in 1796.

Mr. Wilbraham was an active member of the Horticultural Society. In the second volume of their Transactions, pp. 58—63, is a "Report of the Fruit Committee," in 1812, drawn up by him. In 1819, he communicated "An Account of Two Mulberry-trees, growing in the Garden of Mr. Coke at Holkham," printed *ibid.* vol. iii. 394. The exhibitions of his fruit are frequently noticed in the same collection.

In 1817, Mr. Wilbraham communi-

* Sir Roger's residence was in St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, in the very rooms in which, at a subsequent period, the Gentleman's Magazine was first produced.

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cated to the Society of Antiquaries, "An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire." This was published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix. pp. 13—42; and was afterwards reprinted in a separate duodecimo volume in 1826 (see a critical notice of it in our vol. xcvi. i. 51).

In the *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, published by Mr. Clarke in 1819, it is remarked that "Mr. Wilbraham's fine collection of Italian and Spanish books includes an assemblage of all that is rare and curious in the classes of early poetry, novels, and romances: many of these were procured during his travels abroad, or at the sales of Crofts, Pinelli, and other celebrated collections. Mr. Wilbraham is also in possession of many of the works of the Italian dramatic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; facetiæ, numerous volumes of old English poetry and plays; and most of the ancient and modern lexicographers." Six pages of Mr. Clarke's work are occupied by an enumeration of Mr. Wilbraham's principal treasures.

"A valuable portion of the library of the late Roger Wilbraham, Esq. containing all his rare articles in Italian literature, and a selection from other classes," has recently been sold by auction by Mr. Evans of Pall Mall, on the 10th of June, and five following days.

JOHN PYTCHEs, Esq.

May 15. In the King's Bench Prison, aged 55, John Pytches, Esq.

He was born at Gazeley, in Suffolk, in 1774, and resided for some years at Grotton House, in that county. In 1803, he was returned a Burgess in Parliament for Sudbury, being elected on the popular interest. In 1805, he joined in the vote of censure moved against Lord Melville by Mr. Whitbread. At the General Election in 1806 he was again returned for Sudbury, as the second on the poll, having 493 votes. At the election in 1807 he again offered himself, but was unsuccessful. The candidates on this occasion were Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart. who polled 460 votes; E. F. Agar, Esq. who polled 433; Mr. Wells, who polled 245; and Mr. Pytches, who polled 174. He married the only surviving daughter of the late John Revet, of Brandeston Hall, Esq. by whom he has left issue a son and daughter; the former of whom has assumed the name of Revet. In 1809, Mr. Pytches published proposals for, and a specimen of, an English Dictionary, which should supersede that of Dr. Johnson's,

under the following title, "Plan of a New Copious English Dictionary," fol.: but there the project ended. His other publications are, "Speeches in the House of Commons, from 1803 to 1805," 8vo. and "Prize Enigmas" in the *Gentleman's Diary*. On the 29th of April, 1818, a petition was presented by him to the House of Commons against the oppressive enactments of the Copy-right Act, which was inserted in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. pt. i. p. 445.

JOHN CURTIS, M.D.

May 12. At Cowley, aged 74, John Curtis, M.D.

Dr. Curtis was born at Alton, in Hampshire, and descended of a respectable family there, of the persuasion of Quakers for many generations. He acquired his attainments in classical and general literature at the well-known school of Burford in Oxfordshire, and was apprenticed to his brother, the celebrated botanist, then practising as a surgeon; who may be considered in some degree as the British Linnæus, and whose *Botanical Magazine* has been so long the favourite publication with every lover of science.

On finishing his apprenticeship he diligently attended the lectures of Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Cline, and the other celebrated teachers of the day, joined with the practical instructions afforded by the hospitals; and having completed his professional studies he settled at Uxbridge. He afterwards formed a matrimonial connection with the amiable and accomplished Miss Davis, of Reading, of the same persuasion, and by this lady he had several children, who survive him.

From his brother, Dr. Curtis naturally acquired a taste for natural history. He possessed a choice assemblage of plants; and, being particularly fond of ornithology, has left a small but interesting collection of preserved British birds, many the produce of his own sport. So delicate was his ear, and so much attention had he paid to its cultivation, that he could distinguish by its note every bird within hearing. It may here be mentioned that he was a considerable contributor to the *Zoological Gardens and Museum*; for it was his general observation that British ornithology was not sufficiently known. The department of a country physician gave him a taste for every thing rural, both in study and conversation. His taste rendered him a fit companion for his patients, and he was enabled both to please himself, and to instruct and amuse others. He was on an intimate footing

with the first families in his neighbourhood, and equally domesticated in society as the friend or as the medical attendant. As a physician Dr. Curtis united great experience with sound judgment; but, though thus gifted, he never showed an over-weening confidence in himself. Few physicians had a better knowledge of the treatment of fever; and, though he prided himself on his attachment to the doctrines of the old school, he was the first to introduce vaccination into his neighbourhood. He was in frequent attendance with the first names of the profession, by all of whom he was highly respected, and by none more so than by his late friend Dr. Pope, of Staines, with whom he maintained an uninterrupted friendship for more than half a century.

Some years before his death, Dr. Curtis felt anxious to limit the fatigues of his practice, and to confine his attention to his particular friends. As a step to this he took his degree of M.D., when the testimonials, both to his character and acquirements, were of the first description.

Dr. Curtis's early habits of life, and natural activity, joined to a good constitution, enabled him to enjoy a length of uninterrupted health. He was at last seized with some symptoms which shewed his constitution beginning to give way, and which he himself considered as forebodings of his end. They were not for some time alarming to his medical friends, but they suddenly took an unfavourable issue, in spite of the best exertions of his physicians; and he died with that resignation and fortitude which is the consequence of a well-spent life. He was attended in his last moments by Dr. Tattersall, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. Green of St. Thomas's Hospital, Mr. Stilwell, and by his eldest son, Mr. J. Harrison Curtis, Aurist to His Majesty, so well known for his improvements in the department of acoustic surgery. In conclusion we may remark, that the poor in his neighbourhood have by his death lost their best friend, for his liberality was unbounded, and whenever applied to by objects of distress it was his motive to do good to his fellow-creatures, and not to be actuated by views of pecuniary remuneration.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At York, the Rev. *Henry Kitchingman*, Prebendary of York, Rector of North Witham, Linc. and Vicar of Kirby-on-the-Moor, Yorkshire. He was of Clare hall, Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780, was pre-

sented to his Vicarage in 1778 by the Lord Chancellor; to his Prebend in 1786, by Dr. Markham, then Archbp. of York: and to his Rectory in 1788 by Mrs. Jubb. His son, the Rev. Richard Henry Kitchingman, is a Fellow of Clare hall.

At Oldbury, of which place he was Vicar upwards of thirty years, the Rev. *David Leves*, M. A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Salop and the two adjacent counties.

At Falmouth, aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Nankivell*, Vicar of St. Stithian's.

At his father's seat at Rockbarton, the Rev. *James O'Grady*, Rector of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, and son of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland. Roscrea is a benefice in the patronage of the Bishop of Killaloe.

March 3. At Scawby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Valentine Henry Grantham*, D. D. Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Odell, Beds. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1784, B. D. 1793, D. D. 1804; and was presented to both his churches in 1798, to Scawby by Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. and to Odell by T. Alston, Esq.

March 18. At Chelsea, where he had for many years resided, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Clare*, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, M. A. by accumulation 1778. Having been curate to Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster, he was presented to St. Bride's by that dignitary and the Chapter in 1802. He married in 1796 the widow of the Rev. Samuel Bishop, Head Master of Merchant-Taylor's school. In the following year he edited Mr. Bishop's Poetical Works, to which he prefixed a memoir of the author (see the Review in our vol. LXVII. pp. 55, 865); and in 1799 a volume of Mr. Bishop's "Sermons, chiefly on practical subjects" (see vol. LXIX. p. 56.). Mrs. Clare died in 1806. Mr. Clare had latterly resided a considerable part of the year at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, where he had built himself a house.

March 27. The Rev. *James Sparrow*, of Bourton, Som. and Rector of Hemiock, Devon. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M. A. 1797; and was presented to Hemiock in 1817 by Mrs. Hutton.

May 16. At Barnwell Rectory, Northamptonsh. aged 49, the Rev. *Robert Roberts*, D. D. Rector of that parish and of Wadenhoe, and a magistrate for the county. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1803, being the 8th Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1806, D. D. 1820; was presented to Barnwell in 1820 by the Duchess dowager of Buccleugh, and was instituted to Wadenhoe in 1825 on his own petition.

May 22. Aged 64, the Rev. *Anthony Germain*, Vicar of Ampleforth, near York, to which church he was presented by the Prebendary of Ampleforth, in the Cathedral of York.

At Broadmayne, Dorset, aged 74, the Rev. *David Henry Urquhart*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Threckingham, Linc. He was of Magd. coll. Oxford, M. A. 1778, was presented to Threckingham in 1803 by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and to Broadmayne on his own presentation.

May 23. At Gatcombe House, Devon, the Rev. *Denham James Joseph Cooke*, Rector of Astley, Worcestershire, and late of Woodhampton-house, in that county. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1801; and was instituted to Astley in 1812 on his own presentation.

May 24. At his father's house in Abingdon, aged 27, the Rev. *William Wilkins*, B. A. of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and Curate of Trinity Church, Huddersfield.

May 26. At Woodstone, Hunts, aged 74, the Rev. *John Bringham*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by John Bevis, esq. in 1780.

May 30. Drowned near Weston-super-Mare, in consequence of his boat being driven on some fishing-stakes, the Rev. *Francis Blackburne*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Bellerby, Yorkshire. He was son of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, LL. B. and grandson of the celebrated Archdeacon of Cleveland. He was of Sidney Sussex coll. B. A. 1804, M. A. 1807, was presented to Bellerby in 1809 by W. Chaytor, Esq. and to Weston in 1826 by Dr. Law, the present Bp. of Bath and Wells.

June 8. At Northlands, Sussex, the Rev. *George Augustus Frederick Chichester*, M. A. of Downing college, Cambridge, only brother to Lieut.-Col. Chichester, M. P. and nephew to the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquess of Donegal, K. P. the Earl of Galloway, K. T. the Bishop of Quebec, &c. &c. He was the younger son of the late Lord Spencer-Stanley Chichester, by Lady Anne-Harriett Stewart, second daughter of the late and 7th Earl of Galloway.

June 8. At Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, aged 92, the Rev. *John Stevenson*, Vicar of that place, Rector of Allerton, and Chaplain to Trinity College, Cambridge. This venerable divine is presumed to have been the senior member of that University; where he proceeded B. A. 1761, M. A. 1764, and was elected one of the Chaplains of Trinity in 1763. He had held the Living of Wilbraham for the still longer period of sixty-seven years, having been presented by the Rev. James Hicks in 1761; and that of Allerton for fifty-three years.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Forrest*, Subchanter of York Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary Bishophill the Younger, in that city, and also of Upper Poppleton, Helporthorpe, and Weaverthorpe. Mr. Forrest was appointed a Vicar Choral in the Church of York in 1781; and was presented by the Dean and Chapter to all his Livings in 1793.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 5. At Hammersmith, aged 88, Geo. Fitz-Ernest, esq. son of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. This personage was some years ago well known in the fashionable circles at Ramsgate, &c. For the last two years and more of his life he had resided in an humble though pleasant villa in Webb's-lane; and in consequence of afflictions, both bodily and mental, was under the care of a guardian, the Rev. Dr. Clark. His remains were followed to the grave at Hammersmith Church by Col. Thornton, Dr. Clark, and his immediate attendants.

May 18. Aged 69, Mr. Robert Hinckman, of Carthusian-st. Charterhouse-sq.

May 21. In Baker-street, in his 6th year, George, the youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B.

May 24. In St. James's-square, aged 25, the Hon. Henry Francis Sinclair Erskine, Capt. in the 2d foot-guards, and Aid-de-camp to the General of the Northern District, younger son of the Earl of Rosslyn.

May 26. At the Duke of Beaufort's, Grosvenor-square, the infant son of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

May 27. John Horman, esq. of Rodney-street, and late of the Stock Exchange. At Brixton-hill, S. S. Warner, esq.

In Tokenhouse-yard, aged 82, Thomas Munday, esq.

May 31. Aged 78, John George Evetts, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Lately. At the house of Major-General Ashe, Major H. D. Showers, E. I. C.

At Vauxhall, James Rosseter, esq.

June 1. At her brother's, J. H. Forbes, esq. in Russell-square, Myra, wife of Wm. Fenwick, esq. of Bombay.

In Devonshire-street, aged 87, the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of Thomas Lord Le Despencer. He married Jan. 29, 1816, Maria-Wynne, second daughter of Henry Bankes, esq. M. P. and by that lady, who died Oct. 25, 1823, has left an only daughter surviving, born in 1822, to whom, on her grandfather's death, the Barony of Le Despencer, being one by writ, will descend.

June 2. In Harley-street, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Jacob, of the Close, Sarum.

June 4. In Bryanstone-sq. the wife of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P.

June 7. At Clapham, aged 87, John Bolland, esq.

June 9. In Fenchurch-buildings, much respected, aged 64, Henry Rivington, esq. solicitor, and clerk to the Company of Stationers. He was the youngest son of John Rivington, esq. and brother of Chas. Rivington, esq. the eminent booksellers of St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place.

At Lord Wallace's house, Portman-sq. aged 62, the Rt. Hon. dowager Viscountess

Melville. She was Lady Jane Hope, dau. of John 2d Earl of Hopetoun, by his second wife, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant, esq. She became the second wife of Henry first Viscount Melville in 1798; and, having been left his widow in 1811, was married secondly, in 1814, to the present Lord Wallace. She had no children by either marriage.

June 10. In Great George-street, Westminster, aged 78, Lady Eliz. Fane, relict of the late John Fane, Esq. M. P. and sister to the Earl of Macclesfield. She was the eldest daughter of George the third Earl, by his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart.; was married to Mr. Fane, (cousin to the late Earl of Westmoreland,) Nov. 30, 1773, and had issue the present John Fane, esq. M. P. for Oxfordshire, four other sons, and five daughters. The elder Mr. Fane died Feb. 8, 1824; and has a long memoir in our vol. xciv. i. 180.

At Hammersmith-terrace, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Mist.

June 11. At Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, aged 58, Sarah Maria, relict of Mr. James Hunt, of Gracechurch-street.

June 13. Aged 23, Ellen, wife of Wm. Garnett, esq. of the King's Parade, Chelsea.

Aged 82, Harriott, wife of Robert Wilson, esq. of Lower Thames-street.

June 14. In Kennington-road, aged 78, Eliz. relict of John Dutton, esq. formerly of Hare-hatch, Berks.

June 15. Thos. Wilson, esq. merchant, and Consul for Denmark.

June 16. Lucy, wife of R. H. Harrison, esq. of Hans-place, Sloane-street.

June 19. At Hampstead, Charles, second son of Edward Hawkins, esq. Keeper of the Antiquities of the British Museum.

CORNWALL — *Lately.* At Polraith, Capt. George Davey, R. N.

DEVON. — *May 8.* George Lethbridge, esq. surgeon, of Oakhampton.

May 15. At Taunton, aged 26, Elvira-Frances, eldest dau. of Col. Barrow.

Elizabeth, wife of G. Anthony, esq. of Pyrland-cottage, Taunton.

May 22. At Dawlish, in her 20th year, Frances-Pender, eldest dau. of Rev. Chas. Phillott, Vicar of Frome.

May 25. At Plymouth, Edw. Long Fox, esq. merchant, of London, son of Dr. Edw. Long Fox, Bristolton-house, near Bristol.

May 28. At Torquay, aged 35, Wm. Weatherby, esq. eldest son of Edw. Weatherby, esq. Newmarket.

June 4. At Exeter, aged 58, Joseph Sanders, esq. eldest son of the late Joseph Sanders, esq. banker of that city.

June 7. Aged 72, William Jackson, esq. formerly of Exeter, and late of Teignmouth.

June 8. At Appledore, aged 92, C. Wills, esq. for many years a principal merchant of that town.

DORSET.—*May 13.* Martha, wife of Mr. W. Denison, of Piddletown, and only dau. of the late Wm. Ayres, esq. leaving six children.

ESSEX.—*May 31.* At Layton, aged 78, Jane, widow of Edw. Offley, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Stow in the Wold, within a few days of each other, both aged 88, Joseph Knight, esq. solicitor, and Ann his wife.

At Cheltenham, Samuel Sproule, M.D. of the Medical Board at Bombay.

May 18. At Bristol, aged 72, Adrian Moens, esq. Consul of the King of the Netherlands, at that port.

May 26. Sarah, wife of T. Bevan, esq. of Britton.

June 3. Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Winter.

In King-square, Bristol, in his 19th year, George Burnett, eldest son of D. Henderson, esq.

June 10. At Stoke Abbey, in his 69th year, Wm. Fripp, esq. Ald. of Bristol.

June 11. In her 64th year, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Thos. Richardson, esq. of Somerset-street, Bristol.

June 12. At Cheltenham, in her 80th year, Sophia, relict of the Hon. Robert Walpole, for many years Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. She was the dau. of Richard Start, esq. and having become the second wife of Mr. Walpole, May 10, 1785, had eight sons, who are all living. Edward, the fourth, who is Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, married in 1815, a Miss Gildmerster, and has several children.

June 16. At his brother-in-law's Mr. Cooper, Bishop-street, Portland-square, Mr. Chas. Frost, late bookseller of Bristol.

June 18. At Ashley Farm, Thos. Hassell, esq. Alderman of Bristol, and a Magistrate of the county of Somerset.

HANTS.—*May 10.* At Portsmouth, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Slacock.

May 23. At the Rectory-house, Odiham, in his 84th year, Nath. Nicholls, esq.

May 31. At Fareham, aged 81, Alice, wife of Chas. Robb, esq.

At Winchester, aged 61, Aaron Fernandez Nunez, esq. of Basing-park, Hampshire.

June 5. At Ryde, in child-bed, Hannah-Jean, wife of Sir Henry Thompson, present and third Baronet of Virthees, and sister to Sir George Grey, Bt. She was the third daughter of the late Commissioner the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. by Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq. (and Lady Mary Cornwallis).

Mary, relict of John D'Oyly Hutchins, esq. late of Penton-lodge.

June 10. At Portsmouth, Lieut. Francis Ward, of 31st Foot; having landed on the 4th from the East India ship Lord Amherst.

KENT.—*May 5.* At Clay-hill, Beckenham, George Jenner, esq. Registrar of the

Court of Arches, Deputy Registrar of the Vicar-General's Office, and Secretary to his Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches; brother to Herb. Jenner, D.C.L.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 30.* At Cadelry, aged 101, Edward Whittle, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 28.* At Sleaford, in his 69th year, Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq. of the Sleaford and Newark Bank. All the partners in the bank, Messrs. Handley, Kirtton, and Peacock, have died within the last twelve months.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 19.* At Hampton Court Palace, aged 81, Henrietta, relict of Major Walker, of the Royal American Rangers.

June 9. At Hendon, Rob. Adamsen, esq. of John-street, Berkeley-square.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 28.* At Newcastle, at the residence of his brother-in-law Matthew Plummer, esq. aged 56, Thomas Paxton Spencer, esq. of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire.

OXON.—*Lately.* The wife of the Rev. Mr. Bloodsworth, of Boddicot, near Banbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*May 7.* Aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of George Moon, esq. surgeon, of Leigh upon Mendip, mother of George Moon, M.D. grand-daughter of the late William Moore, esq. of Melh, and niece to the Rev. Richard Moore, of Bristol.

May 18. In Bath, the relict of sir Francis Holbourne, fourth Baronet (of Nova Scotia). She was Alicia, daughter of Thos. Brayne, of Warwickshire, esq. and mother of the present Sir Thomas Wm. Holbourne, and three daughters.

May 22. Aged 52, Henry Bull Strangways, esq. Shapwick.

Lately. At Yennery, aged 73, Walter Snow, esq.

June 1. At Bath, aged 62, Edw. Isaac, esq. late of Brook Heath, Hants.

June 5. At Bath, aged 23, Richard Martin, late of New coll. Oxford, 2d son of John Martin, esq. M.P.

June 10. At Bath, Isaac Pickering, esq. late of Fox Lease, New Forest.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Walsall, Anna-Maria, daughter of the late Charles Forster, esq. banker.

June 7. At Soho, Marian, wife of Matt. Robinson Boulton, esq.

SUFFOLK.—At Lowestoft, aged 71, John Dawson Downes, esq.

May 2. Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Healey, rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and Principal of the East India college.

June 19. Aged 29, Harriot, wife of Henry Thos. Day, esq. of Wickham Market, solicitor.

SURREY.—*June 11.* At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 78, Thomas Pinks Kingsley, esq.

June 16. At Croydon, aged 29, Rebecca,

widow of Rev. Thos. Chapman, of Wandsworth.

Sussex.—May 26. At Ashling, in her 21st year, Harriet Sarah, third daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Stair Douglas.

WARWICKSHIRE.—June 6. Jane, wife of William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. of Highgate near Birmingham.

WILTS.—May 21. At Frankley, near Bradford, aged 68, John Deverell, esq.

June 2. At Ivy Church, near Salisbury, in his 82d year, Henry Hinxman, esq. senior Ald. of the corporation of Salisbury.

June 13. At Swindon, Lucy, fifth dau. of the late James Bradford, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—May 21. In her 3d year, Eliza-Jane, the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley.

YORKSHIRE.—June 5. At Thornton-le-Moor, aged 89, the widow of Geo. Douthwaite, esq.

June 9. Suddenly, Christopher Bolland, esq. of Leeds, solicitor, of the firm of Atkinson, Bolland, and Atkinson.

June 11. At Scarborough, aged 67, Miss Hebden, aunt to E. H. Hebden, esq. banker, of Scarborough.

June 16. Aged 49, Mrs. Ann Middleton, widow, and dau. of the late Jas. Tindal, esq. of Scarborough, banker.

SCOTLAND.—At Kirkcaldy, Alexander Chalmers, esq. brother to the late celebrated Professor.

June 13. At his seat, Kilmorey, Argyle-shire, the wife of Sir John Powlett Orde,

Bart. She was Eliza, dau. of Peter Campbell, esq. of that place, was married June 15, 1826, and had a son born in 1827, and a dau. in Feb. 1828.

IRELAND.—May 10. At Littleton Glabe, Tipperary, Barbara, wife of the Rev Rich. French Laurence, Treasurer of the Diocese of Cashel.

At Castletown, Queen's County, aged 108, Thomas Dunn. He was bred a gardener, but had lately become crippled; he retained the full vigour of his understanding until within a few months of his death.

May 29. Drowned, while fishing on Belvidere Lake, near Mullingar, aged 29, the Hon. Henry Leezon, only brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Miltown. He was the younger son of Joseph Leezon, esq. (eldest son of Brice third Earl of Miltown,) by Emily, third dau. of Archibald Douglas, esq. and was raised to the rank of an Earl's son in 1818.

ABROAD.—March 26. At Lima, in South America, aged 74, Charles Arundell, esq. of the House of Wardour, formerly of the island of St. Vincent, and latterly of the city of Mexico.

May 27. At Versailles, the widow of Geo. C. Slade, esq. of Wareham, only dau. of late Capt. Glover, R. N.

Lately. At Brussels, Daniel Fowler, esq. of Down Hall, in Kent.

At Billancourt, near Paris, Emma, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Durant, of Tong Castle, Shropshire.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 20, to June 23, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1082	Males	- 1072	} 2040	Between {
Females	- 1158	Females	- 968		
Whereof have died under two years old				618	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

CORN EXCHANGE, June 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	37 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s. Clover 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Lamb.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	2s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market. June 22:	
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2,199 Calves 200
Pork.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,170 Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, June 22, 24s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russian, 40s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 40s. Mottled, 78s. Curd, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, June 22, 1829,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	60 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	—	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	127 0	4 0	Manchester & Liverp. . .	20 pm.	—
Barnsley	320 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington . .	£ 185 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) .	292 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav. . .	110 0	8 0	East London	112 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater . . .	102 0	5 0	Grand Junction	51 0	2 10
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.	Kent	32 0	—
Cromford	400 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford . . .	36 0	—
Croydon	2½	—	South London	89 0	—
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex	70 0	3 0
Dudley	59 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester . . .	110 0	3 15	Albion	62 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde	600 0	25 0	Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	265 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction	301 0	13 0	British Commercial	4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42	2 10
Grand Union	23½	1 0	Eagle	4½	0 3
Grand Western	5½	—	Globe	157	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	23½	1 0
Huddersfield	17½	—	Hope Life	5½	0 6 6
Kennet and Avon	27 0	1 5	Imperial Fire	105 0	5 5
Lancaster	23 0	1 0	Ditto Life	—	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool	467 0	18 0	Protector Fire	1 4	0 1 6
Leicester	—	18 0	Provident Life	0 19	1 0
Leic. and North'n	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	2 19	0 3
Loughborough	3700 0	200 0	Rl.Exchange (Stock)	262 0	8 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	830 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	239 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	34 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	25 0	0 10	Bolanos	30 pm.	—
Neath	—	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) . . .	62 pm.	—
Oxford	680 0	32 0	British Iron	4½	—
Peak Forest	97 0	2 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	22 dis.	—
Regent's	23½	12 6	General	2½ pm.	—
Rochdale	98½	4 0	Real Del Monte	120 0	—
Severn and Wye	25½	1 6	Tlalpuahua	—	—
Shrewsbury	265 0	10 0	United Mexican	26 dis.	—
Staff. and Wor.	810 0	40 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stratford-on-Avon	41 0	1 10	Westminster Chart ^d	51 0	3 0
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
Swansea	270 0	15 0	City	187½	10 0
Thames & Severn, Red	33 0	1 10	Ditto, New	107½	6 0
Ditto, Black	23 0	1 1	Phoenix	—	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	790 0	37 10	British	12 dis.	—
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Bath	23½	1 4
Warwick and Napton	215 0	10 10	Birmingham	88 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5½	0 4	Birmingham & Stafford . . .	20 pm.	2 0
Worc. and Birming.	68 0	2 10	Brighton	13½ dis.	—
DOCKS.			Bristol	30 0	7½ p.ct.
St. Katharine's	85	—	Isle of Thanet	3 dis.	15 p.ct.
London (Stock)	85½	4 10 p.ct.	Lewes	—	4 p.ct.
West India (Stock)	184 0	8 0 do.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
East India (Stock)	73½	4 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
Commercial (Stock)	73 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	45 0	4 p.ct.
Bristol	100	5 3 2 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
BRIDGES.			Sheffield	—	1 12 6
Hammersmith	25 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agric ^l)	9 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	31 0	1 10	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	21½	1 0	Annuity, British	20 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	22	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	96½ 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	21½	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class	87 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From May 26 to June 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
26	61	67	52	30, 10	fair	1	55	68	52	30, 30	fair
27	62	68	51	30, 20	fair	2	61	70	55	, 30	fair
28	62	70	52	, 15	fair	13	68	77	65	, 20	fair
29	58	64	50	, 14	cloudy	4	69	79	60	, 20	fair
30	56	69	50	, 14	cloudy	5	55	58	50	29, 80	rain
31	54	65	55	, 14	cloudy	6	61	66	53	, 80	fair
Jul 1	61	65	56	, 20	cloudy	7	59	61	55	, 90	cloudy
2	65	73	63	, 25	fair	8	58	60	54	, 92	cloudy
3	74	60	65	, 15	fair	19	67	71	51	, 80	rain
4	65	72	65	, 05	fair	20	64	69	59	, 75	cloudy
5	61	64	50	29, 98	fair	2	65	64	59	, 79	rain
6	53	57	49	30, 19	cloudy	22	68	73	62	, 88	fair
7	51	55	51	, 30	cloudy	23	70	75	60	, 99	fair
8	54	69	52	, 30	cloudy	24	72	75	54	, 99	fair
9	56	64	49	, 30	fair	25	69	73	59	, 86	cloudy
10	59	65	50	, 31	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, to June 27, 1829, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	8 per Ct. Reduced.	8 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
30	211½	87½	88½	96½	96½	103½	103½	19½	55 54 pm.			66 67 pm.
1	211½	87½	88½	96½	96½	103½	103½	19½	53 54 pm.		87½	65 66 pm.
2	211	87	88½	96½	96½	103½	103½	19½	230 54 51 pm.			65 64 pm.
3	211	87	88	96½	96½	Shut	104	19½	229½ 52 54 pm.			65 68 pm.
4	—	87½	Shut	96½	96½			19½	Shut	55 pm.	87½	68 70 pm.
5	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		55 pm.	87½	69 67 pm.
6	211½	87		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 pm.		66 68 pm.
8	Hol.											
9	Hol.											
10	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 52 pm.		65 67 pm.
11	Hol.											
12	—	87		96½	96½		103½	19½		54 55 pm.		67 68 pm.
13	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 54 pm.	87½	68 65 pm.
15	—	87		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 54 pm.	87½	66 pm.
16	211½	87		96½	96½		103½	19½				66 67 pm.
17	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 pm.	87½	66 67 pm.
18	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		53 pm.		67 68 pm.
19	211½	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½			87½	67 69 pm.
20	—	87		96½	96½		103½	19½				68 69 pm.
22	—	87½		96½	96½		104	19½				67 68 pm.
23	211½	87		96½	96½		103½	19½				68 66 pm.
24	Hol.											
25	212	87½		96½	96½		103½	19½		52 pm.	87½	67 68 pm.
26	211½	87½		96½	96½		104	19½		52 54 pm.		67 68 pm.
27	—											

New 4 per cent. Scrip. May 30, 3½ pm.—June 2, 3½ pm.—3, 3½ pm.—5, 3½ pm.—12, 3 pm.—13, 3 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



architrave and cornice, the cymatium charged with lions' heads. The roof is covered with stone tiles, forming a dwarf pyramid of eight sides, on the summit of which is placed a capital decorated with plain leaves, which is crowned with a plain cross. The lateral divisions on each side of the tower form recesses bounded by the antæ which finish the eastern extremities of the flanks, and by corresponding ones towards the tower; the recessed portions are filled to about half their height by porches formed on the model of the Choric monument of Thrasyllus at Athens, the central anta being omitted.

It is to be regretted that the roof of the building has not been covered with metal; the slated roof, which is seen above the flanks, in consequence of the cornice not being surmounted by a blocking course, is an unsightly object, and what appears a glaring defect, its ridge having been allowed to interfere with the columns in the second story of the tower, a portion of which are concealed by it. This defect is conspicuously shown in the engraving. Taken, however, as a whole, the exterior has more to be commended than the majority of the new Churches which it has fallen to our lot to survey. The architect has displayed an originality of genius in the design far surpassing most of his contemporaries.

THE INTERIOR

Is approached by three vestibules at the western end, corresponding with the entrances in the portico, and communicating laterally with each other; the side ones containing flights of stairs to the galleries. The body of the Church shows an open area unbroken by columns; a gallery resting on square antæ occupies the two longest sides and the western end. The walls are finished by a handsome entablature, composed of an architrave, surmounted by an enriched echinus and a frieze, crowned by a similar moulding over a scroll. It is questionable whether the substitution of the present for the proper entablature of the order is any improvement. The east end consists of a stylobate, above which is a recess flanked by piers sloping inwards, having an anta on each side. The recess contains two fluted Doric columns, reaching to the soffite of the principal entablature; in the back of the recess

is a window, which admits a false light from the lower story of the tower. The western end of the Church has a larger recess above the gallery, in which are placed two insulated antæ. The ceiling is horizontal, and is made in breadth into three divisions by flying cornices, which enter the cornice of the entablature, above the antæ of the east and west extremities. Of the three divisions thus formed, the centre is plain, and ornamented with expanded flowers at intervals; the lateral portions are subdivided by other cornices at right angles with the former into ten divisions, including two rows of sunk panels, having in each a star of eight points painted in distemper.

The altar is placed against the dado of the eastern window, and above it are uncouth looking boards inscribed with the Decalogue, &c. which have the appearance at least, of forming no part of the original design. The altar rails of iron are painted to imitate bronze, and represent a colonnade of the Doric order; the frieze charged with chaplets and crosses, and in the centre doors of the same material.

The font is a bronze tripod; it stands in the central aisle at a short distance from the altar-rails and between the two pulpits, which, in defiance of ancient usage, are seen in so many new Churches. The designs of both these structures are uniform, and consist of a lofty square pedestal sustaining a circular rostrum surrounded by antæ.

In the recess at the western end is the organ, in an appropriately carved case of oak, composed of two columns and two antæ, surmounted by an entablature, the frieze charged with gilt chaplets. On each side of the organ are seats for the charity children. The small doorways communicating between the galleries and the staircases, are surmounted by handsome honey-suckle friezes.

From the foregoing description our readers will conclude that Brixton Church is entitled to rank high as a Grecian building; but in the adoption of such a design for the situation in which the building stands, little taste and less judgment were displayed. In approaching the Church by the high road in either direction, the portico is lost, in consequence of the sides being closed; until the spectator arrives opposite to the building, he can only imagine there may be a portico; in con-

sequence, the best view of the Church is but little seen. The west front, not unlike, in point of arrangement, to St. Paul's, Covent-garden, would appear to great advantage, if it had enjoyed an equally good situation with that building; and if the flanks had been partially concealed, the appearance of the building would have suffered nothing. The propriety of Grecian architecture for Churches has justly been questioned; the present affords a strong argument against it. The spire or pinnacled tower of our national architecture would have appeared to far greater advantage than the present, which, beautiful as it is in itself, looks at a distance amidst the trees, in connexion with which it is viewed, little better than a pigeon house. In short, Grecian architecture is not the style for Churches, and the most classical building, if misapplied, will show at most but a splendid failure.

The first stone was laid on the 1st July, 1822, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Manners Sutton), and it was consecrated by the late Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Tomline), on the 21st June, 1824. The architect's estimate, including incidental expenses and commission, was 15,340*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* and the amount of the contract 15,192*l.* 9*s.*

It is calculated to hold 1926 persons, and one of the greatest merits of the building is, that it is well constructed for hearing in every part of the interior.

The cemetery is enclosed with a handsome iron railing on a granite plinth. In the northern angle, formed by the junction of the two roads, was erected in 1825, a sepulchral monument of the most splendid description, which is shewn in the engraving. It is square in plan, and is made in elevation into four stories, the whole being twenty feet in height. It rests on three steps of granite, which are broken in the northern face by an entrance covered with a pediment. The first story is an union of four sarcophagi, the ends crowned with pediments, forming the several sides of the monument; on one is a white marble tablet bearing an inscription, stating that it was erected by H. Bodd, Esq. to the memory of his father. In the angles are urns. The second story is square. Each front has a window, below which is a relief, representing a serpent with its tail in its mouth, the well-known emblem of eternity. Above the window

is the winged globe, an Egyptian hieroglyphic, understood to typify the Creator. The antæ at the angles have angels in basso relievo, holding inverted torches, the symbols of death. On the angles of the cornice are Greek tiles; the third story, a square altar, has a dove on each face in an irradiation surmounted by a cornice of acanthines, and crowned by a segmental pediment. On this story is placed a square pedestal, sustaining a beautiful finial composed of honeysuckles. This splendid composition was designed and executed by Mr. Day of Camberwell, so well known by his excellent models of buildings*.

ST. MARK'S, CLERKENWELL.

This Church is of a very contrary character to the last described. The classical purity of that structure, though in our opinion misapplied in the adaptation of it to a Church, could not fail to attract admiration. In the present, it is true, the architecture is appropriate; but the execution is marred by the excessive clumsiness, and the utter want of taste, which characterise the structure.

The ground plan is a parallelogram; a portion at the west end being separated from the rest, and containing the base of the tower and lateral lobbies; and the eastern end having a small chancel and vestries added to it. The usual distribution of the area into nave and aisles is not adhered to.

The west front, the only passable portion, is shewn in the engraving. In the centre is the tower, which is marked by extreme massiveness. The entrance is acutely pointed. The archivolt is enriched with numerous mouldings springing from slender columns attached to the jambs, the whole being a poor imitation of the style of the latter part of the thirteenth century. Above the arch a series of panneling is applied, to form a square frontispiece. Above this is an arched window made by mullions into three lights, divided into two stories by a transom, the head of the arch filled with perpendicular mullions, the whole being in the style of the sixteenth century. Two pilaster buttresses without splay rise from the ground to this portion of the design; they are pa-

* See vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 508.

nelled, and end in clumsy pinnacles. The next story of the tower has the clock dial; and the upper, being the fourth story, has a window composed of three lancet arches of equal height, in every aspect of the elevation; these windows are divided by slender frames of iron, having somewhat the appearance of mullions and tracery, into the compartments shewn in the engraving; above these windows the elevation finishes with a cornice charged with flowers, and a parapet pierced with trefoils inclosed in triangular divisions. Above the pilaster buttresses others of a more slender character take their rise, and are continued to the parapet, above which they finish in crocketed pinnacles, only remarkable for their heaviness and dwarfish elevation. The lateral divisions of the Church contain pointed windows, which have a frame-work of iron within them, a flimsy substitute for mullions and tracery. The returns of these divisions have low arched doorways, with lancet arches in blank above them, and are finished with a similar parapet to the tower, but not pierced. At the angles, and as a mark of distinction between the Church and the lobbies, are buttresses crowned with pinnacles. The body of the Church is made by buttresses into five divisions; and in height, by a string, into two stories, the elevation being finished with a plain parapet. In each division are two windows, the lower being square, the heads bounded by weather cornices; they are divided by iron mullions into three compartments, the whole design being excessively mean, and probably taken from the nearest almshouse. The upper windows are similar to those already described in the west front of the vestibule, and which are shewn in the engraving; and by way of evincing the most decided contempt for ancient authorities, the weather cornices are omitted. In lieu of a clerestory, an unsightly slated roof, in the meeting-house style, crowns the whole structure.

The eastern front is likewise made into three divisions, and the projection of the central one for a chancel would lead the spectator to believe that the usual division into nave and aisles had been adhered to. The exterior face of the east window is very excellent; it is made by mullions into three lights; an elegant circle, and other tracery,

in the best style of the fourteenth century, occupy the head of the arch, with which period the graceful sweep and the moulded archivolt perfectly correspond. A solitary window in the tower already noticed, is also of a correct design; how that and the present happen to have been placed among so many absurdities is unaccountable. The gable above the East window terminates in a pedestal, crowned with a large cross. At the angles of the design are buttresses and pinnacles, and small vestries are erected on each side of the chancel.

From the description of the exterior, we fear our readers will not expect to find many beauties within; and they are not likely to experience what is usually termed an agreeable disappointment. The interior view is quite on a par with the exterior. The entrance in the west front leads into a porch, formed in the basement story of the tower; it is groined with cross springers resting on corbel heads. The entrances in the flanks lead into lobbies, which contain the stairs to the galleries, and communicate laterally with the central porch; from these several vestibules are three entrances through pointed arches into the body of the Church; and here a large area, not divided by pillars and arches, but shewing only one room or hall in the meeting-house style, admirably accords with the pointed style of architecture, and evinces the great attention the architect has paid to our ancient Churches; the walls are finished with a nondescript cornice, on which rests an horizontal ceiling of plaster, divided into huge lozenge-shaped compartments by ribs crossing each other diagonally, and ornamented at their junction with a flower. The ceiling and its decorations are perfectly original, and will form a lasting monument of the taste of the architect, and may chance to be admired when the works of Wykeham and Bray are forgotten. The most curious piece of workmanship in the Church is the expedient which arises from the concealment of the head of the east window, which it will be recollected we described in its exterior face as arched, but which, in consequence of the introduction of the modern horizontal ceiling, is cut across at the top of the mullions. With the addition of some ornament a square-headed window is formed, of a design never met

with in any ancient work; and what was elegant in its outer face, is in the inside converted into a perfect deformity. The spectators who gaze on the altered design, cannot imagine how a window can be square in one point of view, and arched in another; and go away lost in amazement at the ingenuity of the designer.

A gallery of extraordinary dimensions crosses the western end; it is sustained upon twelve iron pillars in three rows. A continuation of the same gallery extends along the side walls to the east end, also sustained on iron columns, the design of which is the architect's own. The fronts are painted white, and are ornamented with arched compartments in relief.

The altar-screen, situated below the eastern window, is bounded by a buttress at each side, ending in an angular cap or pinnacle, and the upright of the screen is finished with a battlement; the whole is oddly enough painted in imitation of Sienna marble, a material probably unknown to our ancestors, except in mosaic work. The decalogue, &c. are inscribed on panels in imitation of porphyry. In the centre of the cornice is placed the King's arms, carved and painted. A crucifix in such a situation would be deemed idolatrous, yet a zealous Church of England man feels no scruple in bowing before the royal arms and supporters, which to an unlettered savage would, in many Churches, really appear to be the only objects of worship. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed on opposite sides of the central aisle, at a short distance from the altar. The pulpit is octangular, and rests on a pillar; it is devoid of ornament. The reading-desk is similar, but is lower than the pulpit. The organ is placed in the western gallery; the case is carved oak, representing three square towers with pinnacles; it greatly resembles that in the new Church at Chelsea. On each side the instrument is a spacious gallery for the charity children.

The east window is glazed in small panes of various gaudy colours, green, blue, purple, orange, and yellow, very much resembling a harlequin's jacket; three of the panes are plain glass, one is inscribed with the names of the Minister and Churchwardens of the mother parish in 1827; a second bears the

arms of the See of London; and a third the following shield and inscription. Arms: Or, a cross moline pierced with a mullet, between three mullets Azure. Crest: On a wreath, a warrior's head in profile, attired in an antique helmet, all proper. "WILLIAM CHADWELL MYLNE, ARCHITECT, 1827." All these subjects are very minute. In the head of the central compartment is painted the descending dove, and the initials I H S. This window was the gift of Thomas Handley, Esq.*

The number of persons who may be accommodated in this Church is 1915, exclusive of fourteen sittings reserved to the New River Company, which Corporation presented the site of the Church. The whole cost to the Commissioners was 16,000*l.*, and the further sum of 2,000*l.* was voted by the parish. The Church was consecrated Jan. 1, 1828, by the Lord Bishop of London (Dr. Howley). The building has the advantage of an excellent situation, being placed in the midst of an ornamental plantation, forming the centre of Myddelton-square. E. I. C.

ON THE PROPLING OF AMERICA.

SOME months ago appeared a work by Mr. Rankin, entitled "Historical Researches on the Conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natchez, and Talomeco, in the Thirteenth Century, by the Mongols, accompanied by Elephants," &c. Its object was to account for the numerous traces of Asiatic manners and relics, which are found scattered over various parts of the American continent. This its Author endeavours to do by introducing the agency of the Monguls, a people who had, at one period, overrun the whole of Asia. The Tartar monarch, Kublai, who became master of China in 1280, sent out a vast fleet, three years after, for the invasion of Japan. The expedition proved quite unsuccessful, and, a violent storm arising, nearly the whole fleet was lost, only two or three persons being saved, according to the general accounts, to relate the disaster of the rest. A considerable part of this fleet, however, Mr. Rankin supposes to have been driven on the coast of America;

* Storer's Clerkenwell, p. 445.

and he has attempted to prove—"That Mango Capac, the first Inca of Peru, was a son of the Grand Khan Kublai, and that Montezuma's ancestor was a Mongul grandee from Tangut, very possibly Assam."—P. 21.

One of the principal foundations of Mr. Rankin's hypothesis, is the traditional history given by Garcilaso de Vega, and other Authors, of the giants who landed at Cape St. Helen's, who were of a most extraordinary stature, who devoured as much at one meal as was sufficient for fifty men, and who committed the most brutal atrocities upon the natives and their possessions. These, he says, were the Mongols and their elephants, who escaped from the shipwreck at Japan. And on this supposition, wherever any traditions of giants have been preserved, or any remarkable bones discovered, all are traced to the same source; and he carries his Mongolians and their elephants into almost every corner of America—Peru, Colombia, Mexico, California, and various parts of the United States, were all scenes of their numerous battles. The conquests and empire of these people in the western world are represented as exceeding even those of their forefathers in Asia; and yet, within three centuries after, not a trace was left either of Mongols or of elephants, not so much as a traditional remembrance of such things having ever existed; and, amongst all the ancient paintings and sculptures found in the New World, not a figure that bore a distinct resemblance to either. Three centuries, surely, are no great space of time for these conquerors, whom he supposes, at the time of the Spanish discoveries, to have existed in the family of the Incas, to have lost all remembrance of their original country, as well as their language, and most of their characteristics; nor is it customary with conquerors to do so. But Mr. Rankin supposes this remembrance to have been preserved only by the race of the monarch, and not to have been disclosed at all to his subjects. This would lead us to imagine that the first Inca, Mango Capac, was the only Mongol that arrived among them. Yet, how can this be reconciled with what he himself admits, that the Mongols, as well as the elephants, which landed on the new continent, must have been very numerous.

Besides, Garcilaso de Vega, who wrote the Peruvian history, was himself allied by marriage with the family of the Incas, and, if any more knowledge had been possessed by them than by their subjects, he would certainly have known it; but he does not hint at such a thing. The elephants form the principal argument; it was with them that these supposititious Mongols made all their conquests, and of them they would of course take particular care. To support, indeed, this extraordinary hypothesis, they must have increased in equal proportion with the men; consequently, as long as the conquerors existed, we should expect to find the elephants existing too. But to account for the total want of any remembrance of such animals, we must suppose that they had ceased to exist long before the time which it would have required to make the conquests he talks of.

With the history of the giants there is no one particular in which the expedition of the Mongols will agree. The giants were, in a short time, entirely annihilated. They arrived, moreover, in "rafts made of rushes, like large barks," (*en unas balsas de juncos, à manera de grandes barcas. Garcil. de Vega, lib. ix. c. 9.*) which would imply that, let them have come from whencesoever they might, they had made but a coasting voyage. The notion in itself, of a fleet being wrecked amongst the isles of Japan, and finally cast on the coast of Peru, with so little damage as to support this hypothesis they must have sustained, is almost as preposterous as to suppose a fleet wrecked on the British coast, to be thrown in safety on the shores of Patagonia.

That the inhabitants of the New World, when discovered, bore many marks of Asiatic origin none can deny; but to prove these marks were introduced by Mongols, will require stronger arguments than have yet been adduced. There is not, indeed, any single apparent agreement between them, which may not be applied equally to any other Asiatic tribe. "The Indians of Peru," says Mr. Rankin, "had such fear of an eclipse, that as soon as it began, they made a terrible noise with trumpets, horns, atabales, and drums."—"In China, as soon as the sun or moon begins to be darkened, they all throw themselves

on their knees, and knock their foreheads against the earth. A frightful noise of drums and cymbals is immediately heard throughout the whole city."—P. 324, 5. What resemblance is there here that may not be applied equally to any other half-barbarous or quite barbarous people? The same alarm was excited amongst the natives of the West Indian Islands by a similar occurrence; and these, surely, were neither Mongols nor Chinese. Again, it was customary in Peru, on the death of an Inca, or a noble, to bury with him various implements and valuable things: the same custom prevailed amongst the Mongols, as well as amongst the Tartars, Siberians, &c.; and the same has been, at one period or another, a custom with almost every nation on the earth. Such as these are not the marks by which we are to judge of the analogy between the institutions, &c. of two people.

If we would identify the antiquities of America with those of any other country, it must be with Egypt. Its temples, its edifices of every description, and more particularly its pyramids, are decidedly Egyptian. The Egyptian Pyramids, it is well known, were repositories of the dead; and it is equally well ascertained that the Teocallis, or pyramids of the Mexicans, were appropriated to the same purpose; those of Teotihuacan, in the Valley of Mexico, are situated in a place called *Mitcoath*, or the *Path of the Dead*. The Teocalli of Cholula appears, according to Humboldt, to have been constructed exactly in the direction of the four cardinal points; so were the Pyramids of Egypt. The Mexican Pyramids, too, like those of Egypt, were adorned with hieroglyphics, and the hieroglyphics of these two people, as well as their sculptures, are remarkably similar in appearance. The same identity may be discovered in their theology. Their accounts of the cosmogony, of the golden age of the Mexicans under Quetzalcoath, of the presiding deities of mountains and waters, and fire and earth, and the like, with the whole of their idols and their mythology, remind us strongly of those of the Egyptians, and of the Greeks and Romans who followed them. The Mango Capac of the Peruvians is in every sense the same personage as the Grecian Dionysius, the Osiris of Egypt; it was he who, accord-

ing to their traditions, preserved, after the Great Deluge, the true religion and worship, and who gave them laws, and taught them the art of life; in one sense, too, he was identified with the sun. Like the theologists of Egypt, the Peruvians, although their worship was bestowed in common on various idols, or *Guacas*, adored one Supreme Being, whom they called Viracocha Pachayachachia, who was the creator of the universe, and regarded the others only as being his representatives, and as intercessors with him.* These are but a few of the more striking particulars of identity between the two people.

There is another country which, in its antiquities, resembles Egypt and ancient America,—that is India. The institutions and the monuments of its gone-by ages of glory are of a character most remarkably similar to those we have been contemplating. Its theology rests on the same grounds. Like Peru and Egypt, it possessed two dialects, a sacred dialect, and a dialect for public use. Like them, too, it had its hieroglyphics, and hieroglyphics of the same description.

In the Egyptians and the Hindoos, we recognize people who have preserved, unmixed and unaltered, the institutions and the worship, and the superstitions, the arts, and in some measure the manners of the early ages of mankind. They were tribes of the first wanderers after the dispersion. Having settled in places more congenial to civilization, and remaining for a greater length of time, without suffering much from invasions or from internal revolutions, they had leisure to perfect their religious and civil institutions, and to perpetuate them by the immensity and the durability of their works. Just such was the situation of the Peruvians, and that of Anahuac, or the country since known by the general name of Mexico or New Spain.

The nations who occupied the land of Anahuac, before the arrival of the Spaniards, although differing in idiom,

* El principal a quien adoravan, el Viracocha Pachayachachia, que es el criador del mundo, y despues del al Sol, y assi el Sol como todas las demas Guacas dezian que recebian virtud y ser del criador, y que eran intercessores con el.—Acosta, *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*, lib. vi. c. 19.

and in some customs, did not differ at all, if we believe Clavigero, in their general character. The Mexicans had the same physical qualities, and morals, the same idol, and the same inclinations as the Acolhuis, the Tapanecas, the Tlascallans, and the rest of the Mexican tribes, with no difference but that which was caused by education. The same might be said of almost all the inhabitants of America. They originated from one source, and the difference that in after-times existed among them, arose first from the peculiar circumstances or situation in which they lived. Nothing would illustrate this view of the subject so much as a careful contemplation of the relative state of the various tribes of Thracia and Scythia, a little after the fabulous period of Grecian history. There we may trace a striking picture of the state of the new world at the arrival of the Spaniards: in some parts they were reported to be barbarous savages and man-eating monsters as cruel as the cannibals of America, whilst, on the contrary, other tribes were represented as equally wise, civilized, and skilful in the arts, as the Peruvians and the Mexicans. The difference arose from the same cause in one place as in the other.

The Toltecas were said to be the first of the tribes of Anahuac, of whom any account has been preserved. They said that they came from Huehuetlapan, in the kingdom of Tollan, which was situated to the north of New Mexico, beginning their migration in the first year of Tecpatl, which answers, according to Clavigero, to the five hundred and ninety-sixth year of the vulgar æra. "The Toltecas were the most celebrated people of Anahuac, for their superior civilization and skill in the arts; and they lived under regular laws. The nations that have succeeded them avow that they are indebted to the Toltecas for their knowledge of the culture of grain, cotton, pepper, and the most useful fruits.—They had the art of casting gold and silver into what form they pleased; and they acquired great reputation from the cutting of all kinds of gems." All the other tribes came from the north. The Chichemecas and the Acolhuis, who followed the Toltecas, came from the same quarter, and they were equally civilized, preserving, too, a distinction between the nobles and the plebeians.

The Otomites are supposed by Clavigero to be some of the most ancient of all the tribes of Anahuac; they were much more barbarous than the others, for they dwelt in a wild and rugged district, amongst the caves and the rocks: they, too, are said to have come from the north. The Mexicans came, according to their tradition, from Aztlan to the north of the gulf of California. Boturini supposes Aztlan to be a province of Asia; but Betancourt, with more probability, places it 2700 miles from Mexico.

These traditinary accounts of the direction in which the first people of America spread themselves, are supported by the traces of their works that are yet to be found in various parts. Humboldt has observed, that "in the whole of Mexico and Peru are found traces of great civilization on the mountain plains. We have seen ruins of palaces and *baths* at the height of from 1600 to 1800 toises. Only people of a northern origin could have enjoyed such a climate."* He judges that civilized people formerly inhabited the immense grass-floors of Northern America, from the pyramids, sepulchral tumuli, and bulwarks of extraordinary length, that are found between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanys.† Kalm met with immense masses of stone erected by the hands of men in the midst of the grass-floors of Canada, 900 French miles west of Montreal, on one of which was found an inscription in strange characters. The monuments of the American aborigines are to be compared, not with those of the modern Tartar tribes of eastern Asia, but with the remains of those people who settled soonest after the dispersion, with the gigantic works of the Cyclopean tribes, as preserved in Egypt and India

* In ganz Mexico und Peru findet man die Spuren grosser Menschenkultur auf der hohen Gebirgsebene. Wir haben Ruinen von Pallästen und Bädern in 1600 bis 1800 Toisen Höhe gesehen. Nur nördliche Menschen konnten sich so eines Klimas erfreuen.—Humboldt, *Ansichten der Natur*, p. 146.

† Ich halte es allerdings für sehr wahrscheinlich, das kultiverte Völker einst diese Ebenen durchstreift haben. Pyramidale Grabhügel und Bollwerke von ausserordentlicher Länge zwischen dem Rocky-Mountains und dem Alleghanys scheinen diese Züge zu bewähren.—Humboldt, *ibid.* p. 101. See his *Relat. Hist.* p. 155.

and various parts of Europe and Asia. They were the works of a part of the same people who conspired in the erection of the pyramidal and cyclopean works on the plain of Shinar. Maurice, in his *Indian Antiquities*, gives us a plate of "a Mexican temple to the Sun and Moon," and observes on it, "This Mexican shrine is very remarkable, because erected after the manner of the pyramidal temple of Belus at Babylon, and evidently proves in what country the Americans first caught the *Sabian superstition*."

None of the American traditions have any reference to the time of the first arrival of the people at that continent; but from the traditional histories which they brought with them, and which are preserved, we may judge that it was at a very early period. Some of them, such as the inhabitants of the plain of Bogota, traced their existence to times before the moon accompanied the earth. Most of the traditions and theology of the first wandering colonies of mankind related to the deluge, to the great patriarch, and to the wonderful event which had caused their dispersion. Wherever they settled, they built pyramids and other similar edifices, and dedicated them to the great gentle deity the sun. These traditions were peculiarly fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of the western world. "Before the great inundation, which took place four thousand eight hundred years after the creation of the world," said the people of Cholula, "the country of Anahuac was inhabited by giants (*tzocullixtque*). All those who did not perish were transformed into fishes, save seven, who fled into caverns. When the waters subsided, one of these giants, Xelhua, surnamed the Architect, went

to Cholollan; where, as a memorial of the mountain Tlaloc, which had served for an asylum to himself and his six brethren, he built an artificial hill in form of a pyramid. He ordered bricks to be made in the province of Tlamanalco, at the foot of the Sierra of Cocotl; and to convey them to Cholula, he placed a file of men, who passed them from hand to hand. The gods beheld with wrath this edifice, the top of which was to reach the clouds. Irritated at the daring attempt of Xelhua, they hurled fire on the pyramid. Numbers of the workmen perished; the work was discontinued, and the monument was afterwards dedicated to Quetzalcoatl, the god of air." The fable of the giants before mentioned, which has formed the groundwork of Mr. Ranking's theory, may have been made out of the same tradition as preserved by a different tribe: they were destroyed by fire from heaven. An old writer on the Peruvian history, Levinus Apollonius Gandobraganus, who gives somewhat a different version of this history, represents the giants of St. Helens as *inhabitants* of this place, and as despisers both of gods and men, but says not a word of their coming thither by sea*. And it is remarkable that Acosta attributes to them, on the authority of tradition, the construction of the edifices of which there are such vast remains†. How similar is this to the accounts of the Cyclopean architects of old: in both instances it is probable that the notion of the extraordinary stature of the workmen has arisen from the dimensions of their works. This, however, is certain, that the giants of America, like those of most other countries, are spoken of as aboriginal inhabitants, and not as settlers. Such were those who were con-

* Hac in plaga promontorium in mare projicitur, Dethælenam ab Hispanis vocitatum, piceis venis, saxorumque ambustorum tristi hiatus pluribus in locis tetrum atque horribile. Ferunt indigenæ eum locum gigantum quondam sedem fuisse, qui quatuor virorum longitudinem exæquant: dirum, atrox, in deos hominesque superbum et contumex hominum genus. Nudos incessisse, aiunt, et ab egestate crudelitategue immanes ac truculentos fuisse usque adeo, ut præter captatus balænas, et aliam marinarum venationum prædam, triginta raptos acceles insatiandis faucibus devorarent. *Levin. Apollon. Gaud. de Rebus Peruv. Aut. 1567, p. 19.*

† Ay en el Pira gran relacion de unos Gigantes, que vinieron en aquellas partes, cuyos huesos se hallan oy día de disforme grandera cerca de Manta, y de puerto viejo, y en proporcion avian de ser aquellos hombres, mas que tres tanto mayores que los Indios de agora. Dizen, que aquellos gigantes vinieron por mar, y que hizieron guerra a los de la tierra, y que edificaron edificios soberbios, y muestran oy un poco hecho de piedras de gran valor, &c. *Acosta, Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, lib. i. c. 19.*

quered by the Tlascallans in Anahuac*.

The Chiampaneses of Anahuac asserted that they were the first people of the new world. They said that Votan, who was the grandson of that personage who had fabricated the ark to save himself and family, and who was one of the builders of the vast tower which was intended to reach to heaven, was expressly ordered by the Lord to people that land: that the first people had come from the north, and that, when they arrived at Socunusco, they separated, the one part going to inhabit the country of Nicaragua, the other remaining in that of Chiapan. The Mistecas, who were a very civilized people, had paintings, according to Clavigero, which represented the creation of the world, the universal deluge, and the confusion of tongues. The Mexicans themselves had traditionary accounts of the same events. They said, that after the deluge a man named Cojcoj, who was saved in a boat with a woman called Jochiquetzal, disembarked on the mountain Colhuacan, where they gave being to a numerous progeny. The Peruvians, too, claim a similar origin. When the waters receded, said they, a man appeared in Tiahuaacanu, who was so powerful that he divided the world into four parts, and gave them to four men, whom he called kings: the first was named Manco Capac, the second Colla, the third Tocay, and the fourth Pinahua. To Manco Capac he gave the North, to Colla the parts about the Meridian, to Tocay the East, and to Pinahua the West. Manco Capac arrived at the valley of Cozeo, and founded that city.

It is evident, therefore, whence and in what direction the Americans drew their origin. They were some of the last colonies of that same Cyclopean people, who have left remains of their works in almost every part of the world, who had peopled Egypt and India, who extended themselves over the whole extent of Asia, and who finally passed over from the north-east of Asia to the northern parts of America, and were destined to people another world. The vast buildings of the American

aborigines, the immense stones used in their erection, the want of arches, their hieroglyphics, nay, their very manners and their theology, all combine to identify them with that wonderful race.

T.W.

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A REFERENCE in your Feb. Mag. page 145, to the recent observations of Mr. Robert Brown, reminded me of the old epicurean doctrine of Atoms, indivisible or ultimate particles, as it is expounded and illustrated by Lucretius, and it seemed worth the pains to enquire whether the discoveries of our ingenious philosopher would, had he been contemporary with the Latin poet, have lent the latter any assistance in the progress of his exposition.

Lucretius reasons, that the *corpora prima*, or primary elements of matter, are doubtless endowed with an immortal nature, and cannot, therefore, any one of them, be returned to a state of annihilation; otherwise, the established order of physical cause and effect, or the chain of antecedents and consequents, would be broken, the rules of expectation, by which human actions are guided, be subverted, and the *sæcla ferarum*, the successive generations of living creatures propagated, *generatim* למיניהן after their kinds, would be rescinded by the sudden appearance of enormous monsters. And in a word, that the same force and ordinary cause, the tendency which all things exhibit to moulder and decay, would utterly destroy them, did not the eternity of matter grasp those things, the texture of which is comparatively, *inter se*, more or less interwoven and entangled. Moreover, these *primordia* must have an immortal hypostasis *corpore*, in order that in their final separation they may respectively furnish matter for renewing other things. Further, they enjoy *soliditas simplicitate*, solid, inasmuch as they are matter without *inane* or pores; possessing singleness, as being uncompounded with any heterogeneous substance.

These genitalia are *cæca*, invisible,

* Pero al fin como las Tlascaltèques venian armados y en orden, desbarataron a los gigantes, y hirieron en ellos sin dexar hombre a vida. Acosta, His. Nat. y Mor. de las Ind. lib. vii. c. 3.

* Solidus from solus, alone, whence also we have *soleo*, because things solitary or unmixed must continue in the same state, for it is by mingling with others that they are wont to undergo a change.

which offers an argument more in favour of their energy than against their existence, since we observe that the most powerful things in nature are invisible, as the wind, for example, which bows the sturdy ship, scatters the clouds, and sometimes in a whirlwind tears up the trees of the mountains and strews them upon the plains below. Lucretius denies the infinite divisibility of matter, for if a part of a half shall always have a half, and nothing limit this division, then there will be no difference between the universe of matter, and the smallest molecule, both of them being infinite in the number of their integral particles, and therefore equal, against which true reason reclaims, and avers that it is not possible for the mind to believe it. The common theorem* about the endless divisibility of matter, demonstrates a mathematical truth or possibility; but since common sense judges from what is, and not from what might have been the case, it is bewildered in the infinitude of continued bisection, and cannot find where to date the commencement of that material frame of things which it is accustomed to see, taste, and handle. He argues that the sum of matter is made up of an infinite number of consimilar corpuscles of every kind; were not this the case, there would be no reason to expect, even in an endless duration, that these first principles could in such a crowd of dissimilar atoms meet with others endued with answering forms and motions; and, instead of producing organic creatures, as we see they do, they would be scattered in remote regions, as we find the deck, prow, mast, yards, rudder, &c. which once did conjointly form a ship, cast by the faithless deep upon distant shores.

Concerning the existence of an inane or vacuum, in which matter subsists, and which, by being interposed between the corpuscles in their consilia, or assemblages, occasions their relative density, he refers the decision of the question to the dictates of common sense. Nature, therefore, *per se*, absolutely and independently consists of two things; *corpora*, elementary particles of matter or

atoms; inane, or void space. But it excludes a third; for whatever that third might be, it must have extension, and will therefore make an impression upon the senses, or produce a *tactus*, which is the relative property from whence we denominate any thing to be material; but if it did not produce sensations, then it would be vacuum or empty space, its negative essence being to be *intactible*.

A man of plain understanding having always observed that all bodies manifest a uniform tendency to descend, would readily apprehend that if a host of atoms were thrown into an illimitable void, they would continue to fall for ever, and therefore these particles would be in everlasting motion. But since the relative motion among the atoms would continue the same, there being no resistance in the vacuum to occasion any difference between heavy and light in the rate of their descent, so that the heavier might fall upon the lighter, Lucretius is obliged to crave one postulatam of his disciple, and beseech him to grant that it might be possible for a slight alteration to take place in their momenta, a *clinamen principiorum*, or a small leaning of the elements, in order that atoms possessing a certain harmony in their habitudes of shape, size, and motion, might meet, unite, and conglobate into those configurations in which we now behold them. Had the epicurean poet lived till the days of Mr. Robert Brown, he might have seen that molecules are in constant motion long, according to his own theory*, before they are resolved into their genitalia or first principles.

If his observations of Nature's wonted methods and procedure had penetrated as far as Mr. Brown's, he would, I think, instead of begging a postulatam, have embraced it as an axiom that all matter is essentially in motion without any reference to the direction in which it (*pergit concedere quæ poscat natura*) proceeds to yield what nature requires. In this way it seems that the mechanical philosophy would at its nativity have appeared with far better grace than it did; for surely it mars the whole progress of deduction to assume as a postulatam in the outset of a synthetical disquisition, what ought to have been demonstrated to be an axiom in the nature of things.

* The most elegant demonstration of this theorem that I remember to have seen, is found near the end of Pascal's "Reflexions sur la Geometrie en General," Art. II.

• Invisible and swifter than a sun-beam.

The epicurean philosophy, as adorned by Lucretius, attracts to herself all the secondary laws of nature, and by their aid solves difficulties one after another in a most persuasive and fascinating manner, yet in his greatest need (the want of a *clinamen principiorum*) she is left a widow, for none of the second causes then explored could lend her even the shadow of assistance.

But speculative Atheism says, how can a being of such perfection be the author of a frame so faulty? in replying to this objection, Revelation addresses man not as a follower of Zeno, but as a creature encompassed with infirmities; and instead of leading him through the mazes of curious research and discursive reasoning, to a theory of Optimism, she, through the might of him who holds the keys of death, saith, "Behold I create all things new." A time will come then in which not only all the differences of the moral world will be finally adjusted, but also in which all the jarring discords of contending sects will resolve themselves into the harmony of a perfect cadence.

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 392.)

1340. The king returned to England in Feb. 1340; and having collected a fleet of 260 sail of ships, and made the necessary preparations for prosecuting the war with vigour, he embarked with his troops, and set sail from the Downs on the 22 June. The French, in the mean time, had got their naval force together, consisting of about 400 ships, off the port of Sluys, in order to prevent the king's landing in that quarter; but his majesty determined to open a passage through them, and having ordered all his ships to be in readiness, he placed the strongest in the front, and filled those with archers which were at each end of the line. Between every two ships of archers he placed one filled with men at arms. He likewise ordered another line to be formed on the side, as a body of reserve, and filled the ships with archers, to support or relieve those which might most want it, as occasion should require.

The English fleet approaching the haven of Sluys in this order, found the French already waiting for them. The former having gained the advan-

tage of the wind and sun, Edward the Third ordered the signal for engaging to be given about 10 in the morning on Midsummer-day, upon which a most obstinate and bloody battle ensued, the first naval action in which a King of England had commanded in person; animated by the presence and example of whom, they fought with irresistible bravery. The enemy began the battle by advancing with the Great Christopher, the ship they had taken the year before, and with a great noise of trumpets and other instruments, attempted to break the line, to come at the ship in which they supposed the King to be. They were received with a general shout; and during continued huzzas, the English poured such a shower of arrows from their long-bows into the enemy's ships, as soon covered their decks with dead and wounded men, and put the whole fleet into a consternation. The Great Christopher was retaken in the beginning of the action, and the English filled her with archers, and sent her to annoy the Genoese. And now death and destruction appeared on every side in their most terrible array. The air was darkened with arrows, and the men at arms engaged in close fight. The English taking advantage of the confusion they had thrown the French into at the beginning, soon boarded, with the help of their grappling irons; and following up their good fortune, obtained a complete victory, with the loss of only 4000 men, which was but small, compared with that of the enemy. The French attribute the success of this day to the assistance the English had from a great number of Flemish ships, which, coming out of several ports of Flanders, joined them in the beginning of the battle. Among the French ships which were taken, was a very large vessel called the *James* of Dieppe, in which were found 400 dead bodies. Great numbers of the French sailors threw themselves into the sea, and submitted to a certain death rather than abide the repeated volleys of the English arrows; or, what might contribute more to this desperate resolution, in the heat of battle no quarter was given in the ships that were taken. The battle lasted from ten in the morning till seven at night. The loss on the French side amounted to 30,000 men, and 200 or 230 ships. According to their own

accounts, they lost two Admirals, one killed in the action, the other taken prisoner.* His Majesty behaved with the most undaunted courage, regarding neither danger nor fatigue, and was always present where the action was the hottest.

From the circumstances related of this action, it appears that the English, as well as the French, had not only left off the manner of the Romans, who, in their naval combats, always made use of oars, but also the use of those beaked vessels which they called *Nares Rostrate*, that were yet in use towards the conclusion of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. It is plain, therefore, that on this occasion the ships were such, as, in comparison to the flat or low-built galleys, might probably be called high-decked ships. This important victory is ascribed by the English in a great measure to the superior dexterity of their sailors in the management of their ships.

Some months after the above-mentioned engagement, a truce was concluded, and the King landed at the Tower on the 30th November.

1346. A war having broke out again between England and France, the King and Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, embarked at Southampton with 32,500 troops, on board a fleet of near 1000 sail, of all dimensions, and disembarked the army at La Hogue on the 12th July. The glorious battle of Cressy was fought on the 26th of the following month, and Calais surrendered (1347) to the English on the 4th of August, 1347, after a blockade of eleven months, both by sea and land.†

It appears by the roll of the English fleet employed in the siege of Calais, as recorded in the Cotton Library, that

it consisted of the following ships and vessels furnished by the King: 25 ships, 419 mariners; by the different ports in England and Wales, 675 ships, 13,732 mariners; by foreigners, 38 ships, 805 mariners; total, 738 ships, 14,956 mariners.

It also appears by the roll, not only that the ships furnished by the ports were larger, on the average, than the King's ships, but that many of them could not have had above 26 men. Each of the mariners were allowed after the rate of four pence *per diem*, and the archers on foot three pence. The Earl of Huntingdon, Lord High Admiral, commanded the fleet. The King returned to England in Oct. 1347, and in the ensuing year (1348) a seven years truce was agreed on.

England being threatened with an invasion by a fleet of Spanish pirates, consisting of 40 very large ships, the King, thinking this an enemy not unworthy of his own presence, sailed from Sandwich on board an English fleet, attended by many of his chief nobility, in quest of these destructive rovers. He came up with them on the 29th of August, 1350, off Winchelsea, when a fierce conflict ensued, in which the Spaniards were defeated with great slaughter, and 24 of their ships taken.‡

At the expiration of the truce agreed upon in 1348, the war was renewed (1355§), which ended in 1356, after the memorable battle of Poitiers, which was fought in Sept.

1359. In Oct. 1359, the King set sail from Sandwich, with 100,000 men, and a fleet of 1100 ships, and landed at Calais the next day, from which place the army marched to Paris (1360); soon after which, a peace was concluded.

1369. Charles V. of France declared

cannon, although he describes the battle very particularly; and Thomas of Walsingham, who wrote more than three centuries before Hume, and who not only gives a very detailed account of the battle, but even specifies by name the arms and weapons used by the English, makes not the slightest mention of the *bombards*, nor of the *pallatole di ferro che scattavano*.

‡ A gold coin was struck in commemoration of this event.

§ The first record of impressing seamen is found in the 29th Edw. III. but the term used is "to make choice and take up in the counties of Kent, &c. 86 mariners, &c."

* So fatal was this loss, that the courtiers of Philip preserved a gloomy silence; and he was at length informed of the national calamity by the privileged tongue of a court fool or jester.

† Hume, on the authority of Villani, says that the English had cannon, but not the French, in the battle of Cressy; it is, however, worthy of remark, that although Villani was contemporary, yet he composed his history in Italy, and therefore could only speak from hearsay; whereas Froissart, also a contemporary, residing in France, and almost an eye-witness, makes no mention of

war against England in 1369. Nothing particular occurred at sea until June 1372, when the Earl of Pembroke was sent to France with a fleet of 40 ships, containing a reinforcement of troops. It was the Earl's intention to land his forces at Rochelle; but when he approached that place he fell in with a powerful squadron of Spanish ships, Don Henry, King of Castile, having warmly espoused the cause of France. An engagement immediately commenced, which continued all the day, and was renewed next morning with equal fury. At length, towards the evening of the second day, victory declared in favour of the Spaniards, whose ships were much larger than those of the English, and provided with cannon, which did great execution. The Earl of Pembroke, with several other chieftains, were made prisoners, and the greatest part of the fleet either taken or sunk; and soon after, Rochelle surrendered. To counterbalance the above, and the loss of other places in France in the possession of the English, the latter, under the Earl of Hereford, defeated, soon after, a fleet of Flemings, who were then in alliance with France, and took 26 of their ships. Four thousand men were killed in this engagement, and as many carried prisoners to England, together with Peterson, the Flemish Admiral.

This was the last naval engagement in the reign of Edward; in the latter part of which the navy was suffered to decline. A truce was concluded in 1374.

1377. On the 21st of June, 1377, the King died, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. then a minor, only in the 11th year of his age. He was the son of Edward the Black Prince. In the first year of his reign the Parliament complained exceedingly of the decay of shipping during the preceding reign, and asserted, that one sea-port formerly contained more vessels than were to be found in the whole kingdom. This calamity they ascribed to the arbitrary seizure of ships by Edward, for the service of his frequent expeditions. The same complaint was made in the 46th of Edward. There is an order of his, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to take up all ships of 40 tons and upwards, to be converted into ships of war.

The minority of the King, together

with the decay of the Navy, and other circumstances, encouraged the French to insult our coasts only a few days after Edward's decease. Their fleet consisted of 50 stout ships. They burnt Portsmouth, Plymouth, and some other sea-port towns. Application was thereupon made to Parliament for money to enable the King to restore the Navy, and to protect the trade and navigation. A powerful fleet was accordingly fitted out in 1383; and while it was away on the coast of France, the French and Spanish galleys sailed up the Thames as far as Gravesend, which they plundered and burnt.

A truce was made with France in 1383. No naval engagement of consequence took place in the course of this reign,* which terminated in Sept. 1399, by the deposition of the King, who was succeeded by Henry IV. his first cousin.

Henry IV. 1405. In 1405, the French, who had sent a fleet of 130 sail, with a large body of troops, to the assistance of Owen Glendower, landed at Milford-haven; but on the approach of the King with a numerous army, and of his fleet from the Cinque Ports, commanded by Lord Berkeley and Henry Pay, in order to attack their fleet in the harbour, they were obliged to embark for the purpose of returning home with the plunder they had taken at Caermarthen and other places. The English fleet, however, met them, burnt 15, and took 14 of their ships, before they got clear of Milford-haven.† C.D.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, June 2.*

I HAVE just been reading a Latin poem by the very justly celebrated Vincent Bourne, entitled "*Iter per Tamesin.*" The date of the Poem itself I have no means of exactly ascertaining; the volume in which it appears is 4to, published by subscription in 1772. The poem describes an excursion on the river, from some stairs in the City to some place near Chelsea.

* In or previous to 1396, Margaret, Queen of Sweden, borrowed of the King three large ships of war.

† Among the archives of the Tower of London, there is a letter from the King to the Bishop of Exeter, from on board his ship the Trinity at Milford, 27th May (no year).

There are two allusions that puzzle me. After describing the Temple, he proceeds, p. 170,

"Ex parte adversa mediis domus innatat undis,

Infamis domus, infami de nomine dicta."

Now what can that mean? I am a native of London, and can remember it nearly half a century; but I have no idea of such a place as the poet here describes. Immediately after he proceeds:

"Hinc ubi provehimur, pulchræ vestigia sedis,

Tristes reliquias ignis, spoliisque videmus Flammæ; vel adhuc murorum in fragmine prisci

Magnificæ apparent operis monumenta, domusque

Majestatis antiquæ, ipsis veneranda ruina."

These lines, I conjecture, allude to the old palace of the Savoy, now converted into a barrack; but I am not certain that I am correct. He then mentions Westminster Hall, the Parliament House, the Abbey, and Lambeth Palace. Near the conclusion of the poem he mentions, "Regale Hospitium" of Chelsea, and Chelsea-reach (the Bay of Biscay to all young fresh-water sailors). He then proceeds in his description thus:

"Arboreum tandem lucum sylvamque videmus

Ordinibus celebrem variis, ubi densior ilex Oecursum viridi nimio defendere soles

Rite quæst, junctas ramis sociantibus umbras,

Hæc sedes olim sævis male nota duellis."

Now, pray, Mr. Urban, what place was that? was it Ranelagh Gardens? or Vauxhall? or what was it? After dilating on duels, he adds, the place was also famous for suppers:

"—— epulas, quæ sunt convivia curæ,
Nocturnas huc sæpe ferunt; huc sæpe per undas

Delapsi placidas, venti cum ponitur ira,
Harmonia oblectant Tamum, nymphasque sequaces,

Advecti tacitæ per conscia lumina Læne."

And so ends the poem. If any of your antiquarian readers will have the kindness to throw some light on these points, I shall be much obliged. I am a little surprised that so modern a poem should require a note; but I am much more surprised at a want of delicacy exhibited in a prologue to Ignoramus; some lines of which could not be endured in these days at any

theatre in England, much less repeated in a school by boys in the presence and hearing of their masters and parents.

K. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Milan, May 3.*

PERMIT me to inquire if, among the improvements which the Safety Lamp has received, has been that of the application of parabolic reflectors. It is now four or five years since their effect was shown at the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at Paris, for the purpose of demonstrating their superiority to other reflectors for street lamps. Illumination by gas had not been then, nor, I believe, since, used there, excepting in shops, cafés, &c. and not at all here, and in many other cities, at present. But the Parabolic Reflectors are generally employed both here and at Turin for lighting the streets, and produce an effect only inferior to the gas illumination. Now as it is just possible that in consequence of the great use of gas they may not be very generally known in England, and the application of them to the Safety Lamp not yet tried, its suggestion may not be useless, as a shade would be afforded by it to the eyes of the miner, when below him. And were its vertical section at right angles to the plane of the parabola (passing vertically through the centre of the light), a portion of an hyperbola of parabola, or what in practice would be perhaps more easily obtained, the half, or rather a less portion of an ellipse, (or even a portion of a circle contracted, as afterwards mentioned,) it might extend the whole length of the lamp,—the whole of which light would thus be thrown forward in an horizontal direction, and the seams of coal become more plainly seen. If the reflector were made to open at the top in the vertical section which passes through the plane of the parabola above mentioned, and (vertical) semi-diameter of the ellipse, and then obliquely behind on each side, so that the entire opening should form a Y, with its branches downwards; and were the part of the reflector between the branches of the Y made to lap over the sides, the breadth of the light thrown forwards might be extended or contracted, and of course its intensity diminished or increased at pleasure; while access might at all times be had to the lamp in front or underneath.

The accidents that have arisen of late years from the inflammable air in coal mines taking fire, have been generally attributed to the faintness of the light of the Safety Lamp tempting the miner to lift up the wire gauze surrounding it, and which forms at once its security, and an impediment to the passage of a large portion of its light.

SPECULATOR.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.
I WILL thank you to preserve the following interesting Letter in your valuable Magazine. W.B.

Dear Sir, *Camp, Bois de Boulogne,*
July 26, 1815.

IN your last you desired me to write when I was effective in the first battalion. I am at present in that envied situation, and am likely in the course of a week to be removed from it, and appointed a Lieutenant in the second: thanks to Bony and Waterloo. I am almost sorry I have mentioned the word; as from it you may expect some description of that glorious affair, which I am as unable to give as the man in the moon. However, I will attempt to give you as good a description as lies in my power.

After being on piquet on the night of the 15th, we were marched twenty-eight miles, and had to beat the French out of the position of Quatre Bras, which they had taken from the Belgian, Nassau, and Brunswick troops. Our division and Picton's were the only ones engaged at the commencement. The Guards came late, but suffered severely. We gained our point after a severe contest, during which I had the mortification of seeing our friends, the 33d, 44th, 49th, 92d, and others, cut through by the Cuirassiers and Lancers. We, by forming square, kept them out, though charged three times. Our Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, and a Lieutenant, were severely wounded, and we lost about 40 men. I, being in the Light Company, was skirmishing 'till night, when we lay down under a sharp rain; and were turned out at half-past two, to skirmish with the enemy's Tirailleurs. About 12 o'clock we were withdrawn, and making a feint on their right, the whole moved towards the position of Mont St. Jean. We had a dreadful march up and down ravines, the torrents roaring down them, and the light-

ning playing on our firelocks without intermission all night. Our rear-guard was constantly engaged. Our brigade was the only one which lost men this day. We arrived on our position about nine o'clock; and after a short cannonade retired to rest, up to our ankles in mud, and under a heavy rain, which continued all night. We arose in the morning, as you may imagine, in a complete ague. About eleven o'clock, the enemy's columns were seen deploying out of the wood opposite our right; and about half-past twelve the battle began, by our brigade of guns opening on the enemy's left, which was shortly after returned in a very brisk manner by them. The columns were moved in rear of the guns, and lay down to avoid the shot; and we light bobs were sent in front of them to skirmish with the enemy. We were thus employed, when the French having made some impression on our left, sent a body of Cuirassiers who cleared the ground of us, "*nolens, volens.*"

We went out again, and in a short time after were obliged to retire, by the fire of two field-pieces, served in a most elegant manner with grape and canister, and by about seven times our number of Tirailleurs. We then retired into the squares formed by our respective regiments. Ours, and the 73d, were together. The battle now became serious. The enemy's bodies advanced, preceded by their Cuirassiers, who, for about two hours, kept opposite to us, charging as fast as possible, and always leaving heaps of men and horses in front of our squares.—They then opened several pieces on our square with shell, round, and grape. It was really astonishing to see our brave fellows, when their comrades were swept down by sixes and sevens, stepping up into their places with the greatest alacrity. This continued for about two hours; and in the intervals we had a little conversation with their Cavalry. Our Light Dragoons advanced against them ineffectually.

About six o'clock an immense body of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard advanced, protecting a piece of artillery, within fifty yards of our square. It opened on us with grape, and the effect was dreadful. Our square, which consisted of a thousand men, at the commencement, had at this time dwindled to about five hundred; when

our brave General Halkett exclaimed, "My boys, nothing but a charge will do it." Our men answered him by three cheers; but the enemy's cavalry advancing, destroyed our hope. We were then left without cavalry or artillery to support us, at a time when both these arms, combined with infantry, were used against us with the greatest effect. Their grenadiers seeing our decreased numbers, at length mustered up courage to advance against us. They came within about twenty yards, and fired a volley; we returned it, and gave our huzza preparatory to a charge, which so intimidated "les vielles moustaches," that away they went. At that auspicious moment, a fresh brigade of artillery arriving, played on them and the Cuirassiers with glorious effect; and the reserve advancing on one side, and the Prussians on the other, with the dashing charges of the whole line of cavalry, contributed to the happy conclusion of this day, "so glorious for the French arms, and yet so fatal." We were on the 15th, about 450 strong; we are now 167; our loss in officers is 21 out of 32.

After a fortnight's march we arrived here, where we have remained about 17 days. I saw Mr. Bertrand de la Bove yesterday evening, going to Soissons; but unluckily the General who commands there does not seem disposed to admit any Royalists into his jurisdiction. Valenciennes, Condé, and Laon, equally hold out. We have curious reports within this half hour, about the rebel army; they say that they are levying contributions, and talk of attacking the Austrians. It would be a blessing for the peaceably inclined part of Europe, were it true; as the dispersion of such a number of men averse to tranquillity would be a benefit to the world.

On the 18th, all our regiment and great part of the army, lost their baggage, owing to a false report of our army being beaten. Every thing was in confusion, which was increased by the Belgic Gendarmerie plundering, and also by the servants, some of whom threw their horses, baggage, and all, into the canal; some escaped on their horses: in short, our baggage was all lost, and we were left with merely the clothes on our backs. After the battle, I fell down on the ground, and slept 'till the bugle sound-

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ed the advance next morning. We had been three days without rations; and the night of the 17th was dreadful. But that is no longer thought of: we are now at Paris; a thing never heard of since the days of Edward and Henry. —We expect our General of Brigade up in a few days. When he made a speech, in the middle of the action, the brave fellows answered with reiterated cries, "Let us charge, your Honour; we will stick it in them." He was just after shot through the shoulder and jaw. I got a scratch in the ankle; but not wishing to alarm you, withheld my name; 21 was enough for one regiment. Having lost my baggage, my dress is rather ludicrous; a pair of shoes belonging to a French grenadier, a pair of blue trowsers taken off a dead officer, shirt taken out of a portmanteau on the field; as for the rest, it is pretty good, it holds together, but is black with blood, powder, &c. which, with my burnt hands and face, long hair, and mustachios, and half my sabre-scabbard taken off, makes me rather a respectable figure.

I yesterday had a good laugh, in my own mind, at the "Grande Nation," on looking over their famous Champ de Mars; where the scaffolding yet remains, whence the Corsican a few weeks ago assured them of freedom and victory. I felt for the weakness of human nature, on seeing the grass worn off the ground, which the same Imperial Guard marched over, swearing to conquer or die; who, on hearing our huzza, and seeing our bayonets levelled a few days after, ran like sheep. I was yesterday at the Hotel des Invalids: the maimed relics of Jena, Austerlitz, and Leipsic, regarded us with a coldness, which sufficiently explained their feelings. But our late Waterloo friends saluted us very cordially; they will not, however, be persuaded that we had not a million of men in the field. The Prussians are dreadfully inveterate against the French; when we speak to them of their harshness, they reply, "The French never were in England; they did not cut off the noses and ears of you English." Though it is certain they shot several of our men who were unable to keep up with them on their retreat on the 19th.

In my account, I have only told you how our company and regiment were employed. I should endeavour an

impossibility to describe the battle; so little did we know of it next morning (as we fought till dark), that I assure you I expected to see the enemy on the heights opposite to us. They say we are to get medals; I hope so. Poor Picton commanded us on the 16th, and sent his aid-de-camp to thank our regiment, which was nearly the only one not rode through by the cavalry on that day: and our General of Brigade told us, that our conduct forced him to make the most favourable report of us in the power of a General Officer. Nothing is now talked of but a reduction; in which case I must endeavour to effect an exchange; and as "the pallid sons of Europe" seem no longer disposed to second my ambitious projects, I must try what "the souls made of fire, and children of the Sun" in Asia, will do for me. In writing this epistle I have tired myself, and fear I may have tired you. I shall therefore conclude, with every wish for the health and prosperity of a family to whom I am so much indebted, and subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Your obliged and grateful servant,

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND a copy of the following excellent verses, written by Mr. Chadwick, late Master of the Grammar School at Sheffield, and published some years ago in the *Sheffield Iris*; they are well worthy of being preserved in your imperishable pages. Though I think it is now very generally admitted that the virtues of birch have been greatly overrated, yet it may not be uninteresting to be reminded, in good and humorous verse, how highly this nostrum was formerly prized. W. B.

THE BIRCH TREE.

Ye worthies in trust for the School and the Church,

Pray hear me descant on the virtues of Birch.
Tho' the Oak be the prince and the pride of the grove,

An emblem of power, the favourite of Jove;
Tho' Phœbus with Laurel his temples have bound,

And with chaplets of Poplar Alcides be
Tho' Pallas the Olive has grac'd with her choice,

And Cybele Mater in Pines may rejoice;
Tho' Bacchus delights in the Ivy and Vine,
And Venus her garlands with Myrtle entwines;

Yet the Muses declare, after diligent search,
No tree can be found to compare with the Birch.

The Birch, they aver, is the true tree of knowledge,
Rever'd by each school, and remember'd at
Tho' Virgil's fam'd tree may produce, as its fruit,
A crop of vain dreams, and strange whims
Yet the Birch on each bough, on the top of each switch,
Bears the essence of grammar, the eight
'Mongst the leaves is conceal'd more than memory can mention,
All cases, all genders, all forms of declension,
Nine branches, when crop'd by the hands of the Nine,
Each duly arrang'd in a parallel line,
Tied up in nine folds of a mystical string,
And soak'd for nine hours in Helicon's spring,
Is a sceptre compos'd for a Pedagogue's hand,
Like the fasces of Rome, a true badge of

The sceptre thus finish'd, like Moses's rod,
From flints can draw tears, or give life to
Should darkness Egyptian, or ignorance spread

Its clouds o'er the mind, or envelope the
This rod, thrice applied, puts the darkness to flight,

Disperses the clouds, and restores us to light,
Like the Virga Divina, 'twill find out the vein

Where lurks the rich metal, the gold of the
Should Genius a captive by Sloth be confin'd,

Or the witchcraft of Pleasure prevail o'er
Apply but this magical wand, with a stroke
The spell is dissolv'd, the enchantment is broke.

Like Hermes's rod, these few switches inspire

Rhetorical thunder, and Poetry's fire:
And if Morpheus our temples in Lethe should steep,

These switches untie all the fetters of sleep.
Here dwells strong Conviction, of Logic the glory,

When 'tis us'd with precision, à posteriori:
It promotes circulation, and thrills through each vein,

The faculties quickens, and purges the brain.
Whatever disorders prevail in the blood,
The Birch can correct them, like Guaiacum wood:

So luscious its juice is, so sweet are its twigs,
That at Sheffield we call them the Walkley-bank figs.*

As the fam'd rod of Circe to brutes could change men,
So the twigs of the Birch can unbrute them

* Walkley-bank is a wood near Sheffield.

Like the rod of the Sybil, that branch of
pure gold,
These twigs can the gates of Elysium unfold,
That Elysium of learning, where pleasures
abound,
Those fruits that still flourish on classical
ground.

Then, if such be its virtues, we bow to
the Tree,
And Birch, like the Muses, immortal shall
be.

ILLUSTRATION OF A PASSAGE IN
SHAKESPEARE.

MR. URBAN, June 20.

IN *Shakespeare's King Lear*, act iii. scene 3, the Fool says "I'll speak a prophecy e'er I go;" and then recites a string of doggrels, among which the following two lines occur—

"When every case in law is right,
No SQUIRE IN DEBT, nor no poor knight."

In my possession is a small work in 16mo., entitled "*The Mystery and Misery of Lending and Borrowing*." By Thos. Powell, Gent. London. Printed by Thomas Harper for Benjamin Fisher, and are to be sold at his shop in Aldersgate Street, at the signe of the Talbot. 1636."

In p. 138, is an illustration of the Fool's broad hint, *that country squires were generally in debt*. I think that it may amuse your readers, and therefore extract it.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROKE.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HIS METHOD.

THE country gentleman, he is by this time come up to London; and has brought his attorney with him, one that professes the taking up of money by writ of right. His attorney brings him to the Ship behind the Exchange, and leaves him there while hee goes to fetch the onely *Noverint* in those parts, whom hee prepares at his shop with the purpose, advising him withall in his care, so to handle the matter in hall, that beards may wag all, which hee delivered with a most familiar wringing of him by the hand, to insinuate his meaning as unto his share. Hee then brings the scrivener unto the taverne, good compliance is in all the parties, and the scrivener, according to the true practice of most of them, at the first meeting, especially while they are with the borrower in the taverne, was more easie in promising than they in proposing.

The attorney then softly tels the gentleman apart, that hee should doe well to bespeake supper instantly, assuring him

that if he could but fasten that countenance upon the scrivener for the present, he were their owne for ever after, neither the sum nor the security would be matter of any difficulty.

The counsell was held wholesome as unto the supper, the attorney was forthwith preferred to the bar, where he spake so learnedly in the cause, that upon the same hearing they recovered three full dishes on their side, the boys drew their proceedings of the business very clarkelike, the kitchen-man supplied with the Tales; the mistress called earnestly for the Postes, and the Master he rated and allowed the Bill of Costs.

At the execution whereof my scrivener, fearing lest the shot should disperse and scatter itself amongst them, while the gentleman was feeling for money to discharge it, he to facilitate that hand, asks him softly in his eare, *What is the summe that he would have*. Then, suspecting the long dwelling of his hand in his pocket, he tels him, *He shall have what summe he will*:—"Let mee see," says the scrivener, "there comes in this night, of *Sir Samuan Skynker's* money, five hundred, and to-morrow as much more. I can supply you from one hundred to ten out of that, as your occasions require. How say you?"—"We will have no dry reckoning," replies the gentleman. Here's the full sum of the bill, and a pottle over: "though we be *Leicestershire* fed, yet we be not *Brackley* bred," I assured you. And for the sum which I should (or, at least, would) have for especial occasions—let me see? There is a horse-race at Northampton on Monday come sevensnight; I must needs have new furniture for Crop-eare, which I will send down by *Leicester* waggon. I will have that hawke which I sawe in Southwarke this afternoone: clothes would doe wel, but that's my least care of a thousand! A poxe a pride, I say! Howsoever, I must see the party I told you of by the way, before I goe out of towne by any meanes, if shee keepe the same lodging and the same name that she was wont to do: that's all now. Let's see: a matter of some three hundred will doe it so far forth as my present and most urgent occasions do presse me at this instant:—

As for payment,
And for raiment,
The hedges and mounds,
And stocking of grounds,
For corne for feed,
Or cattle to breed,
Or the wolfe at the doore,
And a thousand things more;

they are nothing so important and concerning as the least of these: I would not misse Monday come sevensnight for three such sums. I tell you, Sir, Monday come sevensnight! That were a jest, indeed."

'For that, and what you please beside,'

sales the Scrivener, 'you shall find no default on my parte. This honest gentleman that is with you, knowes the course of this kinde of businesses. He and I shall take my leave at this time.'

The Scrivener departs, and the Gentleman staies behinde, onely to hugge and endears the endowments of him that procured this meeting. Hee praises the prosperity of the journey, commends the comely carriage of the Scrivener, and voves everlasting acknowledgment of his Attornies activity. And so they betake themselves to their lodging likewise for that night.

The next morning my Gentleman sends his Attorney to see that the money which he spake for be told out, and made ready for him against his coming, which should be when and where it shall please the honest Scrivener. For by this time he had attained so much of reputation among them.

The same day, and the next, were both spent in continual quest of the Scrivener. But the boyes in the shop, according to their master's direction, made answere, one while that he was gone to *Sir Sam* for monies. Another while, that hee was at the sealing of writings at such a place: then that he was at the speeding of a Commission of Bankruptisme at Guildhall, God blesse the place, and every good man of the grand Jury; and then shortly after, that he was but even now gone furth, and that it was impossible but that he should meete him, unless the dust of Pope's-head Alley had put out his eyes by the way.

The time wears out, and the horse-race comes onward, the apprehension whereof puts our Gentleman into such a perpassion (*sic*), that on the next day, early in the morning, he goes to the Scrivener's shop, where suddenly and unawares hee findes him saying his prayers, while hee was withall crosse gartering of himselfe; and had he not known him better by his crosse-garters then by his prayers, questionlesse he had lost his labour.

'Good morrow,' sayes the gentleman, 'perhaps I doe disturbe your devotion.'

'You Rascall, how chance you doe not hang out the labells,' saies the Scrivener to his boy. Then hee proceeds with his prayers, and suddenly bespeaks the Gentleman, asking, 'What is your will with me, Sir, have you any bussiness with me, I pray now.'

'O Lord, Sir,' saies he, 'I hope you remember what past betweene us at the Ship on Wednesday night last, touching the three hundred, which I was indeed to have the next morning, parcell of the thousand which was to come in then.'

'Hum,' saies the Scriviner, 'I thinke ther was some such matter: I remember weer talked of it: but what were the names of your security which you did then give me?'

'For names,' replies he, 'why I gave

you none, for I conceived it should not need: Or if it doe, you shall have lands, and that for seat and site, value, and Virgine title, shall beare and ballance your mortgage downe to the center.'

'Now you come to me,' saies the Scrivener, 'goe you to the Antwarp, but onely to prepare mee a particular of this land, and I will be with you presently.'

They goe before the particular is made ready. The wine is burnt, the Scrivener with much paine has past through his prayers, and recovers the Taverne doore, by that time he was come to (*Amen*). He returns to his old complement, pockets the Particular which they deliver him, and puts all unkindnesse into this cup; he drinks freely, and promises nobly: so that now there was no doubt made but we might be at Northampton most opportunely. And so much for that meeting.

After dinner they came both againe to the shop; where they found my Scrivener wrapt warme in his gowae about him, fast asleepe (good man). For if ever he were good, he was then good. Or (at least) I am sure he was then and there at the very best of Scriveners goodnesse; the height of their holinesse, and the perfection of their punctuality.

They must by no means trouble him before he bee fully recovered, and enabled for a second meeting at the Mermaid, after Exchange time. They attend the while: the clouds of Claret shortly spend themselves: he wakens, they salute him.

At length with much adoe he calis them to remembrance, and asks them for their particular: they shew the error in his pocket, and so hee promises their dispatch the next morning without any fail, and they are gone to bespeake furniture for Crop-eare in the meane time. At the appointed houre my Attorney comes to know if the writings were ready to seale, and the mony proportioned into several hundreds, in so many severall bagges or no.

The Scrivener replies, that it should bee forthwith prepared accordingly, so as they should bring good City security with them, but onely to indertake for the property and trasparancy (*sic*) of the title of the Lands so tendered, and that was all shoulde neede for the matter, procuratou being over provided for, and writing taken to estimation, according to the repute of the place where it was to bee written, and that was all that was now remaining to bee considered of on the Gentleman's behalfe. This new taske required more time in possessing and perswading some Citizens his country men, who knew him and his Lands so well, that it was disputable whether was more deare and desired unto them.

They joyne with him in the security, and become immediately bound with him by bond for the payment of the money at a

certain day to come, and to the great amazement of the Serivener, thanke him for this counsaile in advising and directing them to the cautionary cause-way of security both laterally and collaterally, by direct and oblique lines, which he most mathematically had imagined and contrived in his head, as well for his owne commodity as for their indempnity, without demanding of any other assurance as yet, and so my Gentleman is dispatched without further tie upon Lands or person hitherto, saving what is mentally reserved upon the growth of this summer; by these his loving freinds and countrimen. Friendship, for countries sake I doe commend,

But not to sell my countrie for a friend.

ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE OF LACEBY, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THIS pleasant little village may boast of considerable antiquity, though it was occasionally the residence of some boisterous spirits who were not the friends of peace and social order. In the confined limits of a single communication, I am unable to do more than give an imperfect account of transactions which might serve as the basis of an historical romance; and indeed the introduction of such incidents is rather foreign to the professed object of this paper; but as the manners and customs of our remote forefathers are replete with a peculiar interest, I shall doubtless stand excused with a majority of your readers, if I venture to sketch, with a hasty hand, the broad outline of proceedings in this village, which characterize the state of society in those bygone times, when the laws were inadequate to counteract the aggressions of power, and humble right hid her diminished head before the gigantic stride of overbearing tyranny.

Shortly after the Conquest we find the manor of Laceby in the hands of Odo, bishop of Bayeux. It was a populous village, and had a Church and a resident priest. This sacred edifice, like most other Saxon village Churches, was probably composed of no better materials than timber, for some time afterwards it was pronounced in a state of dilapidation, and exchanged for a building of stone.

It appears from the Pipe and Hundred Rolls, that the principal resident proprietor at Laceby for many centuries, assisted indeed by the neighbouring

gentry in the surrounding villages, was uniformly opposed to the burgesses of Grimsby; and the depredations which were periodically committed on the Borough, clearly shew that the burgesses possessed but a very slender authority, while its exercise was wholly incompetent to protect their persons and property from insult and aggression. A few examples will place this fact in a lucid point of view. Long before the first charter of liberties was granted to the borough of Grimsby, the burgesses tenanted the fee farm of the King at an annual rent; but it so happened, that in the year 1168, Radulphus the son of Drogo, who held the town *in capite*, was deficient in his accompts to the amount of 160*l.* Walter de Leysby (from whom the present family of Lusby derives its extraction), and William de Coates, taking advantage of this defalcation, actually succeeded in depriving the burgesses of the Ferme, by offering 18*l. de cremento** above the usual rent, that they might have the tolls and mills of Grimsby with the Soke at ferme; rendering 50*l. per annum* in the whole, and keeping the mills in good and substantial repair. And it was further agreed that the merchants coming thither might safely pass and repass without disturbance, paying their quinzeme; and that the men of Grimsby might travel safely through the King's dominions with their merchandizes, under the right and ancient customs; and accordingly, the Sheriff was commanded to give them seisin of the said ferme, tolls, and mills†. Thus armed with power, the lessees disturbed the Borough by arbitrary impositions and vexatious exactions, under colour of demanding the just and legal dues. To avoid the constant disputes and litigations which appear to have ensued, the burgesses determined, after an annoyance of two years duration, to make an acceptable fine to the crown for the purpose of being reinstated in the tenancy of their own town and liberties. Accordingly, they agreed to pay the King sixty marks and two palfreys, *per crementum*, to have the ferme of the town and soke,

* When a ferme was let at an improved rent, the increase was usually denominated *Crementum*, the increment.

† Mag. Rot. apud Madox, Excheq. vol. i. p. 468.

with the tolls, mills, and other ap-
purtenances, as before*.

In the reign of Henry III. Sir Walter de la Launde resided at Laceby in baronial state, and kept a large establishment of servants and retainers in his hall there. He proved the most formidable opponent the Burgesses of Grimsby ever experienced, because he was an ambitious man, and not troubled with any compunctions about the rectitude of the means which he used to compass his designs. They complained most bitterly of his unjust encroachments on their rights, before a royal Inquisition, which was held for the Hundred of Bradley Haverstoe, in the 2nd year of Edward I.; and from the few facts which my limits will allow me to adduce, they had sufficient ground for their complaints. This powerful knight had taken forcible possession of a warren in Grimsby, belonging to the Burgesses, and let it to tenants of his own; whom, by his power, he maintained in their possession. In conjunction with Gilbert of Little Coates, he invaded the rights of the Burgesses by proceeding through the streets of Grimsby, attended by a band of armed retainers, to the port of Friskney; and forcibly ejecting the mayor's officers, took possession of the haven, and not only landed his own goods without payment of the customary tolls, but also demanded and took for his own use the tolls of all goods which were brought into that port. Successful in this exploit, he took courage and proceeded to a still more lawless exercise of power and oppression. The bailiffs and men of Sir Walter de la Launde seized and destroyed the fish, and other merchandize, which were exposed for sale in Grimsby market; and to exhibit his contempt of the Burgesses in the strongest manner, he apprehended four of the principal men amongst them, whom he kept for a considerable time in his prisons at Laceby, and threatened to bring them to public execution on his own authority, and for this purpose actually erected a pillory and gallows, which he exhibited *in terrorem*. Then subjecting them to the punishment of the cucking stool, he dismissed them to make their report of his proceedings to their brethren†.

The family of de la Launde continued to reside at Laceby until the beginning of the reign of Edward II. when William married Cecilia the daughter and heiress of Jordanus de Esheby, and removed to her paternal mansion at Ashby near Horncastle, which hence took the name of Ashby de la Launde, leaving a junior branch at Laceby, the last of whom died in the year 1424, and his memory was transmitted to posterity by a monumental stone still remaining in the chancel of Laceby Church, inscribed on a fillet in the character of the age,

“*Will'us Launde, qui obiit xx die August. A. D. ni. m. cccc. xxxv.*”

The village is situated in the Wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, on the turnpike road leading from Grimsby to Barton, Brigg, and Castor, being four miles from the former place, seventeen from Barton, the same from Brigg, and eight from Castor. Its population in 1821 was 503; and it contains several freeholds, on which the opulent proprietors have erected good houses for their residence, and cultivate their own estates. The rivulet called Freshney winds gracefully through the village, and supplies the dexterous angler with an abundance of excellent trouts. The living is a Rectory in the incumbency of the Rev. T. Dixon; and the advowson, after several transfers, is now in the possession of John Fardell, Esq. of Lincoln.

The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat edifice; and, having the advantage of an elevated site in the centre of the village, becomes an imposing object which attracts the attention of strangers who pass along the turnpike road. The tower at the west end, with its pointed bell windows, and splendid crown of eight tall crocketed pinnacles on an embattled parapet, forms a beautiful contrast to the modern villa of Robert Cropper, Esq. which occupies the lofty summit of an adjoining hill. The few windows which have escaped mutilation, are of the perpendicular style, and the porch on the south is opened by a pointed arch decorated with the toothed ornament. A portion of the churchyard has been fenced off at the east end of the north aisle, by the present Rector, as a place of interment for his late wife Charlotte, who died in the year 1816, aged 58; and it is tastefully ornament-

* Madox, Escheq. vol. i. p. 468.

† Rot. Hundred. in Scacc.

ed with flowers, and shrubs, and evergreens, which maintain a perpetual verdure to embalm the memory of departed worth. A corresponding area has been inclosed at the west end of the same aisle, as a burial place for Mr. Cropper's family.

The interior of the Church is too confined to be particularly striking, and yet it presents some remains of antiquity which cannot fail to gratify the connoisseur. The nave has only one aisle, which is in the north, and it is supported on five arches, the centre one being a fine circular specimen of Norman architecture, ornamented with two magnificent courses of mouldings in excellent preservation; the one an embattled fret boldly executed in relief, and the other a zigzag indented, and resting on the same number of massive cylindrical columns. The remaining arches are plain lancets, springing from octagonal columns; and together point out the period when the Norman and early English styles were blended, about the reign of Henry III. and the family of de la Launde was in its highest prosperity. The chancel is small, but it contains four elegant pointed windows with perpendicular tracery, which have fortunately escaped the mutilations that are visible in other parts of the fabric. During an old reparation of the Church which obliterated most of the architectural details that decorated the primitive structure, these windows were absolutely bricked up and plastered over, to save the expence of re-glazing; and thus every trace of their existence was destroyed. The panelled walls and pointed arches of the chancel were also filled in at the same time with a thick coating of cement; and a bad taste, united with a parsimonious feeling, consigned to darkness and oblivion these vestiges of the skill and liberality of our pious forefathers. In this state they remained until the year 1817, when an accident led to their discovery, and the Rev. Mr. Dixon, at his own private expence, restored the whole to its pristine state of excellence. In addition to the ancient stone in the chancel floor, already mentioned, there is another of more modern date, with these arms: Argent, a griffin segreant proper, **BATTELL.**

The font at the west end is paneled with trefoils and blank shields.

A free school was founded in this parish A. D. 1712, by Philip Stamford,

Esq. who devised certain lands for its support. These were vested in trustees, who erected a school-room, and a house for the master, and the establishment is now in full operation under the superintendence of Mr. Bruster. It is open to poor children of both sexes, from the parishes of Laceby, Barnoldby, and Bradley.

Grimsby, June 3. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

IT is impossible to look through the volumes of your Miscellany, without being struck with the superior utility of a work founded on original correspondence, when compared with the ephemeral publications compiled from the contributions of paid writers. To a plan like yours, it may be objected that it holds out the temptation of scribbling to persons who have little to communicate. But how frequently do the enquiries, even of the ignorant, lead to valuable communications. How often does a crude and imperfect hint lead to a disquisition of real importance.

I confess myself somewhat interested in these observations, as my present object is merely to obtain information. On lately examining a number of books, which it has been one of the chief pleasures of my life to collect, I found to my surprise, that many of them appeared to have nearly as great a tendency to decay as their master. Some were grievously affected by mouldiness, and others disfigured with a brown and yellow malady. The latter sometimes appears merely in spots affecting a few leaves; in others, whole pages, and even volumes, are subject to it. I am unable to account for either the mouldiness or the discoloration, the books having been preserved in glass-cases in an airy room, in which a fire is constantly kept whenever the season of the year requires it. I may add, that they have not remained useless on their shelves. In fact, some books frequently taken down for perusal, are in bad condition from the above causes; whilst others, which but seldom leave their places, are uninfected. Perhaps this may be owing to the different quality of the paper, or binding. I also observe that several of my books are become wormed, though it is difficult to say how insects can get access to them. May I request the favour of some of your bibliomaniac readers to inform me

how inconveniences of the kind alluded to are to be prevented. Doubtless *damp* has much to do with the matter; yet my books were, as far as I could judge, placed out of all danger from it. Is any particular sort of *binding* preferable, with a view to the preservation of books? Is it best to keep them *in boards*? Can *insects* be driven away from them, or expelled when they have got possession? Is the keeping of books shut up in book-cases, less favourable to their preservation, than the arranging of them on open shelves?

Questions of this nature must often occur to gentlemen who have the care of public libraries, and I am persuaded that information on the subject would be acceptable to many of your readers.

C.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, June 21.*

WILL some of your learned genealogical Correspondents have the goodness to afford an explanation of the following discrepancies respecting the descent of the Lords Grey of Rotherfield?

Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, tom. i. p. 723, describes Robert de Grey, the founder of the house of Rotherfield, as a younger son of Henry de Grey, and brother of Walter Archbishop of York.

Blore, in the *History of Rutlandshire*, p. 167, gives the descent of Robert de Grey and his brother the Archbishop from John de Grey and Hawise his wife, which John is stated to be the son of Anchiel, and grandson of Richard de Grey, without any mention whatsoever of Henry. In this statement the latter appears to have been followed by Mr. Baker in his *History of Northamptonshire*, p. 140. I wish to ask upon what authority rests this contradiction of the old *Baronage*, who, however occasionally in error, seems in this particular very intelligible and perfectly consistent; having in his biography of the family previously (p. 709) stated that Henry de Grey of Essex had six sons, and in the enumeration places Robert of Rotherfield the fourth in order; Walter, the Archbishop, fifth; and having observed the same order in his account of them respectively.

In a later portion of the same pedigree, however, Dugdale states that Robert de Grey, grandson of that Robert whom he calls brother to the Archbishop of York, married Avice

daughter of William de St. Liz (*Baronage*, i. p. 723), and in this he is followed both by Mr. Blore and Mr. Baker. As neither of these writers mention the latter Robert de Grey, Baron of Rotherfield, having had any other wife, I take the liberty of asking to whom relates the inquisition taken in the 6th of Edw. II. (*Calend.* vol. i. p. 250, no. 44), and who is denominated "Joane wife of Robert de Grey, and daughter and heir of Thomas de Valanges?" If the wife of the last Robert, what becomes of Avice de St. Liz? If of the former (his grandfather), what becomes of Beatrice mentioned in the two pedigrees before cited? Dugdale has given in the margin his authority for placing Avice as the wife of the latter Robert from an old parchment in the Cottonian collection: but the fact appears very doubtful, and is at least opposed by the authority of the Inquisition of 6 Edw. II.

Mr. Urban will, I hope, be assured that this inquiry is solely dictated by an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, and not by a disposition to cavil or dispute upon an insignificant mistake; but as the question involves in it the descent of a great family, the investigation of the claim to accuracy which the one or the other of the conflicting accounts must inevitably yield, seems an object of some importance to

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *London, June 22.*

YOUR anonymous Correspondent, page 408, of your *May Magazine*, has called our attention to the word *desight*. I know of no such word so spelled or sounded; but we have undoubtedly the word *dis-sight* here as well as in the provinces, and with the same meaning as that which he gives to *desight*. It is remarkable that the word *dis-sight* is not to be found in any of our dictionaries. Had it occurred to me, I should assuredly have placed it in my *Somerset Vocabulary*, not merely as a provincial word, which it is not, but as one which belongs to our language generally, and which ought to be in our Dictionaries; the omission of this word in which proves, among others, the truth of what I have stated in my observations on the *Dialects of the West*, namely, "that many words are current in society which no lexicographer has arrested, but which are nevertheless useful words."

Yours, &c. JAMES JENNINGS.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A General History of the County of Norfolk, intended to convey all the information of a Norfolk Tour, with the more extended details of Antiquarian, Statistical, Pictorial, Architectural, and Miscellaneous Information; including Biographical Notices, original and selected. 2 vols. 8vo.

BLOMEFIELD, the Historian of this County, has been called "heavy and stupid," because he has not given ample details of old remains in letter-press. Such things are very proper in elucidation of plates, but Virgil's judgment has been commended for calling Dido "pulcherrima" only, as particulars could not be satisfactorily given, except through the media of Sculpture or Painting; in fact, perfect County Histories should consist of (1) letter-press, and (2) engravings.

The history of the families, and the descent of the property, form matters which are entirely distinct from the ruins, and are equally desirable. As to these matters, we highly respect Blomefield. He has given a vast mass of information,—information of the greatest value, because it is the most difficult of acquisition. It is far more easy to take a sketch of a ruin, than to collect the records of a parish—but *facile est addere inventis*. People use the original materials to construct a new building, and then complain of the real founder, at least great benefactor.

We do not apply these remarks to the work before us. We only allude to a foolish note, not by the Editor, but by another person, who would make County Histories only what children call a "picture-book." We suppose that the next complaint will be made of Nature, because she has peopled the world with real men and animals, instead of "pictures of them."

The collection before us abounds with a vast mass of multifarious matter, often valuable, important, and curious. Here and there, but rarely, are specimens of false archæology, and unfounded generalization; but it is a fault on the right side. We desire to see topographical works like stage-coaches, loaded with passengers and parcels. In description and biography, the book is particularly copious; and the articles have the discriminative *gent. Mag. Suppl. CXIX. PART I.*

nuteness of passports. The disfigurement of the Latin quotations is, however, of hideous grimness. It is a fine bust of a Roman Emperor tattooed into the savageness of a New Zealander. Nevertheless, upon the whole, the subscribers ought to be well-satisfied, for the work, as strong and stout as a porter, or pedlar, carries a large pack of goods, and leaves it behind with the purchasers upon exceedingly cheap terms.

Norfolk, from the round towers of its Churches, appears to have been a county especially occupied by the Danes; and as the precise form, scientifically ascertained, of their camps, is a desideratum in archæology, we shall make our extracts from matters connected with that subject, after we have introduced a short preface.

The general character of Danish camps is, a round hill, single ramparted, with a covered way annexed, descending to a stream of water. Catherine Hill, near Winchester, is deemed a good specimen. This character of Danish camps is taken from Spelman, who says (*Vita Ælfredi*, p. 58, ed. Hearne),

"*Piratæ quamprimum regioni cuiusdam appulerant, vel oppidum aliquod munitum castris opportunum occupare, vel interciperi conabantur, eumque fere semper montem aliquem præcipitem fluvioque vicinum quem vallo statim munire curabant. Castra autem hæc sive munimenta semper rotunda.... Unicam tantum habuerunt portam, eamque vel vallo et fossis objectis munitam, vel e regione fluvii, cui ob aquationis defensionem brachia ab ipso vallo deducebantur. Ubi vero a flumine remotius, quam ut brachia istiusmodi fierent, metati sunt, puteis intra vallum in loco maximi declivi effosis, aquam pluviam interceperunt; ut videre licet in Cisseburie.*"

But "Cisseburie" is evidently derived from Cissa, the Saxon King (see Gough's Camden, i. 188, ed. 1786). John Wallingford says, "*Gytrus undique Danos convocans, qui in multis Angliæ locis conserderant, municipiaque* in locis montuosis præoccupave-*

* Municipia means fortresses or castles, in the middle age (see Ducange). Therefore the use of this term, with "*præoccupaverant*," shows that the Danes seized upon the existing fortresses.

rant, jubet eis derelictis in exercitum cogi, &c. (XV Scriptor. p. 538); and the same author calls "optimum eorum præsidium in Mercia *Wistoeche*" (id. 539). Now we have in vain sought for any *Wistoeche* in Gazetteers; but in this work (though Norfolk was *not* in Mercia) there is a river called the *Wissey* or *Stoke* river; and there is a *Stoke* on the *Wissey* (pp. 63, 616). We believe, however, that *Wis* is a general term in Welch for river; and we mention the fact, because we have found no other *Wistoeche* any where. It is very true that at *Stoke Ferry*, on the *Wissey*, there are no remains; but Wallingford says, that the fortress was destroyed by Edward the elder. At Warham,

"To the south of the town, and near the river, are the remains of a large Danish camp, of three entrenchments, more perfect than any other in the county. The form of the works is circular, and consists of an inner and outer circumvallation, with ditches intervening. The ramparts are thirty feet high, and the principal entrance seems to have been from the east. The whole comprehends nine acres, and the lands about it are called the burroughs; but what is considered as the most indisputable evidence of its origin and use is, that the low grounds, which were formerly a morass in front of the camp, are still called by the people, as in old writings, 'Sweno meadow,' from Sweno the noble Dane. In Wighton were two other similar entrenchments." ii. p. 611.

It is added, that in Wighton are entrenchments. Under that parish, p. 615, is the following account of them.

"On the heath belonging to this parish, towards Holkham, are the remains of a large Danish camp; it is *trebly* *trenched*, and the ramparts are thirty feet high. The windmill south of it stands on the corner of a like entrenchment, much defaced; and opposite to it, where stood Crabbe's castle, is a farm-house, which was another part of the entrenchment. *Several Roman coins have been dug in this field towards Walsingham.*" P. 615.

Now we believe that *none* of these camps were of Danish origin; and for the consideration of future Topographers, we shall give our opinions concerning the distinctions of camps in this country, Great Britain. We have elsewhere observed, in preceding articles, that, like the Greeks with their Acropolises, the ancient nations had ready-made citadels or fortresses appertaining to districts, towns, and even villages. It is plain, from Cæsar,

that upon his invasion, the Britons, after a defeat, repaired to a fortress of this kind, as he adds was their practice, under domestic warfare. Precisely upon the same principle, as to one of their uses, were castles erected. The great Roman General also informs us, that these stationary citadels were as universally known as markets. Under these circumstances, every contending party sought to occupy them, and traces of such occupation may be discovered by the alterations. The Romans squared the oval or circular form, the Saxons elevated the mounds, made graduated platforms of the areas between the fosses, the centre being the highest; and the Danes, according to contemporary history, supported by Olaus Wormius, chose steep promontories, and threw up a foss across the Isthmus; or crowned the summits of hills.

Concerning Roman camps, no testimony is requisite; but of those of the Saxons and Danes the Archaeologist is not satisfied, because they meet with anomalies, not considering that alteration does not imply creation; and that, in positions naturally strong, they may find traces of castrametation applicable to the several peoples*, Britons, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Danes. But of the Anglo-Saxon style we do not hesitate to speak with confidence, because we have visited the very spots where Alfred made his fortress of Athelingaye, and the site of the farm-house where he lay obscured amidst marshes. The fortress is a terraced hill, with the river Parrot at its base; the house is hid behind a knoll, and both, though not closely contiguous, are surrounded by marshes. There can be no mistake, for of its original construction by Alfred there cannot be a doubt. Asser Menevensis says, "*Alfredus Rex cum paucis adjutoribus fecit arcem, in loco, qui dicitur Athelingaieg*" (Annales inter XV Scriptores, p. 167), and the castles as they are called, erected by the daughter of Alfred (Elfreda), were, in like manner, *mounts* or *tumuli*. It seems, too, that the Anglo-Saxons were in the habit of fighting (as against the Conqueror at Battle) in a compact body, and that defence from a high position was the mode of destroying its victorious effect. Asser says of one

* So the Latin *populi* is Anglicized by some learned contemporaries.

of Alfred's battles, that he (Alfred), *fulvus testudine ordinabiliter condensatus*, (i. e. relying upon his close phalanx), attacked the Danes, who had pre-occupied higher ground (*editiorem locum*), and that he did this contrary to advice (id. 163). The pre-occupation of hills, where all our camps of every kind are now almost without exception (except the Roman, which are often on knolls) to be found, was the great object of a campaign; for John Wallingford says (id. 537) that, when Rollo the Norman came to the assistance of Alfred, "*municipia præoccupavit monterosa*," i. e. he pre-occupied the mountainous *municipia* (a word which, in the middle age, according to Ducange, was, as before observed, synonymous with *castle*), fortified difficult passes (*loca transitu difficilia munivit*), and stopped thoroughfare. Of course, the earthworks now remaining will correspond with the tactics. The Danes were thus compelled to come to action, at the cost of deserting their fortresses, and were often defeated in consequence. John Wallingford, speaking of Athelingay, says, that Alfred made his fort "in monte quem anticipaverat, *hostibus nimis aptum si præcavissent* [i. e. on a hill which he had anticipated too fit for the enemies, if they had previously been aware of it]; and again, from the times of Swein, Igguas, and Hubba, generals of the Danes, in their different irruptions, *considerant in diversis promontoriis et locis ad munitiones aptis Dani multi, et ea optime muniverant nullius incursum metuentes* [i. e. had sat down in different promontories and places fit for fortification, and excellently fortified them, dreading no attack] (XV. Scriptor. 138). It is therefore upon promontories and hills that we are to look for their camps; and this practice of throwing up a vallum across a promontory, or crowning the summit of a hill, coincides with Olaus Wormius, as to the celebrated *Danewere* (Monum. Danic. p. 56); but British, Roman, and Saxon castrametation were of the distinct character before mentioned.

Now as the Danish style is utterly discordant to British, Roman, and Saxon camps, and we have perambulated such a fortification (at Minchin Hampton Common, co. Gloucester, where a valley is still called "Woeful

Danes bottom," and Sepulchral cippi, like those of Wormius, still remain), we are inclined to annex great faith to such an appropriation of camps, with a single vallum, upon promontories and hills.

We are, in consequence, also, from the treble ramparts, and the discovery of Roman coins, inclined to think that occupation only, not original construction, has ascribed these camps to the Danes, and that they are in fact British, i. e. local fortresses, which were usual among them.

We add an extract of considerable public moment upon the subject of mendicity.

"About two or three years ago, the inhabitants of Swaffham assembled in vestry, came to the resolution not to give pecuniary assistance to any common beggar, from the parish funds; and, as far as was within their power, prevent it being done by others; and notices to that effect were sent to many of the inhabitants, and also posted in various parts of the town, requesting that in all cases of application for relief by begging, they be sent to the overseers, who would give the applicant a *ticket*, authorizing him or them to apply to the governors of the workhouses, who had orders to supply every person or family producing such ticket, with a meal of brown bread (such as the paupers were fed with) and water, which would enable them to travel another stage towards their place of destination. This plan has been adhered to ever since; and the result is, that very few applications are now made—that the number of vagrants are much reduced, as regards this parish; as a strong proof of which, a person or two, who used to let lodgings to such characters, applied to the vestry for relief, and declared 'that in consequence of the system adopted by the parish, regarding the mode of relieving beggars, they had few applications for lodgings, which was the cause of their applying at the vestry for parochial assistance; they believed very few beggars came into the town, compared with the number which used to do, and that they seldom continued a night in the parish, unless they came in late in the day. See a letter in the *Norwich Mercury*, Feb. 10, 1827, signed G. M. L. in which the writer states, that he has a book, taken from a vagrant, in which are entries of various donations, amounting in the whole to the sum of 188*l.* 5*s.* collected by him in twenty-one weeks, approaching nearly to 9*l.* per week." ii. 678.

We recommend this method to the gentry of Herefordshire and Mon-

mouthshire, who are obliged to build high walls and keep their gates locked (a serious fact), to prevent the annoyance of beggar after beggar, every fine day.

An Historical View of the Revolutions of Portugal, since the close of the Peninsular War; exhibiting a full account of the events which have led to the present State of that Country. By an Eyewitness [Captain John Murray Browne]. 8vo. pp. xvi. 392. Murray.

FEW countries have experienced such rapid external changes as Portugal within the last few years, without deriving from them any material benefit. The surface of the nation, (king, nobility, military, and clergy,) has been kept in constant motion, but the mass has hardly been moved; and whatever causes or motives are alleged by contending parties, the work of political regeneration must be begun over again.

This volume is the production of a British officer, who was an eyewitness of the scenes which he describes. It commences with a description of the state of Portugal at the close of the war, and shows the calamitous effects of an imbecile government upon an impoverished country. On the subject of manufactures and productions our Author is copious and clear. The following extract is valuable.

“Oppressed by poverty, and dreading its aggravation, the farmer did not venture to prune his olives; for he erroneously calculated, that should the following year produce a general crop, he would incur a loss by having reduced the luxuriant branches, and so diminished the number of olives. Thus he deferred from year to year this necessary operation, until the state of his trees shewed how ruinous were the effects. Indeed, the general unhealthiness of the olive plantations may be traced principally to this cause. The advantages of a different plan are proved by the uncommonly fine and vigorous shoots springing from the roots of those trees cut down by the French, and which are now, after fifteen years, in full bearing. But the distress of the poor farmers was too great, and their wants were too urgent, to allow of anything like a sacrifice of present emolument to more distant advantages.”—P. 19.

The political transactions of that period are ably related, and we must give our Author due praise for preserving the dignity of history in con-

tempt of those numerous anecdotes which all parties have so industriously circulated. We extract the character of John VI.

“Few characters moving in so exalted a rank, have been so imperfectly understood, or so erroneously represented, as John VI. Himself an upright and single-hearted man, he was slow in suspecting others of the craft by which they deceived him, and very deficient in that penetration which unmasks a knave. He confided in designing persons, and was their dupe, although really possessing a quick comprehension, and capable of very discriminating judgment on ordinary occasions. Had his lot been cast in a more humble station, he would doubtless have obtained a reputation above mediocrity among his own countrymen, and shone in the various characters of social life. Kind and benevolent to a great degree, he would have been found a valuable member of society; and in his parental affection he could not easily be surpassed. His religion, too, was sincere: for, although attached to the pageantry and external forms of the Roman Catholic church, he did not rest there, but strove, by a practical application of the precepts of Christianity to his own conduct, to recommend the same course to others. His virtues, generally, were indeed of a passive kind; and they were called into constant exercise by the many trying scenes which it was his lot to encounter; for few have been more deeply taught in the school of misfortune than this mild prince. Viewing him as a sovereign, we find his reign marked by one continued series of disasters, almost from the day of his assuming the regency to the hour of his death: as a man, we behold him a prey to the most tormenting bodily infirmities, and his mind borne down by such harassing dread of personal danger as rendered his life burdensome to him. Looking into his private family, we there perceive the commencement of those conspiracies, that subsequently rendered his closing days truly miserable. A want of cordiality had long subsisted between the royal pair, which the political state of Portugal assisted to widen into an irreparable breach.”—P. 81-3.

We do not observe any mention of Sepulveda, to whose interference many of the changes from 1820 to 1823 were attributed. Perhaps the part he *really* bore was too insignificant for history. The events detailed in this volume have been brought so fully before the public eyes by the interest they have created, that we need not pursue the narrative. In these pages, however, the inquisitive reader will find a better account than in any

other, as well as that minute acquaintance with the several sources of action, which alone can place such important circumstances in their proper light.

Our Author anticipates the most fortunate results from the charter of Don Pedro. It is needless to say how such expectations have been met by the event. Had he lived to witness recent occurrences, his opinions would have been confirmed, though his views were not to be realized. He has subjoined a translation of the charter, and has taken some pains to contrast it with the constitution of 1822, giving a decided preference to the former.

As the work is anonymous, a few particulars about the author may be acceptable to our readers. Captain John Murray Browne was the son of a clergyman at Norwich. He entered early into the army, served for several years in the peninsular war, in the 78th regiment; and after the peace, was on the staff of the Portuguese army till the dismissal of British officers in 1820. He remained, however, in the country, a watchful observer of, and frequently an energetic actor in, the scenes which he has described. By John VI., to whom he had rendered important services, he was highly esteemed; and he declined the situation of aide-de-camp to that prince, because it would have involved the resignation of his British commission, which he prized with a feeling that did him honour. On his return to England as an unattached captain on half-pay, he was appointed to a company in the 75th, and resided chiefly at the Military College, near Bagshot, for the sake of professional study. In January 1828, he joined his corps, but in the following June he was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Mullingar in Ireland. As a gallant soldier and an exemplary character he deserved commendations which in our limits we cannot pretend to give.

We lay down this volume with the satisfaction of having been informed by it. Had we gone into debateable questions, we are not prepared to say that we should have coincided with all of Captain Browne's opinions; but he was an eyewitness, and we are at a distance. The manly openness of his style and language, and his regard for truth, are more valuable than the

pleasure which is derived from finding our prejudices flattered, perhaps at the expense of both.

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The Constitutional Assemblies of the Clergy the proper and only effectual security of the Established Church. By a Presbyterian of the Reformed Catholic Church in England. 8vo, pp. 55.

INNOVATIONS of the Liturgy, and Sitzings of the Houses of Convocation, have both been repelled from a wise fear, lest the results should be productive of additional schism. Our author, however, wishes the two Assemblies to be revived, for the purpose of allowing such a latitude to the articles and doctrines as might induce many Romanists to unite with us. If the mere solemnisation of marriage could in *se* produce perpetual harmony between the bridegroom and bride, after the honeymoon, we should assent to the opinion of our author, as to the possibility of making Protestantism and Popery "one flesh." But we hold it to be utterly impracticable, and, were it not so, upon principles of the first religious and political import to be far from desirable. We could state many things in vindication of our opinions, but one alone we deem sufficient, *viz.* that such a co-parceny would destroy all confidence in the people, as to the integrity of their Clergy, and drive them in shoals to the Dissenters, who would thus acquire a strength able easily to destroy the disgusting coalition, and with it the Establishment also. In widely differing from our author, we ought not however to be so unjust as to withhold our sincere approbation of his excellent writing, and the goodness of his intentions. We extract the following sentence, which would not disgrace Burke.

"The posterity of the gigantic founders of our Constitution, building their sheds of temporary convenience amidst the deep and sublime foundations of former times, behold the ruins of that Constitution with as much indifference, with as much ignorance of its beauty, of the principles of its construction, and of the wisdom of its design, as the Arab, who, insensible of the grandeur and beauty which surround him, pitches his tents, and pastures his flock, within the walls of Palmyra." P. 33.

There are such persons. They are the rats which colonize themselves in the vessel of the State.

Tales of a Physician. By W. H. Harrison.
8vo, pp. 248.

THESE tales are written in excellent taste. They elevate the mind, and christianize the heart, for they make not a theoretical and factious, but a judicious use of religion, which attracts us to it. They make it a blessed donation of Providence (as it was really intended to be), not an engine of cunning, to elevate ignorance, assurance, and folly, into unmerited rank and pernicious influence.

The peculiar tendency of the Tales is to correct the minor vices, which create bad dispositions, and induce ill-natured acts and paltry meannesses. The Gossip and the Disappointments are capital stories of this kind. Others are pathetic, but all are good, and abound with beautiful touches of character.

We have often heard, that one ounce of judgment is worth a hundred weight of imagination; and we are so far inclined to agree with it, as to believe that one is gold and the other is gas; and that, notwithstanding the blaze to be produced by the latter, it is of vastly inferior value. In proof, we give our author's character of a poetical temperament.

"Genius, like beauty, is a precious gift, and poetical genius of all descriptions of it the most dangerous, inasmuch as the possessor is more immediately under the dominion of imagination and enthusiasm, which, in his commerce with the world, are perpetually usurping the legitimate authority of sound reason and principle. The poet has scarcely a feeling in common with the world, and views most things in a different light from it. He soars above the sordid employments, and what he would term the low ambition of the common herd; and they, in return, condemn his pursuits as trifling or absurd. The very constitution of his mind, its susceptibility of all impressions, painful or pleasing, renders him the sport of every wind that blows; he is goaded to madness by what the world would treat with contempt, and transported to ecstasy by what it would deride. 'Beware (a friend of mine would often observe), beware of the poetical temperament; for, if it lead you not into the commission of folly, it will very often subject you to the severest penalties of it.' The dull man shall go into society, and if he have but the tact to muffle the bells in his cap, shall pass for a discreet, and possibly a wise one; but the enthusiasm of a poet is eternally exposing him to the ridicule of the cold and unimaginative. Refined susceptibility of the

impressions of beauty is essential in the formation of a poet, and he does homage to her wherever he can trace her steps, whether she be enthroned in the broad landscape of nature, or in the last and loveliest of nature's works. There are many who are slow to believe that the admiration called forth by personal beauty may be as distinct from any other passion, as if it had been excited by the flower of the field, a fine prospect, or some other interesting object; and such persons are apt to infer the inconstancy of the poet, if he happen to assign to one beautiful woman the same measure of praise which he may have previously bestowed upon another; as if admiration, like the narrow grasp of their own intellects, were capable of entertaining but one object. In other words, they are continually confounding admiration with love, or making the latter, of necessity, consequent upon the other." Pp. 90—92.

Nevertheless, Imagination is a very pretty plaything, Apollo a good toy-shop keeper, and the Muses handsome girls to stand behind the counter, and attract customers.

BRAYLEY'S *Londiniana*.
(Concluded from p. 520.)

THE best account of London in the middle age, is that of Fitzstephen, which Mr. Brayley has reprinted (i. 62 seq.); and from thence we find, that Smithfield as a horsemarket, and modern chop-houses, existed in the twelfth century. This is only one among many of Mr. Brayley's *useful reprints*, or curiosities, now collected, which had hitherto been lost in dispersion. To these are to be added many very interesting plates of objects dilapidated, or of things which will never more exist—such are Westminster Hall (i. 209) as it appeared in 1730, i. e. full of counters and book-stalls—St. Paul's Cross (i. 244)—old plans and views of London (from one of which, that of 1657, we see that the Tower had a grand castellated appearance, through the interior buildings being lower than, and of course externally masked by, the walls)—the magnificent palace of Whitehall, as designed by Inigo Jones, superb, though too much broken into small parts by overloaded decorations, while at the same time the roads about it were so bad, that it was in Charles the Second's time sometimes surrounded with water (ii. 48),—and many other sweetmeats, which are gratifying, through their flavour and rarity.

We shall now show up a scandalous abuse. The *Coronation Chair* is evidently of the date of King Edward the First's reign, and yet is disfigured by wanton mutilations. And at the last Coronation "the old crockets and turrets at the back were sawn off, and new ones of a different character substituted, under the direction of the *Up-holsterers* employed by the Board of Works." ii. 121.

We should be called mad, if we were to stigmatize such mutilators as blasphemous and sacrilegious, because this chair is not connected with religious offices; but we can assure these persons, that we have no better opinion of them, though the subjects may be profane. We are utterly astonished at the atrocious audacity of private persons, in taking such liberties with property, for such it is, whether public or private, and they ought to be punished severely. Such actions, too, bring the disgrace of barbarism upon the national character.

Our only extract for which we have room, shall be one of general interest. It is Mr. Brayley's account of Cromwell's dissolution of the Long Parliament, combined into one narrative. Things were in such a situation, says Rapin, through a conspiracy having been formed against the Usurper, that the Parliament was either to be subdued, or himself ruined. His objections to the latter were both natural and reasonable, and nothing remained but kill or cure medicine; for when a dissolution was moved in the house by Cromwell's friends, it was, says Mr. Brayley, *carried in the negative* (iv. 923). Accordingly,

"On the twentieth of April, 1653, whilst Cromwell with a few Parliament men, and a few officers of the army, were in debate at his lodgings, Cromwell was informed that the Parliament was sitting: hereupon he broke off the meeting, and the Members of Parliament (that were) with him, left him at his lodgings, and went to the House, and found them in debate of an Act, the which would occasion other meetings of them again, and prolong their sitting". Thereupon Colonel Ingoldby went back to Cromwell, and told him what the House was doing, who was so enraged thereat expecting that they should have meddled with no other business but putting a period to

their own sitting without delay), that he presently commanded some of the officers to fetch a party of soldiers, with whom he marched to the House, and led a file of musqueteers in with him; the rest he placed at the door of the House, and in the lobby before it†.

"Having sat down, and heard the debate for some time, he addressed his speech to the Chief Justice, St. John, telling him, 'that he was come to do that which grieved him to the very soul, and that he had earnestly, with tears, prayed to God against it; nay, that he had rather be torn in pieces, than do it, but that there was a necessity laid upon him therein, in honour to the glory of God and the good of the nation.' Whereunto St. John answered, that 'he knew not what he meant; but did pray that what it was which must be done, might have a happy issue for the general good.' Then Cromwell 'calling to Major-General Harrison, who was on the other side of the House, to come to him, he told him that he judged the Parliament ripe for a dissolution, and this to be the time of doing it.' The Major-General answered, as he since told me [Ludlow], 'Sir, the work is very great and dangerous, therefore, I desire you seriously to consider of it, before you engage in it.' 'You say well,' replied the General, and thereupon sat still for about a quarter of an hour; and then the question for passing the Bill being to be put, he said again to Major-General Harrison, 'this is the time I must do it,' and suddenly standing up, turning towards the Speaker, told him, 'You have sufficiently imposed upon the people, and provided for yourselves and relations. You have long cheated the country by sitting here under the pretext of settling the Commonwealth, reforming the Laws, and procuring the common good; whilst, in the mean time, you have only invaded the wealth of the State, and screwed yourselves and relations into all places of honour and profit, to feed your own luxury and impiety.' Which being said, he gave a stamp with his foot, as a signal for the soldiers without, and in a furious manner bid the Speaker leave the chair, and said to the House, 'for shame, get you gone; give place to honest men, and those that will more faithfully discharge their trust.' He told them 'that the Lord had done with them, and had chosen other instruments for the carrying on his work, that were more worthy.'

"Some of the Members rose up to answer Cromwell's speech; but he would suffer none to speak but himself: yet one had the boldness to tell him, 'It ill suits your excel-

* Ludlow says, that the Members were then passing an Act for their own dissolution. *Memoirs*, p. 173.

† Whitelocks, Bate, and Dugdale, are erroneous in stating that Fleetwood then accompanied Cromwell. The former was in Ireland.

lencie's justice to brand us all promiscuously, and in general, without the proof of crime.' This was probably Sir Peter Wentworth, who stood up to answer him, and said, 'this was the first time he ever heard such unbecoming language given to the Parliament; and that was the more horrid, in that it came from their servant, and their servant whom they had so highly trusted and obliged;' but as he was going on, the General stept into the midst of the House, where, continuing his distracted language, he said, 'Come, come, I will put an end to your sitting; call them in, call them in.' Whereupon the Serjeant attending the Parliament opened the doors, and Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley, with two files of musqueteers, entered the House; which Sir Henry Vane observing from his place, said aloud, 'This is not honest; yea, it is against morality and common honesty.' Then Cromwell fell a railing at him, crying out with a loud voice, 'O Sir Henry Vane, Sir Henry Vane, the Lord deliver me from Sir Henry Vane,' and taking him in wrath by his cloak, said, 'thou art a juggling fellow.' Then he told Allen, the goldsmith (and Alderman), that he had enriched himself by cousening the State, for which he should be called to account, and in a rage committed him to the custody of one of the musqueteers. He next commanded those of his guard, who, at the signal of the stamp entered the door, immediately to turn them out of the House; and, as they went out of the House, he pointed at Sir Harry Martin and Tom Challoner, and said, 'Is it fit that such fellows as these should sit to govern; men of vicious lives; the one a noted whore-master, the other a drunkard?' Nay, he boldly upbraided them all with selling the Cavaliers' estates by bundles; and said they had kept no faith with them.

"Having brought all into this disorder, Major-Gen. Harrison went to the Speaker, as he sat in the chair, and told him, that 'seeing things were reduced to this pass, it would not be convenient for him to remain there.' The Speaker answered, that 'he would not come down unless he were forced.' 'Sir,' said Harrison, 'I will lend you my hand,' and thereupon putting his hand within his, the Speaker came down. Then Cromwell, applying himself to the members of the House, who were in numbers between eighty and a hundred, said to them, 'It is you that have forced me to this; for I have sought the Lord night and day, that he would rather slay me than put me upon the doing of this work.' Then he bid one of the soldiers to 'take away that fool's bauble' the mace; and stayed himself to see all the Members out of the House, himself the last of them, and then caused the doors of the House to be shut up.

"Among all the Parliament men, says

Whitelocke, of whom many wore swords, and would sometimes brag high, not one man offered to draw his sword against Cromwell, or to make the least resistance against him; but all of them tamely departed the House, and thus it pleased God that this assembly, having subdued all their enemies, were themselves overthrown and ruined by their servants; and those whom they had raised now pulled down their masters." iv. 229.

The conduct of Cromwell was matter of course under desperate alternatives, and safe enough in HIM, the greatest man which this country ever knew. We shall, however, draw an inference collateral and novel from this incident. The sacred name of the Almighty, at which the very angels tremble, so prostituted by Cromwell, is offensive even to horror; and it shows to what an abomination of wickedness (for such it is) the colloquial use of biblical phraseology may lead mistaken devotees. It is, indeed, swearing of the worst kind, that of the devil himself, a cold-blooded, deliberate execration, and horrible profaneness, which makes us shudder in every limb.

ALLEN's *London*. (Concluded from p. 329.)

THE History of London during the Anglo-Saxon æra is scanty. Being a walled town, it was of course a place of great importance, because our ancestors held those which were open in little estimation. With regard to the latter, the usual tactics were to form a rampart round them, by way of substitute for walls. Hoveden, speaking of the Norman wars of Richard I., says "et quia locus ille non erat clausus muro, nec ad defendendum aptus, fecit rex tendere extra villam tentoria sua, et in eis ita securus ac si esset clausus muro, expectabat." &c. Scriptor. p. Bed. 421, b. ed. 1595.

The very fact of its having been walled in at the decline of the empire by the Romans, shows that it was then a place of consequence, no doubt as an emporium of commerce. But it had nothing like its present pretensions; for Leland says, "many townes or cytes, as Canterbury, York, and divers other in England, passed London yn building at those dayes, as I have seene or know by an old booke, cawled Domesdaye, sumtyme being in the Guyld-hawl of London. But after

the Conquest it increased, and shortly passed al other."—Collect. ii. 428.

There are two desiderata attached to the history of London during the Anglo-Saxon æra; one is, the historical silence at what period the possession of it was permanently vested in the northern invaders; the other is connected with Canute's ditch.

As to the first, we presume that it is not mentioned because it was simply evacuated by the Britons, because their communication with the circumjacent country was cut off. At the end of the sixth century it was a confirmed part of the Anglo-Saxon dominions, under Ethelbert, King of Kent; for in the year 604 he appointed Mellitus to the see, the inhabitants being then Pagans, i. e. Saxons*, for the Britons had long before been converted to Christianity.

Concerning Canute's foss, the desideratum shall be clearly shewn. The common story is, that during the wars between Edmund Ironside and Canute, the latter—

"Having fitted out a considerable fleet to reduce London, the chief support of his competitor, found, on his arrival, that he could not pass the bridge, the citizens having strongly fortified it; he therefore set about cutting a canal through the marshes on the south side of the river Thames, that he might invest the city on all sides, and by preventing supplies from entering, to facilitate its reduction."—Allen, i. 44.

This ditch is presumed to have commenced at Deptford, proceeded to Newington Butts, and joined the Thames at Lambeth, or Vauxhall, or Chelsea.

The Saxon Chronicle states, that the Danish ships advanced from Greenwich to London, and that the Danes dug there a great ditch on the *south half* of it, and dragged their ships to the *west half* of the bridge, and AFTER THAT besieged the city, so that no one could go in or out, anno MXVI.

With this account agree other chronicles; but the historians of London have omitted an important part of the story. It was impossible that London could be invested by merely cutting a canal from Deptford to Vauxhall. The fact is that Canute only intended this trench for the purpose of getting

the ships up to Westminster, and having so done he landed his army, and invested the city by digging a second foss on the land side; Leland supposes, in the suburbs of Saint Giles's. The ships were reserved for retreat under disaster. We shall first show this from the words of Leland, who professes to extract from Hoveden.

Fossa à Danis Deinde urbem altâ latâque
facta Londini, fossâ et obsidione cingentes,
in Suburbio, ut fossâ et obsidione cingentes,
ego arbitror, ingressum et egressum cunctis
Egidiano. interclusere."—Collectan. ii.
192.

Malmesbury and Huntingdon confirm this. The former says, "[Ipse] Edmundus] Londoniam contendit ut bene meritos cives liberaret, quos pars hostium statim post discessum suum incluserat. Fossa etiam urbem qua fluvio Tamesi non alluitur foris totam cinxerat."—Script. p. Bed. p. 40, de Gest. Reg. l. ii.

Huntingdon, who agrees with the Saxon Chronicle, and does not, like Malmesbury, &c. seem to make of the *two* ditches only *one*, says, that the Danes made a foss on the south side, and dragged their ships through it to the west; *fodientesque circa urbem*, so invested it that no one could move in or out.—L. vi. Scriptor. p. Bed. p. 208.

Now of this *second*, or land ditch, which Leland presumes to have been made in St. Giles's parish, we have no account whatever in Mr. Allen's History of the Metropolis.

To enter into the History of London after the Conquest would far exceed our limits, and therefore we shall conclude with extracts.

The first relates to the old palace of the kings of England, before removal to Westminster.

"In Castle Baynard ward was an ancient palace of the Kings of England, situated on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and extending from the cathedral to the river-side. The windows of one of the southern apartments opened upon the river Thames, not then confined by quays and wharfs, to its present narrowed stream. To the north it extended as far as the close of the cathedral. The north-east angle of the tower is presumed to have occupied the spot now King's Head Court, and No. 26 on the south-side of St. Paul's Church-yard. The old city-wall, running in a straight line from Ludgate to the Thames, served, it is probable, as the western boundary. This pa-

* Chron. Sax. sub ann. 604-616.

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lace was certainly erected either by Alfred, Edward, or Athelstan, (probably by the last-mentioned monarch,) whose name of Adelstan, (as he was called by an imperfect Norman utterance,) is still preserved in the corrupted pronunciation of Adel Hill, near the spot where the palace stood. An undoubted allusion to this palace as the abode of royalty, occurs in the reign of Canute; in whose presence the perfidious Edric, after a very summary process, expiated his treason with his life, and his body was thrown out of the windows into the river Thames."

This Saxon palace was forsaken by Edward the Confessor, who transferred his residence to the new foundation at Westminster. It was certainly destroyed by fire, with the cathedral, in 1087, and was not rebuilt.—iii. 368.

There was another palace, subsequent to the Conquest, of which as little is known as of the former.

"The Tower Royal, formerly situated at the north end of the street now so called, was a spacious, strong, and magnificent mansion, pertaining to the Kings of this realm, but its origin cannot now be traced, though it is supposed to have been founded by Henry I. However this may be, it was certainly inhabited by King Stephen. In Richard II.'s reign it was called the Queen's Wardrobe; for Stowe, from Froissart, says, "King Richard having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the rebels, he, his lords, and all his company, entered the city of London with great joy, and went to the Lady Princess his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe. Richard III. granted it to the first Duke of Norfolk. It was also styled the Royal Inne."—ii. 756.

It is consoling to reflect that there are many subjects of archæology which are either imperishable or only to be destroyed by violence, as earthworks and coins. But unfortunately, *e contra*, cities in general are only old cloathshops, which exhibit a motley display of rags,—rags which were not always ignoble, but once as grand in the association of ideas as the tattered banner of the warrior impending over his tomb. We know, however, of no place where the pestilence of the '*Diruit—ædificat*' has raged with more virulence than in the metropolis. There is, notwithstanding, a happy change likely to ensue throughout the whole realm. People have found out that the Gothic style better suits scenery and landscape than the Grecian; and that, by alteration of the interior alone, old houses may be more

cheaply rendered commodious. Now the same may be done in cities and towns with the most picturesque effect, as will appear from the following passage in Paul's Letters, pp. 11, 12.

"It is in the streets of Antwerp and Brussels that the eye still rests upon the forms of architecture which appear in the pictures of the Flemish school: those fronts, richly decorated with various ornaments, and terminating in roofs, the slope of which is concealed from the eye by windows and gables still more highly ornamented; the whole comprising a general effect, which from its grandeur and intricacy amuses at once and delights the spectator. In fact, this rich intermixture of towers and battlements, and projecting windows highly sculptured, joined to the height of the houses, and the variety of ornaments upon their fronts, produce an effect as superior to those of the tame uniformity of a modern street, as the casque of the warrior exhibits over the slouch broad beaver of the Quaker. I insist the more on this for the benefit of those of the fire-side at * * * *, who are accustomed to take their ideas of a fine street from Portland Place or from the George Street of Edinburgh, where a long and uniform breadth of causeway extends between two rows of ordinary houses of three stories, whose appearance is rendered mean by the disproportioned space which divides them, and tame from their unadorned uniformity."

Fain would we plead, like Abraham for the guilty cities, in behalf of old houses; and if we can, like him, save only a few, glad shall we be. What man possessed of the slightest pretensions to taste, would pull down Holland House at Kensington, for any modern box of stone with glazed apertures?

Here, however, we must cease. Mr. Allen's book is a very useful compendium, highly creditable to his industry.

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The Scotch Banker; containing articles under that signature on Banking, Currency, &c. republished from the Globe Newspaper. With some additional Articles. 8vo. pp. 134.

PAPER-MONEY is not in our opinion a legitimate subject of legislative interference. So bold, and, as it may appear, paradoxical an assertion, requires explanation. Our reasons are these; capital can never equal the demands of business, and credit forms the substitute. A. has a capital of

10,000*l.* wholly invested in his business. He receives a further order, which requires an accommodation of 1000*l.* more. By dint of paper credit he executes the order; his returns come in; and he, from a non-entity, i. e. a 1000*l.* on credit, has acquired an actual reality of 1000*l.* in solid wealth. Now the legislature has no right to sue out *virtually* a statute of lunacy against me because I can carry on my business by means of credit. What concern is it of theirs? They have a right to say in what currency they will be paid, and there all legitimate interference terminates; and moreover, by any other interference they kill hens that lay golden eggs. A simple case may explain all this; and it will apply to numerous senators who have voted for measures directly opposite to those which have laid the foundations of their own ample fortunes. I have ground now letting at 100*l.* per annum, which on a building lease will pay me 2000*l.* A. a mason or bricklayer, B. a plasterer, C. a carpenter, D. a glazier, &c. &c. club together, and agree to commence the work. When it is half-finished, they want assistance upon the security of mortgage. They obtain it from a banker. The house, street, or even square, (as often is the case) is *finished*. But the bankers fail, and probably some of the speculators also. What of that? A quantum of real property which would otherwise have never existed, is absolutely created out of nothing, by means only of credit and industry. London, from Bloomsbury to Paddington, was built by similar means. Would that event ever have ensued by the narrow, contemptible limits of previous pecuniary capital, by A. the mason, B. the plasterer, C. the carpenter, D. the glazier, &c. being, before they began, worth the value of the house, square, or street, when completed? Certainly not. The error is, that the Legislature limits the word 'capital' to a pecuniary acceptance, whereas there is a capital of labour, worth ten times more than a money capital, as is evident from Spain, which after the discovery of South America had only a money capital, and was ruined. Suppose a gentleman or nobleman says, upon Captain Pettman's plan, "I want such a set of buildings erected, but I have no money, and instead of it I will give you bills negotiable among my tenants

and neighbours, who will supply you with all necessaries that you may want during the interim;" but instead of issuing the bills himself, he makes use of those of a country banker, or the loans of a London one. What Government has more to do with this, than with our having a coat on credit or by a note of hand, we cannot see. Now to impede this dealing upon credit was precisely the same operation as requiring all business to be done for ready-money; the result of which is, of course, a vast diminution of business, and great loss from defalcation of labour and production; which loss diminishes the proceeds of the revenue: whereas, in cases of insolvency or loss of profit, the damage falls upon individuals, and is, generally speaking, only temporary. For let us suppose a country banker to stop payment, and his one pound notes to form two-thirds of the amount circulated by him. Probably, before he failed, every pound had returned two in goods; but if not, the suffering is only serious among those who have either made large deposits, or have large sums in the notes lying on their hands. Suppose further, a very possible result of Government interference: viz. That I am a manufacturer, and of course have many workmen dependent upon me. I say to them, "I cannot now command accommodation from any bank to enable me to pay you in money every Saturday night; but I will contract with a butcher, baker, grocer, &c. for the supply of all your wants." What has Government to do with the specific agreements made between me and them? But when I did the same thing by means of a banker, I only did it in a better way, because I did it by a generally negotiable medium. In short, we cannot see what Government has to do with the matter, except it interfered with the revenue; and so far from doing that, it augments it.

As to the allegation of persons thus *coining money*, it is nonsense. If people chuse to take my promise for the payment of 100*l.*, it is not a legal tender, and until it has that power, it is no concern of Government.

In short, if the real wealth of the country, its property in productions of all kinds, has been centupled by means of an artificial medium, Government, in stopping such a beneficial progress, resembles in our opinion the Soli-

fidians in religion, who make "good works" only "filthy rags."

Be it that only one part of this artificial medium be substance, the rest shadow, yet if the substantial parts be arms which can do the work required of a real man, then is the complaint against the substitute, of the same unwise character as a complaint against machinery, for under that character (politico-economically considered) must paper-circulation be classed, because, like machinery, it facilitates production.

But it augments the number of insolvents. Yes; but it could never do so unless it also augmented the quantum of production, for people would owe for nothing unless they had something to owe for; and the only rational and practicable guardian as to either expending or trusting is private prudence.

As to Bankers, they only are in one view, as our Author justly says, (p. 3,) middle-men, who bring dormant capital into action, or supply defects of a sufficiency of it for business purposes. And in truth, Government has no more to do with them than with any other body of men carrying on a trade not unlawful.

It will, however, be soon seen whether Government will burn their fingers or not—our own opinion is, that they have laid hold of an overheated plate, and will be obliged to let it fall.

If a pound note commands as many commodities as a sovereign, it is in reality equivalent to the latter, and cannot be called "*depreciated* currency." If it occasions higher prices, it proceeds only from the cheaper prime cost of its production, and of course, easier multiplication to almost any amount. We do not, therefore, admit the accuracy of the term "*depreciated* currency;" but setting this objection aside, we see nothing but business-truth in the following positions of our Author concerning country-bank paper.

"The country-bankers are not benefited by the depreciation of the currency; because the debtor to whom they lend money pays them back the very same depreciated money as they themselves pay to the creditor from whom they borrowed the undepreciated money. It is the public, and not the banker, that gets the advantage of using a depreciated currency; or rather, the debtor-interest, or active interest of the country, is

benefited at the expense of the creditor interest. A man borrows money because he wants to employ it, and another lends money because he has not the means of employing it. The banker is the medium of communication between them; without his assistance a great proportion of the capital of the country would be stagnant, and a great proportion of the labour of the country would be unemployed. By means of his interference, the stagnant capital of the country is made active, at the particular times, and in the particular places, where its activity is from time to time required.

"When the currency is depreciated, the debtor interest of the country is benefited: trade is made prosperous, and debtors can readily discharge their debts.....It is not that the country banker makes profit by the paper system, but that his debtors are made solvent by it, and their trades are made prosperous: and he is himself enabled to pay his own creditors by the same cheap and abundant money which he received from them."—Pp. 3—5.

We think with our Author, that the country bankers were, during the panic of 1825, vicariously sacrificed for the real offenders, speculators and over-traders. In fact, our legislators seem to have taken that opportunity of showing an old grudge against them; because our senators, being composed of landholders, did not think their rents secure: but they forgot that if they indulged this grudge by altering the currency, they lowered the future proceeds of those rents, to an amount far greater than could be apprehended from loss: nay, they even diminished the value of their capital, in some cases a full half. For instance, at Cheltenham grounds were let upon building leases, and houses were erected by means of builders and country bankers. Some of the latter actually failed, and all were obliged to call in money. In both cases workmen were thrown out of employ, tradesmen ruined, and forced sales effected. As a man obliged to sell can never make a good bargain, the event has been that houses which cost 500*l.* have been bought for 250*l.*, or, in other words, a pound in money, instead of having a fair, equitable relation to a pound in goods, is raised to two pounds, and the value of the other diminished one half; thus inflicting the deepest injury upon the labour and goods of the country, and therefore discouraging production. Well does our Author say—

"There is a *real* cheapness, occasioned by improvements in productive power, and a *false* cheapness, occasioned by a dearness of money. The former benefits all classes, and injures none—the latter injures all, and benefits none, excepting only the few individuals who are creditors without being debtors, and whose credits happen to continue good amid the general wreck around them. When a *nominal* cheapness of property is produced by *dearness of money*, it is not a *real* cheapness; it does not bring possession of commodities more within the reach of the population. The difficulty of obtaining the *small* sum of money wherewith to pay the *reduced price* is greater than that of obtaining the *larger* sum of money, wherewith to pay the *higher price*: therefore, there is no benefit in this kind of cheapness; but there is a positive calamity of general magnitude, unmixed with any good. For the *dearness of money*, which produces such an *apparent cheapness of commodities*, deprives the productive classes of the reward of their industry, and drives labour out of use, and out of command."—P. 58.

We do not blame Ministers for their legislation in these matters. The *vox populi* is called the *vox Dei*,* a maxim so far from being true, that Providence often demonstrates its gross error; for the *vox populi* is only, of course, the voice of the aggregate of ignorant people, because it could not be a *vox populi* unless it included them. It is plain, that neither (i.) **POLITICAL ECONOMY**, (ii.) **CASH PAYMENTS**, (iii.) **FREE TRADE**, or (iv.) **CORN-BILLS**, work as they were expected to do. The reasons are obvious.

(i.) No **POLITICAL ECONOMY** is of practical use, which has not for its basis the population, because it assumes that goods are vendible in a workhouse, and production is its sole object.

(ii.) **CASH PAYMENTS**. These are not indispensable until paper bears a discount; for instance, not until a man goes to buy twenty shillings worth of commodities in a market, and finds that the vendors supply more for the coin than the note. In foreign parts, the note, of course, is not negotiable at par, because it is not the current money of the country. An exchange for bullion, under exportation, is therefore wanted. The Legislature says, with the best intentions, "We will have a gold currency sufficient for all purposes where specie is required; and quotes the period before 1797 (the Bank-restriction æra) for a precedent.

* In many cases we would say "*diaboli*."

But things are far different. There is triple or quadruple the expenditure now, and there of course *ought* to be proportional increase of specie; but to what purpose would it be? Our Author says *truly*, that already—

"The gold coins are plentiful, the Bank notes are plentiful, and both these kinds of money are *drawn up* into the *interest market*, instead of being employed in upholding '*remunerating prices*' in the *markets of property and labour*."—P. 69.

Multiplication of money therefore tends only to lower the interest of it, and diminution of it only to raise the rate of interest; in one case, the manufacturer is enabled to produce more goods, and by the other, to have his wings clipped. By the one he creates a glut; by the other his means of production are decreased. In short, it seems needful that there should be a ready means of converting notes into specie, on account of the foreign trade, and the contingency of adverse exchanges, which must inevitably ensue when a foreign market is so glutted with English goods, that they are no longer vendible at a remunerating profit, and this is an every day case. We might add much more, but we have not room.

(iii.) **FREE TRADE**.—The result, our Author tells us, without assigning the true cause, is, that the exchanges have turned against us, in consequence (p. 40); that is to say, foreigners have imported more than we have exported, to meet the demand. Of course every such surplus sent abroad, is a deduction, not from income but from capital. The Bank of England checks it, *secundum artem*, by narrowing its issues, which operates at home by diminishing production. Our Author says—

"In attempting to compete with foreigners, by our present measures, we break up our home-trade much faster than we increase our foreign trade: and we in fact injure our foreign trade itself, by depressing the prices at which British manufactures are sold, and by diminishing the amount and the price of the foreign importations, in which alone British manufactures can permanently be paid for."—P. 61.

Political Economists say you cannot import, unless you send a *quid pro quo* in export, and therefore it is the same whether you have a free or a restricted importation. Our answer is, that, setting aside competition against

the home producer in certain articles, if the exchanges turn against us we are sacrificing capital. To prove the benefits of a Free Trade (barring competition), the exchanges should be *always* in our favour; otherwise we encourage foreigners at our own cost.

(iv.) *CORN-BILLS*.—The operation of these has been only to discourage production at home adequate to meet the demand, and, without cheapening the article to the consumer, thrown the money, which ought to have gone into the pockets of our own growers, into those of foreigners. The result has been, that in the words of our Author—

“The agricultural stocks of the country have been consumed, and the productive powers of agriculture have been injured. These two effects operating together, and combining with an increasing population, will probably conduce shortly to a frightful state of things.”—P. 94.

Such, in our opinion, has been the bad influence of the *vox populi*, and pretended *Political Economy*, which saddles and mounts a pig, and holds out that it has the docility of a horse, though the termination is only a fall into the dirt. Our own opinion is, that the Legislature might have required cash payments from the Bank of England, when demanded, and let the currency, in all other respects, alone; saving that such currency should be reducible at option into Bank of England notes or specie; and setting aside any other than a *discretionary* limitation on the part of the Bank, we believe that every good purpose would be answered by the following proposition of our Author.

“The paper currency might have been preserved for ever, upon any given level of value, which might have been deemed just and beneficial; or it might at any time have been made safely convertible into a just and practicable metallic standard of value.

“To limit and oblige the Bank of England to an issue of thirty millions of paper legal tenders [to this we object, as above-stated], and to make the country bank-notes payable in such legal tenders, would prevent the possibility of the currency being in excess.”—P. 149.

There are mistakes in our Author, such as overtrading being an impossibility [*a glut impossible!*], any possible excess of population [not forsooth in Ireland!], and so forth; and there are also vituperations which are sple-

netic and factious; but upon the whole, the work has far more corn than weeds, and though a little hoeing would have been better, it is a field of valuable grain growing in a good soil.

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The Works of James Arminius, D. D. formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Latin. To which are added, Brandt's Life of the Author, with considerable augmentations; numerous extracts from his Private Letters; a copious and authentic account of the Synod of Dort and its proceedings; and several interesting Notices of the Progress of his Theological Opinions in Great Britain and on the Continent. By James Nichols, Author of "Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their principles and tendency." Vol. ii. 800. pp. 754.

WHEN the study of a science extends to numerous volumes, compendia are formed and adopted; and except under the pressure of circumstances, such, for instance, as the defence of a cause by controversy, the ancient founders of the science fall into neglect. Such has been the lot of the old scholastic Theologians; but artificial as is their system, and sophistical as often are their arguments, they introduced precision in writing, and depth in thinking; and very many and very useful are the axioms which they established. In law, their manner, divested of the forms of logic, still remains, and is of unquestionable moment, for latitude of construction would not be favourable to justice.

This obsolete learning has been too much decried, although in some views justly. But with all its pedantry, it certainly had the effect of sharpening the intellect; it was to it, if we may so say, the aid of fencing and a broad sword exercise, and elevated ratiocination upon a mathematical pedestal. An instance of vast improvement, of a natural fine understanding, an improvement plainly derived from the study of the schoolmen, was exhibited about thirty-five years ago in the person of John Henderson, of Pembroke College, Oxford. As an invincible argumentator, and mighty logician, his fame was unrivalled. He published nothing; but the contemporary theological Lectures of Dr. Wheeler show, in the strength and soundness of the logic, divested of pedantry, the benefit of the antiquated system of our old Divines, the beauty of which has been

unfortunately ruined by disfigurement in a drapery of jargon and technicism. The misfortune is felt at this day in the shallow writing of modern divines.

In the time of Arminius, and long afterwards, there was little or no superficial Divinity. As in the study of medicine, it was not sufficient to quote scriptural prescriptions; anatomy and chemistry were requisite; and the consequence was, that though subtlety might generate sophistry, there were in the very elements a depth and fullness of knowledge which made the student a master of the subject, though from want of judgment he might refine too much.

Arminius was a writer of this kind, a schoolman under the Reformers; and his followers largely assisted in the foundation of religious toleration. It was fortunate for society that such a man existed, because he exposed the detestable dogma of Calvinism, *viz.* that men were predestinated before birth to salvation or damnation, and that predestinates of the former class might commit what acts they pleased, and yet be saved, while any virtues, faith, or piety in the latter, could not exempt them from their pre-damnation. Of the political and civil tendency of such notions, it is not necessary to speak. It is enough to say with eminent men, that in the times of Charles the First the introduction of Calvinists into the Church was the cause of its overthrow; that the course pursued by them was not that which the laws suggested for redress of grievances; and that they had a culpable share in the savage and unnecessary murder of the unfortunate King. Mr. Scott, the modern eminent theologian, speaking of a populous place, where no religious or moral improvement could be effected, says, that they were nearly all Calvinists, even the most debauched of them—in truth, under principles of blind fatality, ideas of duty or conduct must fail of impression.

But as Calvinism is still upheld by various mistaken sects and persons, we shall here exhibit in our extract the exposure by Arminius of its folly and blasphemy, because, as he justly says, it makes God the author of evil, and an intentional cold-blooded instigator of wickedness.

1. "Though sin can be committed by none, except by a rational creature, and if the cause of it be ascribed to God, it ceases

to be sin, yet it is possible by four arguments to fasten this charge upon certain divines, *viz.* that they make God to be the author of sin*.

2. FIRST REASON.—because they teach, that without foresight of sin, God absolutely determined to declare his own glory, through punitive justice and mercy, in the salvation of some men, and in the damnation of others; or, as others of them assert, 'God resolved to illustrate his own glory by the demonstration of saving grace, wisdom, wrath [*potentiam et potestates*], ability, and most free power in the salvation of some particular men, and in the eternal damnation of others; which neither can be done, nor has been done, without the entrance of sin into the world.'

3. "SECOND REASON.—Because they teach, 'that in order to attain to that chief and supreme end, God ordained that man should sin and become corrupt, by which thing God might open a way to himself for the execution of this decree.'

4. "THIRD REASON.—Because they teach 'that God has either denied to man, or has withdrawn from man, before he sinned, grace necessary and sufficient to avoid sin,' which is tantamount to this,—as if God had imposed a law on man, which was simply impossible to be performed or observed by his very nature.

5. "FOURTH REASON.—Because they attribute to God some acts, partly external, partly mediate, and partly immediate, which being once laid down, man was not able to do otherwise than commit sin by necessity of a consequent and antecedent to the thing itself, which entirely takes away all liberty; yet without this liberty, a man cannot be considered or reckoned as being guilty of the commission of sin.

6. "A FIFTH REASON.—Testimonies of the same description may be added, in which divines assert in express words, that 'the reprobate cannot escape the necessity of sinning, especially since this kind of necessity is injected through [*ordinatione*] the appointment of God'." (*Calvin's Institutes*, lib. 2, 23.) Pp. 715, 716.

There being in the present times an excess of Religionists, and a paucity of Theologians, a rage for proselytism, and an indifference to Divinity, a subordination of science to faction, an elevation of Pharisaism over Christianity, and a subversion of its beautiful reason to the disgrace of God, and the evil of man, we think that books of the kind before us†, inculcate the best of les-

* We have newly collocated the words of this paragraph, to make it more clear. Rev.

† We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter into any errors of Arminius.

sons, viz. that no man is qualified for a teacher who has never been a learner.

Mr. Nichols has rendered an essential service to Theology by this and other his publications, from whence not only instruction is derived, but an exemplar shown, in what a deep and satisfactory form Theology ought to be studied. It is not that these old Divines have not erred, but that it was not error from neglect; and more necessary are such works, because the Fathers have long disappeared from private libraries. Of the execution of the book we cannot speak too highly; nor of certain of the principles; for in these days of innovation and quackery, it is fitting for projectors to be taught that people cannot pull down Westminster Abbey, and build a superior thing; that they cannot exceed such men as Hooker; and therefore that speculation ought to yield to experience, and novelty to precedent; in short, that what is best cannot be made better.

History of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture. By J. S. Memes, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 342.

THIS very useful book consists of an introduction, embracing an enquiry into the principles of taste; and distinct essays on each of the branches of the arts enumerated in the title-page. These essays furnish concise details of the rise and progress of the several arts; lists of the schools in the two former, and the orders and characteristics in the latter; with the names of the founders and principal of the earliest professors, ending with an analysis of the state of art at present in Britain, as far as can be done without any invidious comparison between the works of living professors.

1. *Sculpture.* In commencing the history of this imitative art, Dr. Memes enters into an examination of its state and condition in Egypt, generally considered to be the cradle of the arts—and in pursuing the investigation, observes this arrangement. 1. Era of original or native sculpture; 2. era of mixed or Greco-Egyptian sculpture; and thirdly, the era of imitative sculpture, improperly denominated Egyptian. The first is designated as the true age of sculpture in Egypt; and ascends from the invasion of Cambyzes to unknown antiquity. The remains of this era consist of colossal statues, groups

or single figures about the natural size; and hieroglyphical and historical relievos. The second era is denominated as a mixed art, because the influence of the Greeks during that period contributed to effect some changes in the style and expression of the subjects; and the third epoch has little or no connection with Egyptian sculpture, properly so called, being only Roman modifications, or mutations of the ancient art. In entering into an examination of the preceding subjects, there is a minuteness and profundity of criticism which is at once pleasing, elegant, and accurate. Leaving Egypt, and the wonders of its professors, the mind naturally turns with delight to Greece, where art was always poetry; and here the Doctor reveals with epicurean satisfaction among the many beauties which lie scattered in his track. Here we first discover that the hand, the eye, and the mind, have been alike used; and in the specimens which such an union has produced, there is propriety of expression, beauty of outline, mechanical detail, and general grandeur of effect. We see surpassing excellence produced by a blending of the graceful and the pleasing with the energetic and the great; we trace the true sublimity of their sculptural representations, in solemn repose and simple majesty of form and expression; and we experience vividly that elevation of imagination and pathetic influence which proves the triumph of the art. Among the Greeks there were several schools—Sicyon, Ægina, Corinth, Athens, the Ionian and Chian. The first-named has usually obtained the respect due to the "Mother of the Arts;" for to this we are indebted for the discovery of modelling. Dibutades, a potter, obtained this important knowledge through the affection of his daughter for her lover. A very pleasing instance of that delightful charm which the Greeks have imparted to their arts by the constant union of sentiment and reason. Of Athens, the first sculptor was Dædalus, and he may justly lay claim to the honour of being the first to form any thing like a school of sculpture. To the Chian school is owing the introduction of marble, and the two brothers Bupalus and Anthemis, who brought its use to perfection, acquired an universal and immortal fame. The second era of Grecian art was rendered

sublimely great by the soul and chisel of Phidias, some of whose numerous works of grandeur and delicacy are, fortunately for the arts of Britain, preserved amongst us. By the genius of this artist was Grecian sculpture raised to its highest excellence; and with his death the vivacity of attitude, discrimination of character, and depth and truth of sentiment, displayed in his works, declined also.

Of Italian sculpture, the ancient Etruscan was the best. The rest and more modern, previous to the destruction of the Roman empire, is distinguished for no one excellence or beauty, and the same observation may be applied to all the arts of Rome.

II. *Painting.* Of the early history of this branch of art we know little; and have few or no specimens. In Greece we have the names of Bupalchus, whose battle of Magnete obtained for its master its weight in gold; Zeuxis, who discovered or first practised the grand principles in the heroic style of painting, of rendering each figure the perfect representative of the class to which it belongs; and Apelles, whose Venus, estimated the most faultless creation of the Grecian pencil, was purchased by Augustus, for a sum equal to twenty thousand pounds sterling. Ancient Italy never arrived at any excellence; and modern Italy was a long while without a school or a distinguished professor. Of the modern schools, the most ancient is that of *Florence*, at the head of which stands Michael Angelo, and below him Volterra, Parmegiano, del Sarto, and several others of surprising merit. The next in order of time was the *Roman*, founded by Raphael, with whose death it ceased to exist, but which ranked amongst its professors Salvator Rosa, Maratti, and some others. Contemporary with them was the *Venetian*, the great characteristic of which is fine colouring. This school had many distinguished masters: among them Titian, Giorgione, Tintoretto, P. Veronese, del Piombo, Bassano, &c. The remaining one of those generally known as the four primitive schools, is the *Lombard*, of which the 'heaven-born' Correggio is the grace and ornament. Of the more recent schools we have the *Bolognese* or *Eclectic*, established to concentrate all the beauties and excellencies of the previously named:

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"Design from the Florentine, and grace from the Roman; from the Venetian colour, from the Lombard light, uniting all in due proportion, and harmonious effect." The ornaments of this were the three Caracci, Domenichino, Guido, Carlo Dolce, &c. all names of high rank in art. Then we have the *German*, with Albert Dürer's triumph in general art, and Holbein's superior portraits. The *Flemish* school lay claim to the discovery of oil-colours by Van Eyck, about the beginning of the fifteenth century; but there are numerous authentic documents proving the use of oils in the preparations of colour long before that period in our own country. The distinguished supporters of this school are Rubens, Teniers, Vandyke, and Van Leyden; while the *Dutch* are proud of their Rembrandt, whose painting is distinguished by two principles—minute copying, and singular distribution of his lights, which are produced by violent contrasts. Among the *Spanish* are Velasquez and Murillo—the former equally eminent in history and portrait; and the latter delightful in his colour, and beautifully accurate in his expressions of feeling—mostly vulgar comic. *France* has her Le Brun, Le Sœur, Watteau, David, and the Vernets, who have produced many good pictures. To the French belong by birth, though not by art, the glory of his period, Nicholas Poussin; and the almost unrivalled Claude Lorraine. The former lived among the classic statues in his beloved Rome; and the latter, "the runaway apprentice of a pastry-cook," sought the principles of his art amid the scenes of splendour which invite to Italy. Our own school must now be noticed. Holbein and Vandyke, names before noticed under their native schools, painted much in England. Their portraits are numerous, and till recently very few paintings, but portraits, were at all encouraged in England. Lely followed, with his feeble but graceful pencil; and Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose head of Sir Isaac Newton is worth all the rapidly executed ones he ever painted. With Sir Joshua Reynolds, the British school acquired a dignity in high art; and it is gratifying and stimulating to our present pupils to find that his dignified works obtain prices of a very high character. He was followed by West,

who, like Titian, lived long, painted many beautiful things, and received the patronage of his prince. The sale of his gallery has just closed; but our anticipations have been clouded by the melancholy results. What a tremendous sacrifice! Among our other professors are Romney, Opie, Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth an astonishing historical painter: Barry; Wilson, not excelled by any, unless we except Claude, who claims perhaps a general superiority; Gainsborough, the most decidedly English painter, and one whose works are deservedly estimated very highly; Morland; the Smiths of Derby, and the Gilpins of Carlisle. The names of the present leading painters may be ascertained by a reference to our "Fine Arts" department. In enumerating the names of British professors, the sons of Scotia ought not to be omitted. The earliest was Jamieson, the pupil of Rubens, and "the Scottish Vandyke;" and in later periods, Sir Henry Raeburn, whose style approached very much to the indistinctness of Sir Joshua.

III. *Architecture.* Commencing with some general observations on the wants and appetites of man, and the early principles of the art, the author divides his subject into civil and military architecture, which embrace sacred, monumental, municipal, and domestic edifices. Egypt, with her massive temples, lintels, and columns crowded with hieroglyphics, is first considered; and then Greece, whose name is synonymous with excellence, follows with her classification of orders and deep science, to delight and enchant us. Rome added to the powers of the builder by the invention of the circular arch: an almost solitary instance of improvement effected in art by this people; but architecture declined, with the fall of the empire, into littleness and contempt. The architecture of the middle ages is divisible into three periods. 1. The corrupt use of Roman architecture, known in England by the epithets Saxon and Norman. 2. Pointed style; and 3. the revival of the circular arch, which was promoted by Michael Angelo, improved by Palladio, and followed by Bernini and Borromini; and in England by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren; but in the history of architecture Dr. Meines falls off. He is less elaborate

and satisfactory than in the two former Essays, and displays less acquaintance with his subject.

Thanking Dr. Meines for his very philosophical and instructive essays, alike explaining the causes and illustrating the effects of the progress of science and taste in the arts of luxury and convenience, we conclude by informing our readers that the volume forms one of the works written for that library of entertainment and knowledge, Constable's Miscellany.

A Brief Warning against the measure commonly called Catholic Emancipation. 8vo. pp. 72.

THE constitution is out of the perpendicular, and has an inclination towards democracy, as visible as the leaning towers of Pisa, Caerphilly, and Bridgenorth. One cause is ignorant writing to ignorant readers, founded upon bad motives and disregard of sure consequences, deduced from the sage realities of practical experience and historical wisdom. Omnipotent parties are thus formed, and sweep all before them. There was, for instance, evidently a political hurricane in Ireland, before the Catholic Question was carried; yet because it *has* been carried, we are not bound to think that Boreas, Aquilo, and Eurus, and persons of that turbulent character, are not naturally anarchists who do not revel in destruction. In applying the metaphor to the case before us, we are certainly vindicated by their having adopted that bellows of the Cyclops, the press, for the utterance of their thunder of voice. Newspapers and pamphlets in their interest have struck one, two, three, and are fast going on to twelve, upon the same subject, viz. the dissolution of Protestantism, and spoliation of church property,* under the grossest ignorance of consequences, namely, that government is a worse landlord than the clergy. And what would be the advantage gained?—the establishment of Catholicism. Of that, says Mr. Murray, speaking of the difference of the Swiss cantons of Protestants and Papists—

"On one side of the bridge we found all the happiness of home, the smiles of plenty, and the cheerfulness of industry: and on the other, want and wretchedness and filth,

* See *inter alia*, our Author, p. 65.

the invariable features of a Catholic country."—*Gleaner of Switzerland*, p. 161.

Ireland is any thing but an exception; for, independently of obvious characteristics, it is universally known that in the provinces, where the descendants of Scotch colonists abound, their well-being is elevated far beyond comparison above the enslaved parts. How any person possessed of reason can suppose that the Almighty is best worshipped by the production of want, wretchedness, and filth, is to us astonishing; but to others it may not be

so, because they may prefer 'birds in the bush to those in the hand.'

The book before us is capitally written. It proves the open avowal of incendiary projects as to the overthrow of Protestantism in Ireland; but knowing, as we do, that Catholicism has been the political ruin of every country where it has been ascendant, we affirm that it would be a less public mischief to import the plague from Turkey, than Popery from Ireland, Spain, or Italy.

The *Library of Religious Knowledge*, No. I. has considerable literary merit; and we hope that this number is not intended as a decoy for subsequent objectionable theories.

Every body will admit the propriety of a poem, entitled *The School-boy*, being written by the Rev. WILLIAM BIRCH, M.A., because, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, school-boys and ships require to be steered properly by applications on the rear; and certainly to spare the rod or the rudder may shipwreck both. Mr. Birch's poem is not, however, as might be supposed, pathetic; on the contrary, if we may judge from his elegant blank verse and classical style, he has not been "made perfect through suffering." He says, that his poem is written to assist the good and generous dispositions of school-boys, not to overcome sluggishness of action, as jockies ginger dull horses.

The *Art of Latin Poetry*, founded on the work of M. C. D. Jarri, by a *Master of Arts and Fellow of a College in Cambridge*, is an invaluable present to students of the Classics. It is to be ranked with Hoogeveen, Bos, Viger, and such writers; for it is to be observed, that while common school-books are only rocking-horses for boys that they may learn to sit straddling, works of this kind are, to borrow a phrase from these same mischievous imps, *right earnest ponies* suited to adults, and the puberty-age class, though infants in law and often in reason. Latin poetry to a scholar, if Virgilian and Horatian, is moreover, at all times, Italian Music to a fine taste—at least we can say, with truth, that we have derived the purest delight from the ballads of Vincent Bourne, the *Muscipula* of Holdsworth, and the paraphrases of the *Carmina Quadragesimalia* and *Musæ Etonenses*.

The *Friendly advice to my Poor Neighbours*, in a series of *Collage Tales and Dialogues* by a *Member of the Church of England*, inculcates various good principles. As to the article on "Infant Schools," we refer

our author to "Modern Methodism unmasked," which says, "infant schools are formed upon a principle which will eventually lead to Methodism and brandy-drinking, a frequent concomitant." (P. 23.)—and to Neild the philanthropist's observations concerning the Shrewsbury House of Industry.—We should be glad to see all difficulties reconciled.

We recommend to the notice of Mathematicians Mr. STEVENS's *Circle and Square in composition, or Quadrature of the Circle*.

Leonora, a tale, by Mrs. LACHLAN, late Miss Appleton, is a most valuable exhibition of the benefit or mischief, respectively, of a good and amiable or bad and selfish disposition, and of parental neglect, as to education of the heart. Like the *Father and Daughter* of Mrs. Opie, it is a tale which should be placed in the hands of all spinsters; for the good which it may effect is incalculable. Indeed readers of every age and sex may by it learn to correct mean littlenesses, and cultivate kindness and elevated sentiment. The character of Viscountess Royston is excellently drawn.

Mr. COTTLE's *Malvern Hills, Poems, and Essays* (4th Edit.) justly merit much praise. His episodes concerning the eccentric John Henderson, and the unfortunate Chatterton, are very interesting, and his notes and reflections valuable. We agree with him perfectly concerning the folly of insuring and underwriting the souls of murderers and atrocious malefactors, as to the *certainly* of their receiving Heaven in return for being hanged on Earth (vol. ii. 244.)—a folly reprobated by Archbishop Tillotson, and which, Mr. Cottle justly says, operates rather in promotion than prevention of crime.

Mr. CRUTWELL's *Catholic Emancipation, not calculated to relieve the Starving Peasantry of Ireland*, is written to recommend his hobby of a Paper-Currency and High Prices, but even such a currency is a quid

for which a *quo* must be given, and the time and labour of a poor peasant is not a marketable commodity, where the employer gains no profit or pleasure by it.—At the same time Mr. Crutwell is very far from being a trifling argumentator.

The elegant blank verse of "*He is risen*," an Easter Offering, deserves high praise.

Concerning *Universal Education considered*, we have to acknowledge pleasure, derived from the liveliness and strength of the argument; but we think that Scotland has given us an exemplar of the right method to be pursued, between no education and over education.—Long experience has shown that the Scotch system *works* well.

The Plain and Short History of England for Children, deserves our warmest approbation.

The author of the *Origin of Man* has treated his subject elaborately, but his interpretations of Scripture are not theologically or philosophically admissible.

Ordination Sermons, such as is 'the "*Christian Minister's Duty*," by the Rev. H. STOWELL," have of course an identity of character and construction; and as it is unnecessary to discuss the individuals of a species, definable by sample, we have only to observe, that Mr. Stowell's discourse is solemn, impressive, and adapted to the occasion.

Mr. Archdeacon BROUGHTON's *Additional Reasons for making Dr. Gauden the real author of the ΕΙΧΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΝ*, confer the highest honour upon his acuteness and judgment. The two-edged sword, we should think, will prove, when the rust is rubbed off, never to have had but one edge after all; in other words, to be of Gauden's manufacture, and the King's wearing.

As to *William Montgomery, or the Young Artist*, and *The Thief discovered*, by Mrs. BLACKFORD, we are highly pleased, in the first, with amiable displays of affection; and in the second, with the moral and useful exhibition of the mean delinquency of Charlotte, and the sad consequences of parental neglect.

Mr. HIND's *Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*, designed for the use of Students, in the University of Cambridge, is a work of great labour, and will, we hope, answer the object of its author, that of forwarding the purposes of academical students. It contains various facilities and improvements.

Of Mr. GLASSE's *Belgic Pastorals and other*

Poems, we can only say, that, like the manners of the country, the expression is not sufficiently imaginative and poetic, though we often see beautiful and natural sentiment, especially in the songs. "*On Belgic soil, beside the roads sheep thrive*," (p. 1) and other such lines, are flat prose; and it should be recollected that good poetry reads out of verse like nonsense or bombast. Let any one try it, by reading the translation of Davidson's Virgil.

We are glad to hear of the removal of impediments,—except some, and one is, that which obliges us to give bad characters of well intentioned books. We rejoice that this is not our present case; and that Mr. Broster is able to report the successful *Progress of his System, for the effectual removal of impediments in Speech*. He has adduced numerous cases of his triumphant cures of stammering, and its frequent unexpected result, the rare qualification of reading well. We warmly recommend his work to the perusal of all persons who labour under the affliction alluded to.

The Layman's Selection of Psalms and Hymns, adapted in portions for every Sunday and Festival of the Church of England, is well executed, and the author judges very correctly of the necessity of adding to improved Psalmody good music.

The Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE needs no praise from us for his Theological works; and his *Manual of Parochial Psalmody* does honour to his taste and judgment. We are happy to find, that Mr. Henshaw, the organist of St. Pancras Church, has adapted tunes to this selection, in which he has retained many of our finest old church melodies. Foolish epitaphs and ridiculous psalm singing will, we hope, soon be banished for ever.

The Rev. JOHN COURTNEY's *Sermon preached in the Chapel of the House of Correction at Brixton* is very appropriate, and does honour to him, as a magistrate, a clergyman, and a philanthropist.

The Proton, or Child's Manual for reading English, is a good improved elementary book.

The Rev. Mr. SLADE's *Prayers for the Sick* are very judiciously compiled. For the clergy the book will be found exceedingly useful, because perfect reliance may be placed upon the orthodoxy of the prayers and the wisdom of the prefatory instructions.

Mr. RUSSET's *Charts of the second decade of Livy, chronologically arranged*, are very useful for reference, and are well executed.

We entirely approve of Mr. BARKER's plan

of publishing *Cicero's Catilinarian Orations* upon the principle of acquainting school-boys with splendid composition, and thus exciting their talents and elevating their taste.

Mr. HUSKEY's *Short and Familiar Explanation of the Holy Bible* is a very useful manual, illustrative of terms and matters, relative to the Bible, in common use.

Rev. WILLIAM DAVIS's *Hints designed to promote a profitable attendance on an Evangelical Ministry*, are founded upon that fine beau ideal of Christianity, exhibited in the "Imitatio Christi," ascribed to Thomas à Kempis; and he justly deprecates depreciation of morals, by his evangelical brethren, under the slang term "Legality."—We trust, that we have contributed to produce a sense of shame, if not reform, in them.—We are sorry, however, that Mr. Davis has indulged in unfounded invective (in p. 60) against certain dignitaries, because it spoils the *Imitatio Christi* character of his book.—As to Mr. Davis's principle, pure distilled spirituals, it is to be remembered that human virtue must consist of active duties, and excellence be better than innocence; whereas the *Imitatio Christi* goes no further than negative innocence; indeed Mr. Malthus says, "the passions are the main sources of virtue and happiness," although, in exception, where there are passions there must be vices. Indeed some authors hold, that "so far are the primitive principles from which man sins, a depravement of his nature, that they constitute its excellence;" a position, however, irrelevant in reference to a previous superior state and a monastic view of Christian perfection, wherein he who commits the least sin is elevated over him who does most good.

Concerning *Tears and other Poems*, by DANIEL CURRIE, our readers shall judge for themselves. He bids them, C. p. 68;

"See what patronage has done for Poet:"

and adds, in a note, that none who are acquainted with the history of British Poets will think this satire too severe.—We are sure that he gives excellent advice in the following lines, and we are also sure, from the proverb of "tell truth and shame the devil," that it is correct. He recommends, that when "Hell's arch fiend tries to detach an old man from Christ, he should

"Tell him from the sacred page,
He's an old liar!" p. 59.

He also advises sentimentalists to indulge in smoking, because,

"There's something so delightful in
The friendly fumigation,
That sentimental souls I ween,
Should give it circulation." p. 61."

Concerning the *Geographical and Historical Part of the Great World*, we have only to say, that wealth produces luxury, and luxury folly; and that providence, by this means, disperses the comforts of affluence among the less fortunate ranks.—At the same time, the comforts, not the follies, of fashion are the only wise objects of regard; and discouragement of the latter is morally and philosophically good doctrine. The irony of the author is at all times didactic, and occasionally humorous.

We respect the sentiments and principles of the author of *Glastonbury Abbey*, a Poem.

The *Opening of the Sixth Seal* evinces poetic talent of a superior kind; but we must warn the author against such lines as these:

"Then again spake the voice from out the throne,

Come up to Judgment." P. 101.

This "Come up to Judgment," is a complete specimen of the Bathos, like "Come to dinner;" or, the "no fear lest dinner cool," of Milton, &c. Again, p. 20, we have flat prose, viz.

"Religion was with him in all his ways."

But these are only a few seared leaves on a branch of fine laurel.

The *Prophecies of Christ and Christian Times*, edited by Mr. CLISSOLD, are useful and instructive.

The *Visits to the Religious World*—*The Sinner's justifying Righteousness*—*The Stories from Church History*—*The Memoir of the late William Goode*—*Stewart's Farewell Discourses*—*Evangelical Preaching defended*—and *Matthias's Domestic Instruction*, have a bearing, direct or indirect, in support of controverted theories in religion, the discussion of which would lead us into polemics.

The *Conversations on Intellectual Philosophy*, are, in our opinion, good elementary preparatives for metaphysical investigations, and considerable talent is exhibited.

He who exercises a trade must certainly do it better (neglect excepted) from understanding the theory of it, and the *Prize Essay on the Lever*, by Mr. G. G. WARD, "a journeyman machine maker," (see Pref. iii.) shows, that the Mechanic's Institution bids fair to aid the superiority of Great Britain (beyond rivalry) in those arts, manufactures, and commerce, which are the main ingredients of its wealth, independence, and pre-eminence, considered apart from the benefits conferred on the whole human race, by the extension of civilizing processes. It is of the most solemn importance to the public interests, that all improvements, and modes of improvement in workmen or materials, should be warmly patronised.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Great Room continued.

89. *The profligate's return from the ale-house.* E. Prentiss.—A scene of too common occurrence, though deeply heart-rending. The gambling, drinking cause of this scene of misery is a powerful specimen of degraded humanity; and strikingly exhibits every deleterious effect of a pot-house acquaintance. In the stultified indolence and importance of the profligate we see the cause of the woeful wretched appearance of want which pervades the apartment, and a bitter contrast with the despairing face of the wife mentally and corporeally suffering from his conduct.

149. *The wrecked Fisherman restored.* J. Tennant.—The moment chosen is that in which the drowned man is just opening his eyes, with a ghastly vacant look. The old man who supports his head looks at the mingled joy and grief of the son who clasps his hand with fervent gratitude: the wife leans over with deep anxiety. This incident is well-grouped.

152. *A fine Sketch of a demoniacal figure* by J. Boaden.

165. *Don Juan.* C. F. Tomkins.—One of those dark blood-red streaky skies which unite in the distance with the mass of waters: the body of the Don is just floated ashore.

175. *Amiens.* C. R. Stanley.—Clever and accurate architectural piece: colouring very good.

181. *The Dead Bird.* Mr. Hakewill.—A charming rustic girl lost in contemplation over a dead bird. Very rich in expression and harmonious in colouring.

180. *The Narrative.* J. Inskipp.—A lovely giantess with a tome that would do honour to any Dominie Sampson's book-devouring propensities. There is a steady contemplation in the beautiful face, exceedingly well done: the bust is very good, but the arms are awkward and incorrect.

188. *Earl Stoke Park, near Devizes.* C. Stanfield.—A magnificent view of the grounds and mansion of G. Watson Taylor, esq. M. P. a gentleman every way distinguished for his good taste and love of the arts.

203. *The Preparation.* R. Farrier.—A pretty country girl at her toilette, decking herself for the village holiday. While her younger sister acts the lady's maid, the urchin brother puts on his sister's cap, and looks with peculiar archness at the sisters. Well painted.

204. *A Girl peeling Turnips.* A. Fraser.—We should say a girl *not* peeling turnips. It is what she ought to be doing, instead of

thinking of her sweetheart. A very good picture.

209. *Llanidloes Bridge.* J. Glover.—Very picturesque.

226. *View on Chislehurst Common.* E. Childs.—Particularly good landscape, painted on a dark gloomy day.

228. *A Venetian Girl.* J. Hollins.—Rich, yet chaste in costume; and beautiful, lovely, and intellectual in expression. Most sweetly executed.

North Room.

242. *Warwick Castle.* R. B. Haraden.—Very gay in appearance and warm in colouring.

243. *Phasianus Amherstiae.* G. Stevens.—A most beautiful bird, of singular character and plumage. The colours very rich, and prettily disposed. Painted from a specimen brought from Cochiu China by Countess Amherst, and now in the private collection of Mr. Leadbitter.

246. *Ruins of an Abbey.* G. Vincent.—Very romantic and clever.

255. *Evening.* J. Glover.—A very lovely composition, among the best of this artist's beautiful pieces. Another brilliant composition is 332, with a triumphal arch at Rome.

264. *Macedonian Hero.* S. Gompertz.—A young Alexander riding a swinish Bucephalus:—the noble animal is rather too doolie.

267. *Mill at Delft; Moonlight.* J. W. Allen.—A little gem.

289. *Cattle and Figures in a Landscape.* J. Dearman.—Warm and clever, in the Paul Potter style.

292. *The Discontented Bride.* A. Fraser.—A scene of domestic distress in the North. The husband has neglected to pay his accustomed civilities, till the bride has been compelled to make a confidante of her mother, who is here rating the guilty son-in-law most handsomely.

"Then out spake the bride's mither,
What diel needs a' this pride."

The husband is sitting by the bride, and by his earnest promises for the future is desirous of making atonement for the past, which the affectionate wife is willing to believe. This beautiful modest figure and the sharp shrewd rating "mither" contrast admirably with the old silent grief-struck father. Creditable in expression; highly finished and harmonious in colouring; and in the drawing clever.

297. *The Turnip-lantern.* W. Kidd.—The light particularly good; countenances rich in humour; the head of the child lovely, and expressive of merriment.

309. *Scene at Trouse near Norwich.* S. D. Colkett.—Luxuriant scene; very fine sky.

317. *The Harvest Dinner.* W. Shayer.—

An interesting rustic *sûte champêtre*. The group of happy peasantry well painted; the scenery good, and the distance charming.

318. *Sun-rise; Misty Morning*. J. Tennant.—The rippling of the calm water very pretty and clever.

327. *Muscle gatherers*. A. Fraser.—A coast scene, with a party round a fire, at which they are roasting some muscles. A well-painted group.

364. *The Hearty Squeeze*. R. W. Buss.—A jovial fox-hunting squire has just come up to town on a visit to a London fashionable, and arrives just as he is at breakfast. The latter is a strange mixture of absurdity and affectation, being in his dressing-gown and slippers, and having his hair arranged in paper curls. On his breakfast table is a mixture of cups, eggs, plaster-boxes, phials, &c. and on the ground is his masquerade dress, and bill of the carnival. The surprise of the countryman, and the horror of the unfortunate man of fashion at having his fingers almost squeezed from his hands, is well expressed. The face of the black servant is one of great humour.

South Room.

369. *The Sybil*. J. Inskipp.—An exceedingly clever picture; in which the archness of the prophethood and the credulity and loveliness of the silly girl are well portrayed.

375. *The Radish Girl*. F. Rowston.—The reflection on the paper lamp on the basket of radishes is particularly good.

423. *Cavalcade from Ashby de la Zouch to the Tournament*. A. S. Henning.—In imitation of Stothard's Journey of the Pilgrims to Canterbury. It has considerable pretensions to merit.

434. *The Pear*. W. Kidd.—A fruit stall plentifully stocked, with a female and child before it; the latter longing for a pear, which the owner is holding up and pretending to eat.

439. *The Parting of Hector and Andromache*. D. Guest.—Possesses much feeling and beauty.

In the *Water-colour, Miniature, and Print Room*, are proofs of some of the best of the modern prints, which have been already or will be individually noticed in our pages; and many copies from the Old Masters, among which the Holy Family after Raphael, No. 554, is particularly creditable to the talents of Mr. G. Brown. Among the drawings are several theatrical portraits by T. Wageman; a good view of Covent-garden Market in December 1828, by G. Shepherd; a well-executed representation of Malmesbury Cross, Wiltshire, by G. Cooper; and No. 618, *Chickens in danger*, by J. Holmes. The anxiety of the cottage girl to get the little innocents out of the way of the hawk, who is seen hovering over head, is beautifully shewn. The miniatures are most of them distinguished for high finish

and softness; and there are one or two enamel portraits of merit.

In the *Sculpture Room* are two good marble figures by H. Rossi, called the *Batter* and the *Bowler*, which display much talent. Of the compositions, we would call attention to 856, *Adam and Eve lamenting over the dead body of Abel*, J. Kendrick; *The Combat for Patroclus' Body*, C. Smith; and 867, *Allegorical Idea for a Monument to the Memory of the late John Kemble*, by the same. Among the busts are, Sir Francis Burdett, J. Ternouth; Sir Humphry Davy, by J. Mason; and Lord Eldon, by W. Sievier.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The following is an accurate list of the pictures sold at the last exhibition of British Artists at the gallery, with the names of the artists and purchasers.

A Foraging Party—T. Webster—His Majesty.

The Prisoner—T. Webster—His Majesty.

The Battle of Saint Vincent—G. Jones,

R. A. Directors of the British Institution.

His late Majesty presenting the Sword to Earl Howe, after the Victory of June 1, 1794—H. P. Briggs, A. R. A.—Directors of the British Institution.

Fruit—G. Lance—Duke of Bedford.

Ditto—Ditto.

The Society of Antiquaries—T. Webster—Marquess Conyngham.

Beatrice in the Arbour—H. Howard, R. A.—Lord Farnborough.

A Sportsman—Alex. Fraser—Earl Brownlow.

A Sketch from Nature—F. R. Lee—Sir A. Hume.

The Pump Well—A. Fraser—Sir G. Warrender.

The Disputed Title—T. Webster—Sir G. Warrender.

The Letter—G. S. Newton—Earl of Chesterfield.

The Connoisseur—W. Shields—R. Holford, esq.

Italian Boy and Dog—A. Morton—W. Wells, esq.

Deer just shot—E. Landseer—Umoin Henthente, esq.

Highlanders returning from Deer stealing—E. Landseer—W. Wells, esq.

A Dutch Girl—G. S. Newton—W. Wells, esq.

The Poor Dog—E. Landseer—W. Wells, esq.

A Peasant Boy—T. S. Good—W. Wells, esq.

The Mole Head, &c. at Genoa—T. Cartwright—Captain Heywood.

A Village near a River—J. Linnell—.. Turner, esq.

Coast Scene—W. Shayer—.. Turner, esq.

Entrance of Fécamp Harbour—John Wilson

—.. Turner, esq.

Italian Boy and Monkey—A. Morton—R. Vernon, esq.

- Jan Steen's Proposal—*P. Kremer*—*R. Win-*
stanley, esq.
 The Hall of Cedric—*Joseph West*—*R. Ver-*
non, esq.
 Conversations—*E. Landseer.*
 Fishing Boats off Dieppe—*C. Marshall*—*T.*
Moxon, esq.
 Extraordinary News—*T. S. Good.*
 Smugglers at Cards—*H. Parker.*
 The Red-hot Politicians—*M. W. Sharpe*—
T. White, esq.
 Landscape—*F. A. Stewart*—*T. Ball, esq.*
 A Study from Nature—*John Linnell*—*R.*
Vernon, esq.
 The Favourite—*T. Webster*—*E. Du Bois,*
esq.
 Mother and Child—*Miss M. Maskall*—*F.*
Malkin, esq.
 A View at Weston, near Bath—*B. Barker*—
The Marquess of Stafford.
 Cottage-Door Scene at Albano—*L. Macar-*
ten—*The Marquess of Stafford.*
 The Modern Diogenes—*T. Webster*—*W.*
Wells, esq.
 Moon rising—*F. Danby, A. R. A.*
 Sunset—*E. Danby, A. R. A.*
 The Deserter—*R. Farrier*—*C. S. Rickitts,*
esq.
 The Interior of Mucklebacket's Hut—*Miss*
A. Beaumont—*Mrs. Barnard.*
 Love at Naples—*T. Uwins*—*Mrs. Clayton.*
 The Morning of the Wedding—*T. Uwins*
Captain Buttler.
 The Tired Dancer—*T. Uwins*—*Captain*
Buttler.
 Auld Robin Grey—*T. Knight*—*J. Gibbons,*
esq.
 The Turk—*R. P. Bonington*—*Sir T. Law-*
rence.
 The Mask—*W. Gill*—*Countess de Grey.*
 The Nightmare—*Theodore Lane*—*C.*
Cooper, esq.
 The Russe—*J. Inskipp*—*T. Moxon, esq.*
 St. John in the Isle of Patmos—*G. Hayter*
—the Duke of Bedford.
 From Ovid's Metamorphoses—*W. Elty,*
R. A.—*Lord Northwick.*
 The Chapel of the Virgin Church of St.
 Pierre at Caen—*D. Roberts*—*Lord North-*
wick.
 The Town Hall of Louvaine—*D. Roberts*—
W. Wells, esq.
 A Fisher Boy—*A. Chisholm.*
 The Shrimp Boy—*H. Platt*—*R. Godson, esq.*
 Gleaners—*H. Platt*—*R. Godson, esq.*
 Fruit—*S. Platt*—*R. Godson, esq.*
 Mazeppa—*T. Woodward*—*J. Monro, esq.*
 Utrecht—*G. Jones, R. A.*—*R. Vernon, esq.*
 Terrier Puppies—*S. Taylor*—*Lady Farn-*
borough.
 A View from North Scrubs—*F. Lovegrove.*
—T. Weatherhead, esq.
 Peasants of Carara singing the Evening
 Hymn—*L. Macarten*—*P. Ravenscroft, esq.*
 Cottage Scene—*Mrs. Terry*—*F. Hodgson,*
esq.
 Newstead Abbey, late the seat of Lord
 Byron—*T. R. Walker.*
- The Mountain Glen—*T. A. O'Connor*—*S.*
Langton, esq.
 The Tapestry Chamber—*F. P. Stephano*
—The Rev. G. D. Bowles.
 A Bacchante—*G. Middleton*—*Earl of Ches-*
terfield.
 The Company's Ship Windsor parting with
 her Pilot—*G. R. Reinagle*—*G. Clay, esq.*
 Evening—*F. A. Stewart*—*Lord A. Beau-*
clerk.
 Fisherton Bridge, Salisbury—*E. T. Parris*—
W. Jerdan, esq.
 A Coast Scene—*W. Collins, R. A.*—*W.*
Wells, esq.
 An old Fisherman—*T. S. Good*—*John Mills,*
esq.
 A Boy blowing Bubbles—*Wm. Gill.*
 Landscape and Lock—*J. Constable, A. R. A.*
—James Carpenter, esq.
 A Heath Scene—*Patrick Nasmyth.*
 View near Christ Church—*Ditto.*
 Cottage Scenery in Sussex—*Ditto.*
 Resting on the Marsh—*Robert Edmondson*
—Wynn Ellis, esq.
 Chelsea Reach, Evening—*E. Childs*—*F.*
K. Wrench, esq.
 Horsham, near York, seat of G. C. esq.—
Geo. Arnold, A. R. S.—*G. Cholmley, esq.*
 Turkish Lady—*H. S. Smith.*
 Securing a Deserter—*H. P. Parker*—*Smith*
Wright, esq.
 Mischief—*E. F. Green*—*Sir Christopher*
Cole, bart.
 Village Boys Bathing—*J. W. Allen*—*J. M.*
Bond, esq.
 View at Clifton, near Bristol—*F. Nasmyth*
—Lord Northwick.
 Dead Game—*S. Taylor*—*G. H. Errington,*
jun. esq.
 Richard the First at the Battle of Ascalon—
A. Cooper, A. R. A.
 Rue de Moulin—*C. F. Tomkins.*
 Trout—*George Hilditch*—*Lord Garlies.*
 Calm—*J. F. Ellis*—*Edmonds, esq.*
 Interior of a Welsh Cottage—*John Linnell*
—Lord Selsey.
 Marble Bridge of Augusta—*Alexander Nas-*
myth—*Geo. H. Errington.*
 Mathematical Abstraction—*T. Lane*—*Lord*
Northwick.
 Jersey Market Girls—*James Inskipp*—*Lord*
Northwick.
 Walter and his Dog—*Mrs. W. Carpenter*—
W. Wells, esq.
 The Confession—*T. Ewins*—*Joseph Nield,*
jun.
 Study from Nature—*H. W. Burgess*—*Jo-*
seph Nield, jun.

JACQUOTOT ENAMELS.

To this magnificent collection of Enamels—the largest in size and the most elaborately finished of any we ever behold—has been added a portrait of Lucrece Crevelin, from the original by Leonardo da Vinci in the gallery of the Musée Royal, where it is called La Belle Ferroniere. The collection is for sale.

Britton's Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, No. III.

There is no falling off in the work before us: all is excellence. In the choice of subjects we observe the same prevailing good taste; in the delineation of the scenes the accustomed accuracy and finish; in the distribution and grouping of the figures considerable knowledge of effect; and in the engravings the unrivalled talents of Woolnoth, J. Le Keux, Roberts, Varrall, &c. The views are, Broad-street, Bristol, etched by W. Woolnoth; High-street, Salisbury, the Cathedral and Gateway in the distance, etched by J. Le Keux in a very rich and delicate manner; Fishmongers' Hall, London, with the preparations for the new Bridge, engraved by Robert Roberts; Old London Bridge, with the coffer-dams for the new, the tower of St. Magnus Church, and other buildings of interest and eminence, a scene of great bustle and effect, etched by J. Le Keux; City of Bath, from the South-east, a splendid view of the magnificent terraces, crescents, and buildings of this fashionable place of resort, engraved by J. C. Varrall; Worcester, from the North-east, engraved by W. Taylor; Pointed-arched Gateway, Edgar's Tower, Worcester, etched by J. Le Keux; two magnificent Views of Lincoln; one, the city from the South, is engraved by J. Redaway, and is a picture of vivid interest; the other, the Cathedral from the Castle Keep, is distinguished for a towering sublimity and picturesque finish seldom equalled, engraved by J. Le Keux. The whole are from Drawings by Mr. Britton's pupil, W. H. Bartlett. The letter-press consists of the remainder of the Lincoln antiquities, Peterborough, and part of Canterbury. They are illustrated by wood engravings of Stone Conduit, Lincoln, executed by S. Williams from drawings by E. J. Willson, to whose critical taste and professional knowledge Mr. Britton is indebted for the Essay on the Lincoln Antiquities. Peterborough is decorated by a view of the Cathedral from the South-west, S. Williams sc.; antient monument, engraved by Branstons and Wright; Lavatories of the Cloisters, by S. Williams; and Gateway to the Deanery, by Branstons and Wright. Canterbury boasts a picturesque vignette of the ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey, engraved by S. Williams. The whole from sketches by Bartlett. Three more numbers will complete one of the finest collections of British Views ever engraved.

Scaramouch's Last Pinch.—Moon and Co.

This is founded on an incident in the life of the celebrated Parisian Comedian Scaramouch, related in the *Spectator*, No. 283. This distinguished rogue used to station

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himself at the door of a celebrated perfumer, and beg a pinch of snuff from those who came out purchasers. This contrivance procured him such quantities that he resold it mixed to the shop-keeper, who gave it the name of "tabac de mille fleurs." He one day took such an unreasonable pinch out of the box of a Swiss officer, as engaged him in a quarrel, and obliged him to quit this ingenious way of life." This is the incident which the veteran Stothard has chosen for his picture, which is engraved by Daniel Allen. The easy impudent look and eager grasping with the whole of his hand, of the money-making pinch-of-snuff-solicitor, and the fiery mustachio-head of the angry officer, who is elevating his cane to punish the other's impertinence, are well contrasted. Several loving couples, also fond of the delicious titillator, are seen going to and from the shop.

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.—Huggins.

This beautiful print, the principal objects in which are the traders Jessie and Eliza Jane, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has a very interesting distant view of the town; and the mountains beyond. It is painted by Mr. Huggins, and engraved by Mr. Duncan. The print is well coloured.

National Portrait Gallery.—Fisher and Co. Newgate-street.

This is intended as a companion to Lodge's *Illustrious Portraits*, with which it is issued in a uniform manner, though not in style. Two numbers are published, each containing three portraits with accompanying biographical memoirs, and the autograph of each individual. The memoirs are written by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A. and as far as the few will enable us to judge, display considerable impartiality and elegance. The contents of No. I. are Duke of Wellington, engraved by Woolnoth, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; Lord Byron, by Robinson, after Westall; and Marquis Camden, by J. Adcock, after Hoppner. These are all fairly executed; but those in No. II. are not so good. They consist of Earl Amherst, engraved by S. Freeman, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; Princess Charlotte, by William Fry, after the same distinguished artist; and Dr. Wollaston, by J. Thomson, from a painting by Jackson.—Being engraved on steel, which allows of some thousands of impressions being struck off, the proprietors are enabled to issue this beautiful work at the moderate prices announced in their prospectus. It is performing for biography what Jones, Hinton, Tilt, and some others, have been doing for topography—extending the sphere of their admirers by the great recommendation of increased attraction and decreased price. We wish them every success.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 23.

The subject proposed for Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, for the best composition in English verse, for the year ensuing, is—
"The African Desert."

CAMBRIDGE, June 26.

Sir William Browne's three medals for this year have been awarded,—the Greek Ode to C. R. Kennedy, Trinity College, and the Latin Ode and Epigrams to Chas. Merivale, St. John's. The subjects were:

Greek Ode.—Νῆσων Ἀργαῖη σπας ἐν ἀλὶ
ναίεταυσι.

Latin Ode.—"Cæsar, consecutus cohortes
ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provinciæ
ejus finis erat, paulum constitit."

Greek Epigram.—σχοτον δειδωκως.

Latin Epigram.—"Splendide mendax."

The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, were adjudged to George Lanshaw, of St. John's College.—Subject, "An putandum sit posthac fore ut gentes Meridionales sub Septentrionalium viribus iterum succumbant?"

Undergraduates.—No prize adjudged.

ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

At the last quarterly general meeting of the Trustees of this University, held June 23d, a report was laid before the meeting of the progress of the buildings both as regarded the interior and exterior alterations and improvements, which referred with satisfaction to the increasing interest felt by the friends of the University in the extension of the museum and library. The trustees, on the recommendation of the directors, made choice of William Ross, esq. jun. of Howard-street, Strand, London, as Professor of the principles of Sculpture and Painting; Dr. Scouller, as Professor of Mineralogy and Natural History; and B. Jourdan, esq. as Professor of the French and Italian languages. The trustees then proceeded to inspect the fine new rooms, in which the apparatus is displayed at one view—in compartments, enclosed with glass doors, and arranged according to the history and distribution of physical and chymical discovery. The library is gracefully supported by fluted columns, and ornamented with fine paintings, and busts of literary and scientific characters. Arrangements are in train for affording regular access for viewing the institution, under the charge of a librarian, to the numerous parties of intelligent and opulent strangers who now make the visit to Glasgow one of the most interesting objects of a Scottish tour.

RECORD COMMISSION.

Pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, dated May 6th, 1829, "a Return of all the Works now in progress under the direction of the Record Commission," has been laid before the House. The Report was drawn up by John Caley, esq. Secretary to the Commissioners on the Public Records, and is certainly a valuable and interesting document, of which the annexed is a copy:

ENGLAND.—WORKS NOW IN PROGRESS.

I.—*Inquisitiones Post Mortem.*

The records thus entitled commence at the Tower, with the reign of Henry III. and are preserved there until the reign of Richard III. inclusive; from this time to the twentieth year of Charles I. they are extant in the Chapel of the Rolls.

The Calendars to the Inquisitions at the Tower have been made complete in four volumes, the first of which was published in 1806, the last in 1828.

On completion of the Tower series, it became necessary to commence that at the Rolls Chapel, which has accordingly been done; and it may be confidently expected that these calendars may be comprised in six volumes, and that for various reasons, especially from the records themselves having been for some years past in course of reparation and arrangement, they may be made complete in print in less than half the time that the Tower series occupied, and probably at an expense not exceeding 2,400*l.* per volume, printing and editorship inclusive. This statement has been drawn up with the assistance of Mr. Palmer, who is to furnish copy for the press, and who is chief clerk to John Kipling, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

II.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus.*—26 Hen. VIII.

Of this record, remaining in the Office of First Fruits, the first volume was printed in 1810, and the whole work finished in 1825, in five volumes, including indexes to each volume of persons and places; in addition to which, it having been deemed essential that a general index to the entire work should be subjoined in a sixth (and last) volume, this compilation has been proceeded upon, and has recently been finished in manuscript: meanwhile there have fortunately been discovered in the Augmentation-office and Chapter-house, Westminster, certain supplementary articles connected with this Ecclesiastical Valor, and of the same date. These are now in the press, by way of appendix, and as soon as they are finished, the general index will be put to press, and pro-

ceeded upon with all despatch consistent with accuracy. The expense, it is thought, will be under 2,000*l.* printing and editorship inclusive; and Mr. Lemon, the compiler of the general index above-mentioned, is of opinion that it will probably be finished in less than two years.

III.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.—New Edition enlarged.

The new edition of this work was ordered by the Commissioners to be prepared for the press in 1813, and the first part or volume was published in 1816, commencing with the reign of William the Conqueror; since then it has been carried on to the sixth part or volume, the last bringing down the work to the end of the reign of Edward the Third; the last part, however, though very nearly complete as to text, cannot be published for a few months on that account, and because the index is of course not quite ready.

Calculations have been formed within what compass of volumes this work can be contained, for the period to which the Tower Records extend, namely, the reign of Richard the Third; and it appears there is reason to believe it may be comprehended within the quantity of nine volumes or parts, in addition to those already printed; the probable time of executing it will be but little more than 12 years, as apparently the most difficult periods of the work have already passed. With regard to the expense likely to be incurred, it will be, perhaps, including printing and editorship, about 2,900*l.* per volume. In the above calculation, the editors, viz. the secretary, Mr. Holbrooke, and Mr. Bayley, of the Tower, which last-mentioned person furnishes the most considerable portion of copy for the press, are agreed in opinion as to the above estimate of time and expense.

In respect to the continuation of the work to the time when Sanderson's edition, in 20 volumes, ceased, it seems quite impossible at present to calculate how many years, or at what expense, the work could be made complete.

IV.—*Records of the Duchy of Lancaster*.

Two volumes of Calendars to these Records have already been published, the first in 1823, the second in 1827. A third volume is in the press, but not in great forwardness.

The Calendars now in progress have extended to the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth, and it may be expedient to continue them to the reign of Charles I. inclusive. The present volume, and two more, it is thought, will be sufficient to comprehend the whole probable time eight years; expense about 1,700*l.* per volume, which will include editorship as well as printing. The secretary and Mr. Minchin, who are the editors, are agreed that this time and expense will be sufficient.

V.—*Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery*.—Tower.

These calendars or indexes extend through the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The first volume was published in 1827; the whole of the second volume is printed, with the exception of the index. Five volumes more will be required to make the work complete to the reign of Charles I. inclusive; and it is conceived that they may, without inconvenience, be finished in seven years from the present time, at a probable expense of 2,500*l.* per volume, printing and editorship inclusive. Mr. Bayley, of the Tower, who (assisted by the secretary) is the editor, concurs in this statement as to time and expense.

VI.—*Rolls of Parliament*.—New edition. Mr. Palgrave.

This comprehends the records and proceedings of the great Councils and Parliaments of the Realm, from Henry II. to the close of the reign of Henry VII.

The collections began in 1823, the printing in 1825. One volume, containing the parliamentary writs, temp. Edward I. has been published, consisting of 1152 pages, and two parts of the parliamentary writs, &c. temp. Edward II. are in the press, of which last-mentioned parts 1468 pp. are worked off.

The collections for the later reigns not being completed, the entire extent of the work cannot be exactly calculated; but it appears that the materials for the reigns from Henry II. to Edward III. both reigns inclusive, will form about nine volumes or parts, each volume or part containing from 1,000 to 1,200 pages. On the average, a part or volume of the before-mentioned bulk will be completed in each year, at an expense not exceeding 2,000*l.* and which sum includes editorship, collation, transcripts, clerks, stationery, and all incidental disbursements, printing excepted; which the King's printer states will probably be about 3,000*l.* per volume.

Mr. Palgrave, the editor, has also annexed a statement, in accordance with the above, in a letter to the secretary, which is given at length, by way of Appendix.

WORK PREPARING FOR PRESS.

VII.—*Materials for a History of Britain, from the earliest period to the Accession of Henry VIII.*—Mr. Petrie and Mr. Sharpe.

The first portion, reaching to the year 1066, will make five volumes. Two of these are ready for press immediately; the printing and paper for an edition in folio, of 750 copies, the number at present ordered by the Board, will cost about 1,350*l.* per volume; on the supposition that each volume will contain 1,000 pages, the work, it is conceived, cannot be contained in less than from 20 to 25 volumes. With respect to the expenses of editorship, Mr. Petrie and

Mr. Sharpe, to whom this publication is intrusted, state their inability to set forth the probable amount, before the first portion be completed; and they decline accepting any remuneration until that period arrives; neither are they able to state with certainty the length of time which the work will require to its completion; not less than one year, however, for each volume, will be requisite. The above statement has been made by the editors, Messrs. Petrie and Sharpe.

VIII.—REPARATIONS OF RECORDS IN PUBLIC REPOSITORIES.

This necessary operation commenced by order of the Board on the 1st July, 1819, and has been continued to the present time, and is still in progress.

The following are the names of the offices in which these operations have taken place:

- I. The Office of the First Fruits.
- II. The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.
- III. The King's Remembrancer.
- IV. The Duchy of Lancaster.
- V. The Rolls Chapel.
- VI. The Chapter House, Westminster.
- VII. The Augmentation Office.

The documents which required reparation in the Office of First Fruits, and in that of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, have been completed; those in the King's Remembrancer's Office have only in part been completed (viz. about six hundred bundles of Exchequer proceedings), on account of great part of the records in the office having been removed into Westminster Hall, as a place of temporary deposit, in the year 1824, and the consequent disability of carrying on the work properly, until a more fit place of deposit could be provided for them.

THE OFFICES STILL REMAINING INCOMPLETE, are,

1. *The Duchy of Lancaster*, in which office 240 volumes have been formed from bundles and bound, containing inquisitions post mortem, pleadings, surveys, &c. from Henry VII. to the 23d of Elizabeth.

2. *The Rolls Chapel*.—162 books, comprehending the series of inquisitions post mortem, from the reign of Henry VII. to the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, have been bound in folio, which previously were in bundles, and consequently not easy of reference.

3. *The Chapter House, Westminster*.—303 volumes have been bound, in folio and quarto, containing valuable historical and other papers, surveys, rentals, &c. of various periods from early time.

4. *The Augmentation Office*.—287 volumes, in folio and quarto, of a similar nature with those at the Chapter House, including also more than 5,000 deeds, have been bound, and nearly 10,000 rolls, most of them previously unarranged, unknown, and obscure,

have been completely repaired, newly with parchment backs, and labelled, and endorsed with the titles of their contents. To the operations above-mentioned the Secretary to the Board has given his general superintendence over all the works here described, and his more particular attention to the two last-mentioned offices; every book and roll having been inspected and marked by him, for all which, however, as yet, he has received no remuneration whatever.

It will be observed, that ten years nearly have been employed upon these reparations, the whole amount of charge during that period has been 6,137*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*: consequently these works have very little exceeded in expense, one year with another, the sum of 600*l.*, and the whole has been paid for binding and mechanical labour.

How much longer it may take to put the present offices in a state of complete arrangement, cannot be stated with any degree of precision.

SCOTLAND.—WORKS IN PROGRESS AT THE PRESS.

I.—*The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.*

Of this work ten volumes are already printed; viz. from the second to the eleventh inclusively. The first volume, with its introductory prolegomena, is in progress at the press, and may probably be completed within the present year. The indexes of matters to the whole work will constitute the twelfth and last volume, but cannot be in readiness for the press in less than two years from this time. Each of these volumes will extend to about 600 pages; the printing and binding of each volume will cost about 1,500*l.* The expense of transcription and other editorial expenses cannot be exactly ascertained, but in addition to those already incurred and provided for, they may be estimated at under 1,000*l.*

II.—*Collection of Ancient Royal Charters.*

Of this work a part is already printed, which is intended ultimately to form the first part of the second volume, of a work which will extend to three volumes in folio. The expense of printing this portion of the work above alluded to exceeded 1,000*l.* but if the number of copies should be reduced from 1,000 to 500, the expense of the whole that remains to be executed would probably not exceed 2,000*l.* The expenses of transcription, and other editorial expenses, would amount to at least an equal sum. From the peculiar nature of the work, four or five years would still be required for its completion.

III.—*Abridgment of the Registers of Seizins.*

This is a work not intended for general circulation, but solely to facilitate researches in the General Register House, which are at present of a most laborious, tedious, and expensive kind; and of which the difficulty

has long been progressively increasing. The abridgment commences with the year 1781, and the first 20 years have been nearly completed at press; and this portion of the work will amount to 3,500 pages in folio. The second series of 20 years will, in extent, exceed the first by at least one-half, and cannot be safely completed within less than four or five years. It is a work which must afterwards proceed progressively at nearly the same rate. Only 24 copies are printed, and the expense on that head amounts to about 2*l.* 10*s.* per sheet. The expenses of compiling, transcribing, &c. amount, at present, to about 1,100*l.* per annum, and cannot be greatly diminished till the arrear be fully brought up.

WORKS PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

I.—*Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal.*

The compilation of this work has been in regular progress since the year 1824; its probable extent, when printed, has been calculated at two closely printed volumes in folio, on the supposition of its being brought down to the Union in 1707. The state of the actual compilation, however, which comes down only to the reign of Queen Mary, renders this conjecture uncertain. Several years, not less than four, must be required to complete the abridgment, but in the mean time it will be sent to the press; and on the supposition of its amounting to two closely printed volumes of 700 pages each, the expense of printing may be estimated at 3,000*l.* and the other editorial expenses at from 1,600*l.* to 2,000*l.*

II.—*An Abridgment of the Register of Entails.*

A selection from the Records of Privy Council. An index to the Register of Entails.

Considerable preparations for these works have been made, but at present their completion remains suspended.

JOHN CALEY, Secretary to His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records.

June 11, 1829.

APPENDIX.

The following is extracted from the statement of Mr. Palgrave, editor of the Rolls of Parliament, noticed in the preceding document:

The work comprehends—

I. Assizes, ordinances, and legislative and judicial proceedings of the Great Councils and of the "*Curia Regis*," from the reign of Henry II. to the period when the series of Parliament Rolls, properly so called, begins.

II. The writs of summons to the end of the reign of Henry VII. when the Rolls of Parliament terminate.

III. The proxies of the spiritual and temporal lords, and all documents affording evidence of the attendance given by peers or

others specially summoned to Parliament or Great Councils.

IV. The writs of election for the Commons, together with the returns thereto. The writs *de expensis*, and all other documents relating to the attendance of Members of the Commons, and their parliamentary character and privileges.

V. The Rolls of Parliament corrected and revised, the former edition not being a faithful transcript from the original record.

VI. Petitions or bills presented to Parliament or to the Council; pleas in Parliament or before the Council (very many of which are not entered on the existing rolls of Parliament); proceedings in inferior Courts which originated in Parliament or in the Council, or were returned into Parliament or before the Council; all inquests taken by virtue of parliamentary commissions, and all other documents supplying the numerous chasms in the rolls of Parliament, or arising out of or elucidating the proceedings of Parliament or the Council, from the reign of John to the reign of Henry VII.

VII. Writs of military service, and other documents relating to military service.

The text, composed of the before-mentioned materials, is accompanied by a full alphabetical digest, by a chronological abstract, and by such tables (e. g. tables of the returns of the writs of election) as are required by the nature of the text of each volume; this apparatus being added for the purpose of rendering the contents more accessible to the reader who may not be conversant with ancient records.

The extent and magnitude of the work may in some measure be estimated from the general view of the materials; but it is not in the power of the editor to state at present the exact number of volumes which the whole will form, inasmuch as the records for the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. have only been partially examined, and the collections for the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. are not completed.

The editor was appointed a sub-commissioner for the purpose of executing the work, on the 27th April, 1822; and the printing of the first volume, entitled "*Parliamentary Writs, &c. of Edward I.*" began in October 1825, and was completed in July 1827: it contains 288 sheets, or 1152 pages. The printing of the second volume began in October 1827. On account of the bulk of important matter, it has been divided into two parts, of which 367 sheets, or 1468 pages, are worked off. The first part is nearly completed, and the second is expected to be ready for delivery in the course of the year.

FOSSIL SAURIANS.

Mr. G. Cumberland, of Bristol, in a letter to the Editor of the *Quarterly Jour-*

ral of Science, &c. gives some account of the order in which the Fossil Saurians have been discovered; of which the following are extracts :

"The Rev. Peter Hawker, of Stroud, in 1812 discovered some bones, and a head, in the blue lias at Weston, near Bath; and following up the quarrymen's labourers, succeeded in procuring the head and nearly all the vertebræ, with parts of the bones of the fins of a large animal, which caused much inquiry, and a desire in others to procure specimens. In 1813 Mr. James Johnson, of Bristol, raised an enormous head from low water-mark at Lyme. It weighed near a ton, and was 2 feet 6 in. broad, by 2 feet 10 in. long, and 11 in. thick. There are two large cavities on the sides of the frontal bone, and the sockets of the eyes are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, by 7 in. wide; a few of the scales of the eyes were seen, and were near an inch in diameter; the sockets being oblong, not oval, as were those of Mr. Hawker's specimen. About the same period Mr. Day, of Henton, got a very large head imperfect, but several of the teeth in their places. Next, Mr. Brackenridge, of Bristol, acquired from the Theynsham quarries a very large and singular head, with high frontal bones, and a circular eye, also having plates very distinct, and a considerable number of teeth: this was also discovered about 1813. Mary Anning, of Lyme in Dorsetshire, to whose industry and skill we owe nearly all the fine specimens since found, next sold to Mr. Bullock a head about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with fifty teeth in each jaw, the eyes also defended by sixteen scales; which having been purchased of him by the British Museum for 47l. Mr. König cleared away the superfluous limestone, and discovered the nostrils. All these were ichthyosauri. Mr. Johnson next procured a head of the Gangetic crocodile from Parbee Island; and, in 1819, at Whitby, in the alum shale, half a mile from the entrance of Whitby harbour, another was disclosed of this tribe; it was 3 feet long, and had several teeth resembling *tenuirostris*, and several of the vertebræ adhering. This has been engraved.

"In 1818, Mr. Morgan, of Bristol, from the schists, at low water, at Watchet, in Somersetshire, extracted nearly the whole animal, with the fins adhering, ribs, and entire tail. This is the only one found there, and was purchased by the Surgeons' Company in London for 25l. The Geological Society also procured one nearly entire, of Mary Anning, of Lyme; Colonel Birch had another; M. Delabèche a fourth, all nearly perfect. After which the *plethiosaurus*, now in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, and for which he gave Miss Anning above 100l. was brought to light by her patience and assiduity; and, lastly, she raised the *tenuirostris*, a new species, that has been acquired of her for 50l. by the Bristol Institution; since that others, even more

perfect, of the *ichthyosaurus* have come to light; but the most perfect of any she raised at considerable expense, in 1824, and, I believe, still possesses it; having attained it by lifting the bed of schistous limestone inwards to the coast, and removing it piece by piece, and even turning it to clean it, and shew the best surface. Since that period little has turned up, until 1826, when at Whitby, in the schist, they are said to have discovered a true crocodile fossil, which is now in the Museum there, and is published by Dr. Young, their secretary, in his second edition of his "Survey of the Yorkshire Coast."

"In Brook's Journal, vol. xxv. p. 101, is an account of one of these animals, found eighty feet from the surface of the earth, in 1810, near Stratford-on-Avon. He called it a crocodile. Cuvier says, one was found at Maestrich quarries, and conjectures it to be an intermediate genus between animals of the lizard tribe which have long and forked tongues, and those that have a short tongue, and the palate armed with teeth. The skeleton was twenty-four feet long, the head one-sixth of its length: he thought then it inhabited the ocean. (See Jameson's Essays.) Fragments of heads have been found in the Viucentine in Italy, in pyritical blue clay limestone; also at the bottom of the cliffs at Honfleur, in France, and Havre. At Alençon was found one also which Cuvier considered as a lost species of crocodile; at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Dr. Stukeley found what he called a lost species of crocodile. Professor Jameson says, all these fossil remains of oviparous quadrupeds belong to very old flint strata; but they seem to me to be more related to the porpoise and dolphin than the lizard, which they only resemble in the jawbones, their fins (ridiculously enough called paddles) nearly resembling those of the porpoise, as does the general character and attitude."

PRINTING IN EGYPT.

The enlightened Ali Pacha of Egypt has now at work in his capital an extensive printing press, for which an improved Arabic type has lately been cut. With this press all the details which tend to illustrate the system borrowed by Ali from Europeans are freely and widely disseminated through his army and navy. In aid of his military views, works have been printed for the instruction of the troops, their conduct in war, and for the regulation of the infantry. A work in praise of war has also appeared this year from the same press. The Pacha has likewise ordered the publication of works on scientific and commercial subjects. Several books on geometry, astronomy, surgery, and grammar, have made their appearance at Cairo within the last few months. The great work of Malcizi, illustrative of the history and statistics of the country which he so ably governs, is the last book which his highness has ordered to be printed.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

SIMO.....an old man, in love with Glycerium.
 PAMPHILUS..his son, also in love with Glycerium.
 DROMO....servant of Pamphilus.
 DAVUSan old surgeon, Glycerium's guardian.
 GLYCERIUM his ward.
 LEBBIA.....Davus's old housekeeper.
 MYNIS.....Glycerium's lady's maid.
 CRITO.....
 GETA } Burke and his accomplices.
 ARCHILLIS }

SCENE I.—A street ; inscription over a door, “ Davus, Chirurgus, Anatomicus,” &c.

Enter Simo.

Fœmina, naturæ salve mirabile donum !
 Nil melius nobis, nil magè dulce dedit !
 Horarum leni risu tu tœdia fâlis,
 Terrestres tu flos, æthereumque jubar !
 Aurum tu vincis—te non mistura profanat ;
 Nec Bacchi certent munera grata tibi.
 Flumine liberior montano, lenior aurâ,
 Verùm marmoreâ firmior arce manes.
 Tu miseræ præbes solatia sola senectæ,
 Et juvenis primo pectus amore moves.
 Sic auri non pauper ego, maturus et ævi,
 In melius sponsam consociare volo—
 Contemnens natus venerandi jussa parentis,
 Quam sibi delegi ducere posse negat :
 Ipse igitur queram, nondum tardantibus annis,
 Uxorem ; patrias, improbe, pendis opes !
 Hic habitat virgo quam ducere gestio, (*Knocks at the door of Davus's house. Lebia opens it.*)—L. Quid vis,
 O here ?—S. Num Davum continet hæc domus ?
 L. Intrò est, irarum stimulis agitatus acerbis ;
 Egrotat nemo ; jam medicina perit ;
 Fugerunt morbi ; nostræ nemo indiget artis,
 Franguntur nulli membra, doletve caput.
 Sic humana viget sæclo sapientia nostro,
 Ut medicus solos jam Libitina ferat.
 S. Garrula lingua tace, Davumque arcesse ; residet
 Mox rabies, dictis, aspera, pulsa meis.
 L. (*aside*) Hem ! magus est !—S. At tu properans arcessito Davum.
 Placabo magicâ protinùs arte minas. (*Exit Lebia, crying.*)
 Heus, here ! Dave, veni—tibi læta annuncio—ventis
 Ocior, aut rapidi fulminis instar eo.

(*Enter Davus.*) D. Quis Davum vocat, ingenio super æthera notum ?
 Æternum peperit cui sua fama decus—
 Cui nota est omnis medicina, cathartica, philtrea,
 Unguentum, pilulæ, pharmaca, bolus, (*runs against Simo.*)—here !
 S. At, precor, attentas præbe mihi, commodus, aures.
 D. Icaris scopulis surdior auris erit
 Si nummus desit—clavis, quæ, fida magistro
 Pulsanti, cunctas scit reserare fores.
 S. Aureus adventum reddet mihi nummus amœnum (*gives him money*).
 D. (*taking it*) Bis pulsa ; major sic tibi fiet bonus ;
 Nunc ad rem redeo ; pulsus tibi fortis ; ocelli
 Sunt etiam læti, puraque lingua.—S. Tamen
 Egroto, doleoque et mente et corpore !—D. (*aside*) Nostris
 At dolor è pilulis mox tibi major erit !
 S. Hem ! mihi nescio quid misero præcordia torquet !
 D. (*aside*) Heu ! video—pariter mente genuque tremi—
 (*To Simo*) O here, amas.—S. Morbo hoc crudeli, care, laboro.
 D. Quæ causa est ?—S. Virgo.—D. Quid medeatur ?—S. Hymen !

- D. O morbus felix, alioque benignior omni,
Antidotum febris cum parat ipsa suum!
Dic, quæ pulchra tibi tenerum Dea movit amorem?
S. Pulchrior est Diva femina, virgo tua
Pupilla—hanc sponsam mihi des, nummisque crumenam
Implebo, et meritum nomen in astra feram.
Tum, curru invectus, medicos miraberis omnes
Miscere assidua Pharmaca sueta manu.
D. Pactum est; inमितem, fateor, desiderat uvam,
Et stulto demens igne puella furit:
Illa tamen discet, quam sit puerilis amator
Inconstans, senii quam veneranda fides.
(Te Simo) Imò age, dic, flexis genibus, suspiria fundens,
Plus quam mortalis dicere lingua potestque.
Tu modò promissis maneat—promptusque Hymenæus
Det mihi quadrigas, conjugiumque tibi.

(They go into the house. Enter Pamphilus and Dromo, meeting.)

- P. Improbe, quid fausti tandem mihi nuncius affert?
Quando nos dulci fœdere junget Hymen?
An tandem nati votis pater annuet æquus,
Aut me, hoc invito, ducere coget Amor
Uxorem? quam jam potero sperare salutem?
Quam sortem, quas spes, ars tua nota dedit?
Dro. Est tibi sors.—P. Euge!—D. Ah! invictis, care, triumphas,
Hostibus—est aliis sors bona, læva tibi:
At spes est, fateor.—P. Salve, fidissime!—D. Patri
Spes est, te culpæ poenituisse tuæ;
Nam statuit, sponsam ducens, quia jussa recusas,
Fundere, quas prudens accumulavit, opes.
P. Disperiant, dum me pectus soletur amicæ,
Quâcum pauperies aspera dulcis erit:
Tum me felicem vitæ mala nulla movebunt;
Nec dubiam mentem cura molesta premet;
At taceas—mea lux, Aurora ut verna, propinquit;
Quæ radiis noctis somnia dira fugat.
Cede, Dromo; ne te rutilantis lumina Solis
Obcæcent.—D. Abeo—non tibi causa metus.

(Glycerium appears at a window. Exit Dromo.)

- Pam. Rerum naturæ pulcherrima, gloria terræ,
Delabens puro lucida gemma polo:
Sollicitæ menti, da, dulcis amica, quietem;
Ægrum soletur cor tua pacta fides.
Gly. Tempus, care, deest; venit proci alter, eundum est
Accitu Davi; sed tua semper ero.
P. Ah! merear talem, si quis mereatur, amorem!
G. Quod tibi promisi, religiosa colam;
Jamque valeto! (Exit.)—P. Vale!—Quid nunciat? Æmulus, eheu!
Venit—quid facias Pamphile? consilio
Nunc prudente opus est—animisque—(Groans, and counterfeits illness.)
Heus! bella, latrones!
Num medici Davi est hæc domus? heus, morior! (knocks at the door)
Lesbia. Quid vult hic strepitus?—P. Membra pereo omnibus; eheu!
Quære, precor, Davum.—L. Siste, moleste, pedem.
P. At morior.—L. Quin tu tranquillâ morte quiescas!
P. At pete tu Davum.—L. Si tibi vera loqui
Me coges, Dominus medicas non ampliùs artes
Exercet.—(Pamphilus tries to force his way in; scuffle, &c.)
P. Quid vis, improba? cede loco.
Intrabo.—Da. (running out) Cur me turbas, scelerate, tumultu?
At non ingenuum talia facta decent.
(He raises Lesbia, who was thrown down in the scuffle.)
L. Ingenuum! vix humauum—qui, turpe! puellam
Insontem, teneram, viribus aggreditur.
(Adjusts her dress, and exit.)

D. to *P.* Improbe, abi.—*P.* Egroto—fer opem, venerande, precanti;
 Didistent loculos munera larga tuos.

D. Nil mihi cum donis; alibi tibi quære salutem;
 Nam pilulis dixi, tempus in omne, vale!

P. Quid? divina potens ægri medicamina frustra?
 A te desertus mors feret atra viros?

D. Nequaquam *Tattersallus* sanare valebit,
 Si capitis vexat quos, stomachique, dolor.
 Aut tibi quæ pandit veteres *Brentfordia* vicos,
Cooperi illustris limina nota petas.

Vel, si non omnes scit *Dickinsonus* amicos
 Sanare, haud affert omnibus exitium!

P. Ah! quando renuis mea munera, sævus, et artem,
 Sentio—me tollet funeris atra dies!

D. Hem! tanto melius—tibi non adlabor—in usum
 Tu chirurgorum nobile corpus eris;
 Et quamvis non ægrotis jam vendo salutem,
 Me defunctorum membra secare juvat. (*Exit Davus.*)

P. Te nimium jactas, sis tu licet arte peritus,
 Par tibi conabor, stulte, referre parl.

(*Dromo enters, having overheard them.*)

O here, prospicio tibi dira pericula minantur;
Carpamus celeri jam pede, care, fugam.

P. Vah! ignave, motu turbentur inertia corda;
 Vis animum forti frangere nulla potest.

Invicta adversis surgit spes aërea rebus,
 Et languescentes usque *Cupido* faces

Accendit; sed tu scabum mihi quære.—*Dro.* Repletum
 Quo?—*P.* Vacuum; capiti par sit, amice, tuo.

Hoc mihi decretum est pulchrum celare cadaver,
 Quod dorso impositum, servule fide, vehas:

Tum pretiosa ferens arcana præmia curâ,
 Chirurgus *Davo* membra secanda dabis.

D. Mene jubes?—*P.* Jubeo.—*D.* Facinus patrare nefandum
 Non possum.—*P.* Dictis, improbe, cede meis.

Quid cessas?—*D.* Propter cædem deposcere corvos
 Non cupio.—*P.* Tacens; perfice jussa citò.

Ah! felix labor est, penso salicior omni,
 Qui mihi conjugium, qui tibi præbet opes: (*Gives Dromo money.*)

D. Tu mihi jam præbes solatia vera pericli;
 Per heras, ut dicunt, par quoque servus eris. (*Exit Dromo.*)

P. Jam, chirurgus, cave; quæram mihi fraude salutem.
 Cum fraudem nectas, utar et ipse dolo. (*Dromo returns with a sack,*

D. Ea! adeum.—*P.* "Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?"

D. Mox referent nostras læta tropæa manus.

P. Attonitum mox implebit mea gloria vicum.

D. Pugnam laus omnis sit tibi, præda mihi.

P. Audaces, ut spero, lubens fortuna juvabit.

D. Usque solet fortes alma beare Venus.

(*Pamphilus being now in the sack, Dromo takes him on his back, and knocks Davus's door. Davus appears.*)

Da. Quid me vis?—*Dro.* Tibi quid secretò dicere vellem (*whispers him*).

Da. Rectè.—*Dro.* Sed pretium?—*Da.* Tres tibi trade minas,
 Si purum atque recens.—*Dro.* Purum est.—*Da.* Dic, unde parlasti?

Dro. Nil refert; culpâ dummodo, *Dave*, vaces.

Da. Pactum est—intrato: Medico, qui corpora vendit,
 Vir bonus et prudens semper amicus erit.

(*They go into the house. Re-enter Dromo.*)

Dro. Jam sumus in tæto—durum sit mollis auro,
 Diluat et curas ampla lagena mere.

(*Enter Crito, with a bottle.*)

C. Quis vinum exoptat? mecum bibit hæc gula vastum
 Sorbeat oceanum, flumina, stagna, lacus!

D. Ah! vinose.—*C.* Ad potandum te provocho.—*Dro.* Vinum
 Porrige.—*C.* Quid?—*D.* Regi floreat alma salus.

C. Nunc consanguineis, sociis propino.—Dro. Corona—
Gymnasio nostro tempus in omne decus!

C. Doctori, quo se jactat Zealugia proles.

Dro. Et natis.—C. Dominis! nunc quoque gypsa bibes!

(Crito puts a plaster on Dromo's mouth, and whistles. Enter Geta and Archillius.)

Ge. Stulte, tace; non jam questus clamorque valebunt.

Ar. Nil me consuetam talia facta movent.

(They bear him off struggling. Crito remains.)

Cri. Nobilis ars, hæc indignis solatia præbes,

Ut saltem possint morte juvare viros.

Tu, ne dilacerent viventia corpora frustra

Chirurgi, solers, mortuus membra secas.

Hoc sæculum scindis, sperans prodesse futuro;

Sic affers parvis commoda magna malis.

(He goes off, and returns with Dromo in a sack, and, having knocked, takes him into Davus's house.)

SCENE II. Davus's Study; skeletons, bones, &c.

Dromo and Pamphilus are seen in their sacks. Dromo groans. Pamphilus peeps out.

Pam. Ah! sonitum audiui; sed non est causa timoris;

Nam morte et tenebris hic loca cuncta silent.

Quæ me circumstant? scalpella atque ossa (Dromo sighs)—sonum jam

Accepi certè—nil tamen ossa nocent;—

Quid jacet hic? (opens the sack)—corpus! solvantur frigora membra;—

Infandum! vivit—spirat, et ora movet.

(Dromo appears with his face floured.)

Diè quis sis.—Dro. Spectrum solidumque et corpus inane.

P. Quid? Servus meus est.—Dro. Est herus!—P. Obstupui!

Dro. Dic, here, num me jam terrarum continet orbis,

An nox, ac Erebi tristitia regna tenent?

P. Vix dicam—'st! iterum tutas tibi quære latebras.

Adveniunt.—Dro. (pointing to the sack) Nobis non placet ista domus!

(They hide. Enter Glycerium and Mysis.)

My. Hæc, hera, secretis gradibus; sic funditûs omnes

Evites hostes, effugasque dolos.

Gly. Exilium felix! Tutoris regna tyranni

Linquo.—Pam. (advancing) Sed fidus te comitetur amor!

(Dro. peeps.) Euge, euge.—My. (screaming) Ah! spectrum est.—P. Tacens, domineque pericla

Te moveant.—My. Eadem me quoque fata manent.

Dro. Ne timeas; nam si nostris sors annuat ausis,

Uxor tu fies, virque beatus ego.

My. Verus homo es, spectrumve?—Dro. Pro bent hæc oscula factum. (Kisses her.)

My. Ah! non jam dubito—sentio adesse virum.

P. Ducat amor primum, pennis velocibus, agmen;

A tergo insidias, tu mihi, fide, cave.

(Exeunt Pamphilus, Glycerium, and Mysis.)

Dro. Adveniunt iterum vestigia—nunc opus arte. (Hides.)

(Enter Lesbia, with a candle.)

L. Credideram voces hinc sonuisse; tamen

Nil est; at lychnum video; sequar usque—Dro. (blows out her light, and seizes her) Caveto!

L. (screaming) Auxilium!—D. Tacens, aut tibi finis erit!

Jam te pœniteat scelus, si pace frui vis.

Infelix, terris omnibus, umbra vagor!

(Rises in a shroud, with a candle on his head.)

L. Obruo exitio—perii! (faints.)—Dro. No forte potentes

Te servi inveniant me quoque, cautus ero.

(Puts her into Pamphilus's sack. Enter Davus.)

Da. Intrarunt fures;—vigiles! incendia! cædes!

Dro. Verum est; at fures sic ego conficio.

(*Plasters him, puts him in the sack, and runs off. Davus roars out.*)

(*Enter Crito.*) Non scitè affixi scelerato emplastra—revixit?

At meliùs tandem conficietur opus. (*Plasters him again.*)

(*Enter Simo, watchmen, and servants.*)

Hâc abiêre—sequi cessatis? currite, segnes.

Auxilium! cades! accelerate fugam.

(*Enter Dromo, in his own dress.*)

Dro. Sic clamans, functos turbabis.—*Si.* Garrule, abito;

O scelus infandum.—*Dro.* Criminsis auctor adest. (*pointing to Crito.*)

Improbis hic, donis admiscens toxica Bacchi,

Jamdudum infernâ suffocat arte viros.

Arripite hunc (*they seize Crito*).—*Cri.* Ut tu vivis, sic vivere comor.

Et cum mors venit, vivere desinimus.

Si. Improbe, quò dignus fugit mihi natus? et illa

Virgo, quam hâc ipsâ ducere nocte volo?

(*Enter Pamphilus, Glycerium, and Mysis.*)

P. Sponsa mea est.—*Si.* Eheu!—*P.* Potiùs tibi causa triumphî;

Nam duxi quam tu deligis ipse, pater!

Gly. Da veniam culpæ, genitor.—*Si.* Condono libenter

Palnam, quam meruit filius, ipse ferat;

Ast ubi chirurgus?—*Dro.* Proprio vir conditur ipse

Sacco—sed sceleris præmia digas dabit.

(*He opens the sack. Davus jumps out. Lesbia is taken from the other sack.*)

Davus is appeased. *All shake hands.*)

Da. Nunc dolor omnis abest—salvete emplastra! puellas,

Præbete, ah! nostris talia gypsa malis!

Ealing, Midsummer 1829.

S. N. E.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.

By the Author of "The Garland," &c.

OH! Love 's like the bud of the morning
rose,

Or the down on the butterfly's wing,
And beauteous is each, as their charms un-
close

To the rays of the sun in Spring. [morn,
But the noontide comes, and the rose of
All withering, droops pale on the bough!
And the captured butterfly meets but scorn—
For their beauties, oh! what are they now!

Oh! Love 's like the dew on the blade of
grass

Ere it falls by the scythe's fell stroke;
'Tis bright and clear as the crystal glass
Of the wine-cup ere yet unbroke!
But the mower comes, and the grass-blade
dies,
And the dew-drop is sparkling no more;
And the broken glass all in fragments lies:
For the day of their glory is o'er.

And such, such is Love, when once wither'd
in Spring,

No magic may it re-bloom;
Nor spell the bright ray of its butterfly wing
May behold it yet once more resume.

The dew-drop for us will ne'er sparkle again,
We shall pledge the full wine-cup no more;
And shall then the heart, when once parted
Be united again as before? [in twain,
Brighton, Feb. 9, 1829. H. B.

IMPROMPTU,

*On seeing the second edition of
"Spring Blossoms."*

CHILD of my mind! in joyous hour,
When friends were warm, and hope was
bright,

I gave thee birth, and brilliant smiles
Did greet thy entrance into light.

A thousand sprightly youths alert
The crown from Wisdom's hand to win,
Confess'd thy charms, and thou didst shed
A radiance round thy origin!

Child of my mind! in painful hour,
When Sorrow spread a withering shade,
We parted; yet I fondly look'd
To thy prosperity for aid.

But now, in purple garb bedropp'd,
With dazzling gold thou meet'st mine eyes,
And, stamp'd with spleen and error, dost
Thy Parent's very name despise.

But not to thee the blame belongs:
Thy passive nature 's doomed to take
Each form and pressure wild Caprice
Or heartless Wrong may choose to make!
But, oh! may they by whose decree
Thy birth 's disown'd, thy truth beguil'd,
"Feel how more sharp than Serpent's tooth
It is to have a thankless child!"

9th February, 1829.

CHARLES FEIST.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

According to the fifth bulletin of the Russian army a most sanguinary battle was fought on the 11th of June, near the village of Kalantacha, between Prunodig and Shumla, in which the Turks were defeated, with considerable loss. The Russians consisted of the whole of the army which covered the siege of Silistria, besides a large portion of the corps which conducted the siege—making altogether a force of at least 80,000 men, which, added to the corps under General Roth, probably made the whole amount to 80,000 men. This large force, consisting of picked troops, was commanded by Count Diebitsch, who has the reputation of being the best officer in the Russian service. On the other hand, the Turks did not amount, even according to the showing of their opponents, to more than 40,000 men; yet the first shock between the two armies was so violent that, after four hours' hard fighting, the fire ceased on both sides from the mere exhaustion of the combatants. This first action is represented by the victors as a most sanguinary battle," and, in another place, as "a murderous conflict." The Russians, as has been before-mentioned, broke up from before Silistria for the purpose of relieving General Roth, who was hard pressed near Pravadi; this movement commenced on the 6th of June, and on the 9th, Count Diebitsch, having previously formed a junction with General Roth, was master of all the defiles and passes in the rear of the Grand Vizier. On the 10th the two armies first encountered, and the Grand Vizier, in the disposition of his troops, and the promptitude with which he attacked the Russians, appears to have conducted himself as a skilful General. He is said, in the report, to have "unfolded the whole of his disposable force in regular squares of infantry, and well disposed columns of cavalry, supported by a numerous artillery." At the end of this furious action the Grand Vizier took up a new position under the shelter of a wood. There he is said to have called a Council of War, at which it was decided that the army should commence its retreat whilst the Russians were exhausted from their previous efforts. To do this the more effectually, it is probable the resolution was taken at the same time of leaving their guns and baggage behind. This may account for the great number of guns captured by the Russians. The bulletin says: "The Grand Vizier's army having discharged all their artillery, commenced a general flight, abandoning forty pieces of

cannon, with all the ammunition-waggons, the camp, and their whole luggage. Besides the above, 2000 of the enemy were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners." Sixteen more pieces of cannon, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and baggage, are reported to have afterwards fallen into the possession of the Russians.

From the seventh bulletin of the Russian army, it appears that Gen. Diebitsch followed up his victory of the 11th June by an active pursuit of the enemy, and by some well-planned operations for cutting off his retreat to Choumla. A redoubt, strongly garrisoned by the Turks, was attacked by General Roth, and carried after an obstinate defence: the Turks had 600 men killed at this place, and lost 5 guns and 12 standards: the Russians had about 100 killed and wounded. A great quantity of arms and ammunition, abandoned by the Turks in their retreat, fell into the hands of the Russians.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 12th of May, states that the decree against the Spaniards had been carried into effect in the most cruel and revolting manner by Gen. Santa Anna. The military dragged them from their houses on the 21st April, and marched them in custody to the coast, accompanied by the wailings of their wives and children. Four hundred and forty-seven Spaniards only are excepted from this treatment. The city and the country were in the most disturbed state.

Intelligence has been received of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru, and the entire cessation of hostilities. By this event tranquillity is restored throughout the extensive territory of the Republic of Colombia. Buenos Ayres and Guatamala are now the only Republics of the South in which discord prevails. On the 25th of April Lavalle attacked General Lopez on the river Conchas, 15 miles from Buenos Ayres, with his whole force, amounting to 1500 men. In this attack he completely failed. His cavalry was cut up at the commencement of the action, and he had much difficulty in falling back, with the remainder of his infantry and artillery, amounting to between 400 and 500 men. The victory was considered so complete that Generals Rivadavia and Aguarreo, who were the heads of his party, had embarked on board a vessel bound for France.

EAST INDIES.

A volcano has been discovered in New South Wales, in the direction of Hunter's

River. It emits in the day time a dense volume of flame mingled with smoke, and in the night time a sulphureous bluish column of flame. The mouth of the volcano is described as lying between the peaks of two mountains, to which the native blacks have given the appellation of "Wingon. There is no appearance whatever of lava at the base or along the sides of the mountains between which the volcano is pitched. The crater is described as extending 12 feet in width and

80 feet longitudinally. Every thing contributes to show that this phenomenon cannot have been of long duration. The native blacks are said to gaze upon the volcano with an expression of astonishment and dread, as if its existence were perfectly strange to them : they call it "Deebil, deebil." It does not appear as if an irruption had yet taken place, and the crater seems as if it were hourly extending wider and longer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The ninth report of the Commissioners "for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous parishes," states, that twenty-five Churches and Chapels have been completed since the publication of the last report, at the following places :

At Linthwaite, co. York ; Batterses and Bermondsey, co. Surrey ; Bethnal-green, co. Middlesex ; Lower Darwen, co. Lancaster ; Croydon Common, co. Surrey ; Saint Werburgh, Derby ; Saint Day, Cornwall ; Ball's Pond, in Cloudeley-square, and Holloway, co. Middlesex ; Chasewater, Cornwall ; Saint Mary, Lambeth ; Liverpool ; Maidstone ; Hulme, co. Lancaster ; Margate ; Birch, co. Lancaster ; Newcastle-under-Lyme ; Oldham, co. Lancaster ; Redruth, Cornwall ; Greasborough, co. York ; Winlaton, co. Durham ; Scarborough, co. York ; West Bromwich, co. Stafford. Accommodation has been provided in these twenty five Churches and Chapels for 37,003 persons, including 21,048 free seats.

Thirty-seven Churches and Chapels are building in the following places : viz. Worcester-square, Bath ; Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert, Carlisle ; Mellor, and Over Darwen, Blackburn ; and Whittle-le-Woods, co. Lancaster ; Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham ; Bilston, co. Stafford ; Holloway Head, Birmingham ; Burslem, Coseley, and Wolverhampton, co. Stafford ; Sloane-street, in Chelsea, Hammersmith, Hounslow ; Addison-road, and Brompton, Kensington ; Skinner-street, Bishopsgate ; and at Tottenham, co. Middlesex ; Plaistow, co. Essex ; Tunbridge Wells, co. Kent ; Norwood, co. Surrey ; Claines and Netherton, co. Worcester ; Crosland, Lockwood, and at Netherthong ; Idle ; Stanington ; Golcar, Lindley, and Paddock ; Kirkstall ; Brammel-lane, Sheffield ; and Huddersfield, co. York ; Sydenham, co. Kent. The Report concludes with the following summary :

Churches and Chapels completed.....	109
Do. building.....	37
Tenders accepted	13
Plans approved	22
Plans under consideration.....	15
Grants proposed to be made for building other Churches and Chapels	18
Total.....	214

Accommodation in Churches and Chapels completed :

In pews	73,145
In free sittings	91,391
Total.....	164,536

In a paper laid before Parliament, relative to our *Exports and Imports* for the year ending the 5th of January, 1829, we find that our exports to France were only 546,000*l.*, less by above 130,000*l.* than our exports to Prussia, whilst our imports from France exceeded 2,600,000*l.* leaving a balance of above 2,000,000*l.* in favour of France. Our imports from Russia amount to above four millions, and our exports to above two millions and a half. With Germany and the Netherlands our intercourse is most beneficial. We do not import much more than three millions from both, and we export to the amount of about fourteen millions. Our imports from Gibraltar are small, but our exports exceed two millions. With Spain and the Canaries the imports exceed the exports by about half a million ; with Turkey the exports amount to above 1,200,000*l.* and the imports to about 600,000*l.* ; with Portugal the exports exceed the imports by about two millions. The exports to and imports from Egypt, Barbary, the Western Coast, Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and Isle of Bourbon, nearly balance each other, and do not exceed one million in the value of the imports and one million in the value of the exports. To the East Indies and China we export 6,300,000*l.* and import nearly eight millions. From the British Northern Colonies and the West Indies, we import above 8,700,000*l.*, exceeding by nearly 1,000,000*l.* our imports from the East Indies and China—and we export above 6,800,000*l.* about as much as we export to the East Indies and China. With America there is a difference of about 640,000*l.* only, between our exports and imports—the former being 8,600,000*l.*, and the latter 7,997,000*l.* To the Brazils we export above 3,822,000*l.*, and import 1,382,000*l.* To the South American Republics our exports exceed our imports by about 2,200,000*l.* The gross amount of exports is 61,957,000*l.* ; imports 43,398,000*l.*

An official statement has been published

of the *Shipping* employed in the trade of the United Kingdom for each year, from 1821 to 1826, both inclusive, distinguishing the trade with every foreign country, and separating the British ships and crews from foreign. In 1821 we had of British merchantmen, cleared inwards, — tonnage, 1,599,000; men, 97,400. In 1826, while panic was operating, — tonnage, 1,950,000; men, 113,000. With some countries, particularly Russia and France, the trade appears generally to have been declining; but with Prussia, Germany, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the East Indies, and the whole of the British Colonies, the growth of our commerce has been on the average conspicuously and regularly extending. The tonnage clearing inwards, in the year 1821, from New South Wales, was but 1,349, with 80 men; but in 1826 it had risen to 7,582 tons, with 464 men, — an increase of nearly 600 per cent.

The plan for the approaches to the *New London Bridge* has at length been determined upon. The north and south ends of the Bridge will both be connected with the main lines of approach by arches. On the north or City side, the principal street, measuring the full width of the Bridge, and which will consequently be of the noblest dimensions, will proceed in a slanting line towards the upper part of Gracechurch-street, a little above Lendenhall-market, which it leaves to the right; the main road thence continuing from the intersection of Cornhill and to Bishopsgate-street as before. The cross-way of Thames-street will run under the arch to be thrown over it next the Bridge, by which means the cross carriage there, so long occasioning stoppages, and frequently dangerous, will be avoided; two short semicircular streets, the one commencing about the middle of St. Martin's-lane, and the other near that of Love-lane, in Upper and Lower Thames-streets, will give access from those parts to the great new street on each side, at a little distance above the Monument. The arch connecting the Bridge with the Surrey side will face, as nearly as possible, the end of Tooley-street. The main bridge approach from Blackman-street in the Borough is to be of the same noble width as that on the City side, and will occasion the entire removal of all the houses on the west side of the Borough not already pulled down, from the old London Bridge foot to the Town Hall; thus leaving a grand thoroughfare in a straight line all the way from the new Bridge to the west of St. Margaret's-hill and Blackman-street. Tooley-street is to have an access to the great new thoroughfare or street by a branch street communicating with St. Thomas's-street, at the side of St. Thomas's and front of Guy's Hospitals.

June 11. The *Leigh Peckage* case was this day decided in the House of Lords,

by the rejection of the claim of Mr. George Leigh. The claimant, a person of humble origin, and in poor circumstances, had attempted to prove his connection with the distinguished family of that name in Warwickshire; and for this purpose relied principally on the existence of a supposed monument, alleged to have been erected in the parish church of Stoneleigh, to the memory of the Hon. Christopher Leigh, younger son of Thomas Lord Leigh.* The case supposed this Christopher to have married a lady named Cotton, and by her to have left issue, from whom the petitioner claimed descent. To prove the existence of such a monument, a vast number of witnesses were brought forward; but from the absurd and extremely contradictory testimony of those witnesses, and the examination of documentary evidence, it was clearly proved that no such monument ever could have existed, and that the alleged marriage of Christopher Leigh was a mere fabrication.

June 25. A sale, unparalleled in this country for extent and the amount produced, took place at the Auction Mart. The first property comprised the freehold Crowland estate, Lincolnshire, comprising 43 farms, containing about 6,320 acres, chiefly arable and pasture land, with homesteads, farm-houses, and agricultural buildings, producing an annual rental of 11,761*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; added to this is the Crowland manor-house, together with the rights, royalties, and immunities, including the town of Crowland, containing 132 houses and 1,980 acres, which is tributary to the estate, the whole estimated to produce about 14,000*l.* per annum, subject to a deduction of between 300*l.* and 500*l.* for land-tax and drainage. Mr. George Robins, after a long and able address, proceeded to take the biddings. The first bidding was 250,000 guineas, and, after a spirited competition, the estate was knocked down at 332,000 guineas. It was the property of Mr. Orby Hunter, and was purchased by Sir John Dean Paul, after a spirited contest between the worthy baronet, Sir Robert Farquhar, and Mr. Dick, the brother of Mr. Quintin Dick, M. P.

Immediately after, the Debden-hall estate, Essex, of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. was put up. It is also freehold property, comprises a fine mansion, with numerous buildings, a splendid park and pleasure-grounds, with ornamental water, gardens and rare plants, a waterfall, temples, &c. and 18 farms of 8,850 acres; present rental and estimated value 3,938*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; also the manor of Debden-hall, and three others. The lot produced 94,800 guineas. The next presentation to the Rectory of Debden, provided a gentleman, a life of 25 insurable,

* The alleged removal of this monument was asserted in a letter signed "SENEX," in our vol. xciii. i. p. 326. The epitaph was promised, but was never sent.

survives the present incumbent, aged 68, and producing about 1,000*l.* a-year, sold for 3,000*l.*

June 26. In the Court of King's Bench, a rule for a criminal information was obtained against the proprietor of the *Atlas* newspaper, for publishing a libel, stating that Lady Lyndhurst, the wife of the Lord Chancellor, had influenced his Lordship in disposing of Church preferments; and on the 29th a rule was made absolute for a criminal information against the publisher and proprietors of the *Morning Journal*, for a libel on the Lord Chancellor, imputing corrupt motives to his Lordship, in his appointing Sir E. B. Sugden to the office of Solicitor-General.

June 30. A meeting of the proprietors of the *Thames Tunnel* was held at the City of London Tavern, W. Smith, Esq. M.P. in the chair, when a proposal (by Mr. Vignoles, engineer) to complete the tunnel on a plan different from that of Mr. Brunel, and at much less expence, was taken into consideration. The proposal was opposed on several grounds, one of which was that

it would have the effect of displacing Mr. Brunel. After some discussion, however, it was carried by 36 votes to 23, that the Directors should be at liberty to contract with any person they thought fit. The definitive answer of his Majesty's Ministers to the application of the *Thames Tunnel Company* for advances to complete the works, was, that the Government did not, under present circumstances, deem it expedient to recommend any grant or advance of money to complete the works. It was however intimated, that, in the event of Ministers entertaining the same feelings on the subject, in the next Session of Parliament, the question might be brought forward with a view of acquiescing in the request of the *Company* for advances.

The valuable living of *Wimslow*, in Cheshire, which has been nine years in dispute, and the decision of the Court of King's Bench reversed in the House of Lords, has been vacated by the resignation of the Bishop of Calcutta. The Rev. Wm. Brownlow, for whom the next presentation was purchased, is now Rector of the living.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 22. Earl of Ashburnham, to be a Knight of the Garter.

June 24. Right Hon. Robert Visc. Melville, K.T.; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cockburn, G.C.B.; Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B.; Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart.; and Visc. Castlereagh; to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

June 24. Adam Rolland, esq., to be Clerk of the King's Processes in Scotland.—John Tait, esq., to be Sheriff-Depute of the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross.

June 25. 73d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Fred. Adam, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

Garrisons.—Gen. Thos. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B. to be Governor of Dumbarton-castle.

Royal Engineers, Capt. Geo. Graydon, to be Lieut.-Col.

June 29. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. J. Benckist, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Rich. Pepper Arden, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

14th Foot, Brevet Col. Willoughby Cotton, 47th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

June 30. Wm. Pennell, esq., to be Consul-general in Brazil.—John Barker, esq., to be Consul-general in Egypt.—Rich. W. Brant, esq. to be Consul at Smyrna.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. T. Payne, Archd. of Carmarthen, with the Preb. of Llanrian annexed.

Rev. J. Lupton, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cath. and of Westminster Abbey.

Rev. W. Allen, St. Bride's V. London.

Rev. J. Allgood, Ingram R. co. Northum.

Rev. W. Barlow, Weston-super-Mare R. Somerset.

Rev. C. Davy, Presbute V. Wilts.

Rev. G. Davyes, Allhallows R. London Wall.

Rev. J. L. Hesse, Rowbarrow R. Somerset.

Rev. J. McMillan, Ballochulish Ch. co. Inverness.

Rev. R. W. Moor, Stoke St. Gregory P. C. Somerset.

Rev. J. Vernon, Kirkby R. Notts.

Rev. E. G. Williams, St. Peter's R. Marlborough.

Rev. F. L. W. Yonge, Fritchelstock P. C. Devon.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At sea, the wife of Lieut.-Governor Stirling, R.N., a son.

Lately. At Crescent House, Brompton,

the wife of Geo. Mortimer, esq. of Fonthill Park, a son.—At Wycliff Rectory, the wife of the Ven. Archd. Headlam, a son.

June 4. In Bryanstone-square, the wife of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. a son*.—21. At Kinsale, the wife of Capt. G. H. Bol-dero, 10th Regt. a son.—22. In Langham-place, the lady of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. M.P. a son.—23. In Upper Portland-place, the wife of Henry St. George

* *Erratum*.—In p. 572, a. l. 12 from bottom, Mrs. Hume's name is inserted in our Obituary. This is happily erroneous, the above birth having led to the mistake.

Tucker, esq. a dau.—23. In Hill-street, Berkeley-sq. Lady C. N. Grenville, a son.—24. The wife of Cha. Merrick Elderton, esq. barrister at-law, a dau.—24. At Horfield Court, near Bristol, the wife of W. R. Alder, esq. of Horncliff House, Berwick, a son and heir.—25. At Weldon Rectory, Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, a dau.—26. In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. the Lady Augusta Baring, a son.—30. The wife of Rev. Dr. Goodenough, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21. At Quilon, Lieut. R. R. Gillespie, 4th Light Drag. son of the late Major-Gen. Gillespie, to Sally Maria, third dau. of the late Christ. Blaxland, surgeon, of Wandsworth.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Lord Bingham, to the Lady Anne Brudenell, youngest dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.

June 8. At Coolattin Park, co. Wicklow, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, of Humewood, esq. to Margaret Bruce, eldest dau. of Robert Challoner, esq. of Guisborough, co. York.—13. At St. George's, C. R. Pemberton, esq. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of N. W. Peach, esq. M.P. of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. J. P. Macqueen, King's Dragoon Guards, to Arabella, second dau. of Robt. Holden, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-sq.—16. At St. Marylebone Church, Western Wood, youngest son of Alderman Wood, M.P. to Sarah Letitia, youngest dau. of John Morris, esq. of Baker-street.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Cha. E. Henry, esq. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Ed. Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Bellefield-house, Wilts.—At Bath, W. W. Huntley, esq. to Emily Theresa, eldest dau. of Sir Lewis Versturme.—At Chelsea, the Rev. H. J. Owen, Minister of Park Chapel, to Angela Frances, second dau. of John Bayford, esq.—At Dunchideock, Capt. E. W. C. Astley, R.N. to Lydia Frances, dau. of James Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock House, near Exeter.—18. At St. Peter's, Hereford, the Rev. J. Fry, rector of Desford, Leicestershire, to Ursula Dorothea, only child of the late John Perry, esq.—J. R. Wise, esq. late Consul-gen. in Sweden, to Jane Hannah, only dau. of the late Col. Elliston, of Sudbrook Holme, co. Lincoln, and widow of H. R. Drummond, esq.—19. At Culworth, Dudley, second son of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Billing, Northamptonshire, to Sophy, third dau. of Peter Rye, esq. Capt. R.N.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Bird Fuller, esq. of Neston Park, Wilts, to Sophia Harriet, youngest dau. of Wm. Hanning, esq. of Dillington House, Somersetshire.—At East Hendred, Berks, the Rev. Nath. Dodson, Vicar of Abingdon, to Mary Anne, eldest

dau. of the Rev. Cha. Wapshare.—At Blendworth, Michael Seymour, esq. Capt. R.N. second son of Sir M. Seymour, Bart. to Dorothea, eldest dau. of Sir William Knighton, Bart.—23. At St. James's, Lord Wriothlesley Russell, fourth son of the Duke of Bedford, to Eliza Laura Henrietta, youngest dau. of Lord Wm. Russell.—At Exeter, B. C. Greenhill, esq. of Puriton, Somerset, to Henrietta, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, and grand-dau. of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.—Rev. J. L. Harris, Minister of Plymstock, Devon, to Sophia, relict of the late Lt.-Col. Browne, 87th Regt.—At St. Pancras New Church, Henry Browning, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. to Anne, eldest dau. of Thos. Bainbridge, esq. of Queen-sq. and Croydon Lodge, Surrey.—24. At Great Thornham, Suffolk, John Longueville, eldest son of J. J. Bedingfield, esq. of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, to the Hon. Mary, second dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Henniker.—25. At Bath, the Rev. S. Cragg, to Catherine, second dau. of Sir John Cutgrave, Bart. of Netherleigh House, near Chester.—At Warmwell, Dorset, H. W. Pickard, esq. Royal Artillery, to Eliz. second dau. of John Fullerton, esq. of Thrybergh Park, Yorkshire.—At York, John, eldest son of Benj. Agar, esq. of Brockfield House, to Harriet Maria, eldest dau. of Thos. Swann, esq.—27. At Southampton, Col. Bal-dock, E.I.C. to Miss Susannah Harden.—29. At St. Marylebone Church, Sheffield Grace, esq. second son of the late Richard Grace, of Boley, esq. M.P. and brother of Sir Wm. Grace, Bart. to Harriet Georgiana, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.—At All Souls, St. Marylebone, Langham Christie, esq. of Preston, Northamptonshire, to Margaret Eliz. eldest dau. of William Gosling, esq. of Portland-place.—30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Robt. T. J. Glyn, esq. second son of Sir Rich. Carr Glyn, Bart. and Alderman of London, of Gaunts, Dorset, to Frederica Eliz. third dau. of Henry Harfort, esq. of Down Place, Berks.

Lately. At Plymstock, the Rev. J. L. Harris, to Sophia Eliza, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Browne.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. SIR J. F. DRUMMOND, BART.

May 23. At Midfield, Hampshire, Sir John Forbes Drummond, of Hawthornden, Bart. a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir John was son of Robert Forbes, of Corse, co. Banff, Esq. by Anne, daughter of John Abernethy, of Corskie, in the same county; and brother to Capt. Robert Forbes, R.N. who was slain in action. Sir John was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1797, and assumed the name of Drummond on marrying Mary, daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, a physician of Forfar, and cousin and heiress by virtue of settlement of Barbara, only daughter of William Drummond, Esq. last of the ancient family of Hawthornden; and which Barbara had been the wife of William Abernethy-Drummond, M.D. uncle to the bridegroom, but died childless in 1789. By this lady Sir John had an only surviving child, Margaret-Anne, to whose husband, Francis Walker Drummond, Esq. (eldest son of James Walker, of Daley, co. Midlothian, esq.) the remainder of the Baronetcy, dated Feb. 27, 1828, was conferred. This gentleman, now Sir Francis, has a numerous family.

STEPHEN LUKE, M.D.

March 29. In Cavendish-square, aged 66, Stephen Luke, M.D.

Dr. Luke, a native of Penzance, in Cornwall, served an apprenticeship, as surgeon and apothecary, to Mr. Moyle, of Marazion. He then went to London, where he practised as a surgeon; and to Paris, where he attended the Hotel de Dieu. Returning to Cornwall, he entered into partnership with Mr. Zachary Johns, surgeon and apothecary, of Helston; and afterwards with Mr. Head, surgeon and apothecary, of the same town. After several years, he took the degree of M.D. married Miss Vyvyan, aunt of the present Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, Bart. and M.P. for Cornwall. He then settled at Falmouth, where he practised for some years with high repute; but the fatigues of country practice, extending over a large district, being too severe for his health, he removed to Exeter, where he continued for a short time. Abilities like his could not long be hidden in a remote part of the kingdom. They became known to so many who had benefited by them, that he received numerous and pressing invitations to settle in the

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metropolis, as the only scene on which eminent talents could find a fair field, and be duly appreciated. Nor were the expectations of himself and friends disappointed by this step. He obtained almost immediately an extensive and respectable course of practice, and was at length distinguished by being appointed one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary. Dr. Luke was remarkable for his prompt and acute perception of the seat and cause of disease, and, with a consequent self-reliance on his own skill, his practice was bold, decisive, and generally successful. Nor was he more recommended to his patients by extraordinary ability in his profession, than by his gentlemanly manners, and the tenderness with which he treated them. His liberal and friendly disposition will long be remembered, and his memory cherished, by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance. Mrs. Luke and several children survive to lament one of the best of husbands and fathers.

REAR-ADM. RAGGETT.

May . . At Southernhay, Exeter, aged 71, Rear-Admiral Richard Raggett.

This officer was made a Lieutenant Dec. 15, 1778; and obtained the rank of Commander about 1793. From that period he commanded the *Pluto* and *Dart* sloops of war, on the Newfoundland and North Sea stations, until posted, April 21, 1799. The latter vessel formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at Ostend, in May 1798. At the close of the war in 1801, we find him serving as Flag-Captain to Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, in the *Royal Sovereign*, a first rate.

Early in 1805 Capt. Raggett was appointed to the *Leopard* 50, bearing the flag of Adm. Billy Douglas, on the Downs station. In 1807 he commanded the African frigate, and conveyed Lt.-Gen. Lord Cathcart from England to Swedish Pomerania, at that period invaded by a French army. On the arrival of Admiral Gambier in the Sound, with a fleet destined to attack Copenhagen, he proceeded with the same nobleman to join the expedition; and, after the surrender of the Danish navy, had the charge of fitting out one of the captured frigates, which was conducted safely to the river Medway, by part of the African's crew. Towards the close of the same year, he accompanied a small armament under Sir Samuel Hood, sent to obtain posses-

sion of Madeira, the garrison of which Island surrendered without resistance on the 26th December. He subsequently commanded the *Defiance*, *Conqueror*, *Spencer*, and *Albion*, third rates. The latter ship was put out of commission, May 31, 1822.

REV. WILLIAM CROWE, B.C.L.

Feb. 9. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 83, the Rev. William Crowe, B.C.L. Public Orator of the University of Oxford, and Rector of Alton Barnes, in Wiltshire.

Mr. Crowe was a native of Winchester: his parents were persons in a humble rank of society; and at an early age he became one of the choristers in the College Chapel. In that situation his promising talents attracted notice, and, agreeably to a practice now, we regret to say, disused, he was selected from the choristers, and placed on the foundation of the school. Having made considerable proficiency in classical studies, he was, at the usual period, removed to a Fellowship at New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1773; and was appointed to a Tutorship. He filled that situation for many years with ability and success; his manner, as little marked by the repulsive distance, as his instruction was by the pedantry, of other lecturers, soon acquired for him the attachment and affection of his pupils.

In 1781 he published a *Sermon*, preached before the University, on *Exodus*, xii. 24; and in 1782 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Alton Barnes. In 1784 he was elected Public Orator, on the resignation of the Rev. James Bandinel, D.D. On the many occasions when his talents were called forth in this situation, his orations, pregnant with classical spirit, gave the fullest evidence of his attainments as a scholar, nor did they degenerate into that tautology which the recurrence of similar topics is calculated to produce.

In 1786 Mr. Crowe at once established himself in general estimation as a poet, by the production of *Lewesdon Hill*, which, amid the great dearth at that period of poetry at once good and new, met with the most distinguished success (see our vol. LVIII. p. 151). As a piece of local descriptive poetry, it must be ranked among the happiest efforts of the kind. The objects are well selected, and the various incidents connected with them introduced without disturbing the order and harmony of the scene. The style is clear, nervous, and forcible; and in the employment of blank verse Mr. Crowe was eminently successful. We cannot forbear quoting a few of the

concluding lines, in which he has completely caught the spirit and rhythm of our elder dramatists:

— Now I descend
To join the worldly crowd; perchance to
talk, [thoughts
To think, to act as they: then all these
That 'llift the expanding heart above this
spot [away,
To heavenly musing, these shall pass
(E'en as this goodly prospect from my
view.)

Hidden by near and earthy-rooted cares.
So passes human life—our better mind,
Is, as a Sunday's garment, then put on
When we have naught to do; but at our
work [enough.
We wear a worse for thrift. Of this
To-morrow for severer thought; but now
To breakfast, and keep festival to-day.

Lewesdon Hill arrived at a third edition in 1804.

In 1788 Mr. Crowe published the *Creweian oration* he had that year delivered, its topic being the centenary of the Revolution (see our vol. LIX. p. 150); and in 1800 another, of which the subject is poetry (see vol. LXX. p. 55). In the notes to the latter he has inserted a beautiful translation of the well-known passage in *Lucretius*, lib. i. ver. 67, &c.

In conjunction with Thomas Caldecott, Esq. of the Inner-Temple, his friend and contemporary at New college, Mr. Crowe projected an edition of *Shakspeare*. They published *Hamlet* and *As you like it*, in octavo, 1819, as a specimen of their labours; and the surviving editor may yet produce the whole.

Mr. Crowe devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to the study of architecture, and occasionally read lectures on that subject in the University. His last publications were, a collection of his *Poems*, and a *Treatise on English Versification*, both which appeared in 1827. In the dedication of the latter to Mr. Caldecott, he acknowledges the material assistance derived from him in the completion of the work.

In the enjoyment of a green old age, Mr. Crowe continued until a very late period to deliver the *Creweian Oration*, alternately with the Professor of Poetry, at the Commemoration Festivals; and his remarkable appearance in the rostrum, united to the powerful enunciation of his periods, imparted a striking interest to the performance. The occasional singularity of his costume was but a token of the peculiarities which, in some degree, marked his whole manner. His contempt of personal indulgences was exhibited in his continuance, down to a late period, to pursue his journeys from Alton to Oxford on foot; and it is

not long since members of the University, in the course of a summer evening's walk, have encountered that personage, hastening forward with almost youthful vigour, with his coat thrown off across his stick, whom they were shortly after to hear resounding the praises of academical worthies and benefactors, in all the richness of his copious and classical declamation. For the last two years Mr. Crowe had been recommended to reside in Bath during the winter months, and he died in that city after a short illness.

REV. CHARLES ESTE.

Lately. Aged 76, the Rev. Charles Este, formerly one of the Reading Chaplains at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

This Gentleman was early in life connected with the Newspaper press; and, from having experienced a severe ironical attack in a rival journal, published, as long ago as in 1787, an autobiography, under the title of "*My Own Life, by C. Este, Clerk.*" It is an octavo pamphlet, of thirty-six pages.

It appears from it that, after having passed four years at the school of Mr. Allen, in Chelsea, he was at the age of seven removed to Westminster school, "that he might tread in the steps" of an uncle, who died Bishop of Waterford*. He proceeded through the school from the second form to the sixth; but, when arrived at the usual age for proceeding to Oxford, his family were unable, from pecuniary reasons, to accomplish that plan. "Thus," he says, "I became involved in circumstances of all others the most formidable. I had all at once nothing to do: of course was in danger of becoming nothing worth. I read French, indeed, with Restivo, a well-qualified Sicilian, who was patronized by Mr. Wilbraham Bootle; and I wrote with Chinnery, who, as a writing-master, wanted no patronage but his own powers."—"I panted for unreasonable liberty. The stage was the only avenue by which it seemed accessible to a boy. Just then let loose from school, among other feverish fancies, I had a wild idea that I could act. I resolved to try. Not many days after—I droop in saying it—I did try."—"The only event in this shocking period which I can bear with any patience, was my knowledge of Foote. I got introduced to him; and what I got I never lost by childish pertness or inanity. He let me

frequent him: in the course of a month or two I had eighty or ninety hours of his conversation. The delights of it almost bewildered me; it was intellectual rapture. He gave me, besides, many a kind admonition; I never heard from him one flagitious sentiment, and but one idle word. Some months before I was eighteen this silly experiment ended. I came to myself, and returned to my father."

"In 1770 I applied to medicine, or rather surgery; and from thence onward I attended lectures and the hospital."

"Having formed, in series, specimens of the *materia medica*, I pleased myself with new arrangements. It occurred to me that lectures might be composed with some credit. I prepared accordingly, and in the spring of 1777 my materials were so advanced that I published my intentions of reading lectures the following autumn.

"Not long after this, a disappointment as to establishment inclined me to abandon this pursuit. An octavo edition of Latin Notes on the Greek Testament fell in my way; the Reasonableness of Mr. Locke determined me. The impression from the 35th verse of St. John's 11th chapter quite overpowered me. I resolved to read for divinity, and with no loss of time; I paid my hairdresser to attend me at four in the morning; and from that hour my books were before me till nine or ten at night. Eight months were so occupied."

At the close of 1777 Mr. Este was ordained by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of London; and (writing in 1787) he adds, "from that time to this I have lived unblamed at least, I wish I could add unblameable, through the trying labours of a most populous parish in London, and as one of the King's Reading Chaplains at Whitehall. During the first five or six years of the same time, as long as my health would let me, the pulpit at Percy Chapel in the afternoon had no better care than mine. It hurts me to this moment, how I could dare succeed such a man as Dr. Maty. The employments I have were given me by those whose favour is same; the Bishop of London and the Archdeacon of Colchester. The latter has honoured me with the confidence of nine years. I am not uneasy at my use of it."

At the close of his pamphlet, Mr. Este expresses no great attachment to his avocation of a newspaper writer; and in 1790 he advertised for sale his share of the *World*, which occasioned a long controversy in that paper and the *Gazetteer* with the other proprietor, Major Topham.

* Charles Este, Archdeacon of Ardagh, consecrated Bishop of Ossory 1735, translated to Waterford 1740, and died Dec. 2, 1745.

In 1795 were published, in an octavo volume, Mr. Este's observations during "A Journey, in the Year 1793, through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland." It is a collection of very miscellaneous notes, which (as he had the honesty to confess) he sold to his bookseller before he started! "He pours on the reader," observes the *Monthly Review*, "on every occasion, whether important or trifling, a torrent of remarks, which do not appear to have been very carefully digested, nor brought forward from the general mass of thought with much discrimination; but they are the natural ebullitions of an enlightened mind, and a heart warmed with the sentiments of liberty and philanthropy."

Mr. Este appears to have married young, since it was for the sake of the medical education of his son, who until the Revolution had been studying at Paris, that he made this journey to the University of Pavia. It appears that he intended to give his lucubrations on Italy in a second volume, which, however, never appeared.—There was a portrait of Mr. Este, by Sir W. Beechey, at the last Exhibition at Somerset House.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq.

April 22. Aged 57, William Stevenson, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Treasury.

Mr. Stevenson was the author of the "Agricultural Survey of Surrey," published in 8vo. 1807. Few men were more calculated for works of that description than himself. Early in life he had devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, although with no better success than to fix the theory indelibly on his mind. In 1824 Mr. Stevenson published an "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce," containing, besides much curious and interesting information in the body of the volume, a Catalogue Raisonné of the best books of travels and voyages, omitting those which the ingenious and learned compiler of the Catalogue had proved from his researches to be inaccurate, or considered to be frivolous. In his literary, as well as in his private dealings, Mr. Stevenson was so rigidly conscientious, that he gave considerable offence in the arrangement of this list to an eminent literary character and intimate friend of his own, by omitting the mention of a book of travels which that gentleman had written, and which Mr. Stevenson deemed unworthy of insertion.

The article on Chivalry in Dr. Brewster's Encyclopædia was written by Mr.

Stevenson; and it was during the last few months of his life that the results of his industry and research became more extensively beneficial to the public, from his contributions to the treatises published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. The *Life of Caxton*, written by him, is an elaborate account of the labours of that great promoter of knowledge; and, until the commencement of a severe indispotion, he was occupied in preparing for the same publication a series of treatises intended for the agricultural classes, projected by Mr. Brougham. These essays, which will shortly be published, were a source of the most interesting occupation to Mr. Stevenson, until repeated attacks of illness obliged him to relinquish all mental exertion.

A. F. C. KOLLMAN, Esq.

May .. Aged 73, Augustus Frederick Charles Kollman, Esq. for forty-six years Organist to his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's Palace.

This gentleman was a native of Engelbostel, a village near Hanover, where his father was organist and schoolmaster. Though the son was intended for a similar station in life, he benefited by the opportunity of learning Latin with the son of the pastor of his village; and from the age of fourteen he frequented, during two years, the gymnasium at Hanover, in the second class. The succeeding five years he passed partly with his parents and partly at Hanover, where he learnt music of J. C. Boettner, an able organist in J. S. Beach's style.

In 1779 he was admitted into the academy for intended schoolmasters, in Hanover; and here he learnt that methodical and systematical manner of teaching which was very advantageous to him, both in instruction and in writing his musical treatises. He, at the same time, constantly heard or assisted Boettner on the organ of the principal church; and also entirely officiated for him during six-weeks that he was ill. At the end of 1781 he went to Lune, a Protestant establishment for noble ladies, still called a convent, near Luneburg, where he had been appointed organist and schoolmaster, and met with much approbation. But his late Majesty commanding that a person should be sent by the Hanoverian government to fill the place of organist and schoolmaster at the royal German chapel, St. James's, Kollman was fixed on, and, in consequence of his new appointment, arrived in London in the autumn of 1782.

Here, though the school took him up

part of four days every week, it left him sufficient time for attending to musical pursuits, as his publications evince. Since the demise of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, the school has been altogether discontinued. With respect to music, though Kollman has in this country applied himself principally to its theoretical department, he has still found some time for practical composition. His works divide themselves into three classes; namely, first, theoretical works and other musical writings; secondly, theoretico-practical work, being compositions with theoretical explanations; and thirdly, practical works only. A distinct analysis of the contents of the first class of his works is given by himself in the "Quarterly Musical Register," Nos. I. and II. The following is a list of the books: 1. "An Essay on Musical Harmony," fol. London, 1796. 2. "A New Theory of Musical Harmony," fol. 1806; and a second improved edition of it in 1812. 3. "An Essay on Practical Composition," fol. 1799; and a second improved edition of it in 1812. 4. "A second Practical Guide to thorough Bass, fol. 1807; this supersedes the first guide, and is not a second part of it. 5. "The Quarterly Musical Register," Nos. I. II. 8vo. 1812. 6. "Bemerkungen; Remarks on what Mr. J. B. Logier calls his new system of Musical Education," in the *Musicalische Zeitung* of Leipzig, in 1821; and a sequel to the same, in the *intelligents blatt* to the said *Zeitung*, No. III. March, 1822. The second class, or theoretico-practical works, are: 1. "Twelve analysed Figures for two Performers, with double counterpoints in all intervals, and introductory explanations, Op. 10. second edition, 1823. 2. "The Melody of the Hundredth Psalm, with examples and directions for a hundred different Harmonies, in four parts," Op. 9. 1809. 3. "An Introduction to extemporary Modulation," Op. 11, 1820. 4. "The First Beginning on the Piano-Forte, according to an improved method of teaching beginners," Op. 5, 1796. 5. "An Analysed Symphony for the Piano-Forte, Violin, and Bass," Op. 8, 1789. 6. "A Rondo on the chord of the diminished seventh," one sheet, 1810. Of the third class, the principal work, is, "Concerto for the Piano-Forte and an Orchestra, with the Cadences, as performed in public by Master Kollman," Op. 8, 1804.

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Mr. W. V. BARRÉ.

Lately. At Dublin, by suicide, aged nearly 60, Mr. William Vincent Barré.

The history of this singular individual, who once held an official situation in the

republican government of France, affords a striking illustration of the strange mixture of good and bad fortune in the vicissitudes of human life. Mr. Barré was the youngest son of a gentleman of great respectability in the south of France; and, his family being Hugonots, at the age of 14 young Barré was sent to Russia, where he entered the Russian navy as a midshipman. He was engaged in active service, and soon distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery, two qualities which he possessed in a very eminent degree, and attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. While in this post, and at a very early age, during a severe engagement with the Turks, his Captain fell by a cannonball. Barré instantly sent below to the First Lieutenant, to apprise him of the circumstance; when the messenger returned, and stated that the First Lieutenant had just been killed. The command of the ship was thus necessarily thrown upon himself, and he discharged the arduous duty in so gallant a manner, that after the engagement he was allowed to retain the command of the vessel.

The revolution having effected an essential change in his native country, and the sectarian barriers hitherto opposed to the advancement of Protestants being removed from the new order of things, the love of "la belle France" operated on the young mind of the Frenchman, and giving up in an ill-fated hour the brilliant prospects that were opening before him in Russia, he sacrificed fortune to enthusiasm, and returned to his native country. He was immediately appointed to the rank of captain under Napoleon, in the campaign in Italy, where, to use Barré's own words, scarcely a single day elapsed without being engaged. Nevertheless, neither while in Russia nor during the sanguinary scenes in which he was subsequently engaged, did he ever receive a wound of the most trivial description. Having become known to the Government for his talent as a linguist, being versed in all the European languages, as well as those of the East, he was appointed interpreter to government at a salary of 12,000 francs per annum.

He had not held this post long, when, disgusted with the unbounded ambition of Napoleon, he had the temerity to write a song, in which he indulged in some bitter sarcasms on the legitimacy of the First Consul. This satire brought down upon him the resentment of the Corsican, and an order was issued for his arrest. Having received intimation of what was going forward, he antici-

pated the visit of the gens-d'armes, and succeeded in secreting himself until the night. Orders were given to prevent his passing any of the barriers, and every precaution which the offended pride of a man jealous of his new honours could devise, were resorted to; but Barré, aware of the utter impossibility of getting away from Paris by land, stole down to the river about 10 at night; and lousing one of the fishermen's boats, got in and dropped down the Seine in silence. By these means he made his way to Havre-de-Grace, where he found an American vessel just getting under way. In this he embarked, and was landed in London, having previously written to the Commissary of Police at Paris, advising him the next time he wanted to prevent the escape of a man who had become obnoxious to the powers that be, to keep an eye upon the fish-boats of the Seine. When he came to London he soon became known, and employed in teaching. Shortly after his arrival, he published a work in two volumes, entitled "The History of the First Consulate." He was also employed to translate Sir Sidney Smith's pamphlet on the expedition to Egypt, into French, for the purpose of being circulated on the Continent, and for which he received a very handsome consideration from our Government. He afterwards practised as a teacher at Bath, and at one period was, as he stated himself, in the receipt of 1,800*l.* per annum by his tuitions. Yet such was his liberality, that he was never able to make a provision for the latter part of his life. His talents were of the first order: he spoke every European language with the fluency of a native, and scarcely any Englishman, while conversing with him, would suppose he was a foreigner. He was remarkable for his temperance, having never recollected tasting either distilled or fermented liquors of any kind. He possessed all the elasticity of spirits characteristic of his countrymen: but in his gayest moments defended suicide, and has been frequently heard to declare, that when tired of existence, or attacked with any disease which he expected would prove mortal, he would drown himself; indeed, for this manner of terminating life he always expressed a decided preference. He was always near sighted, and wore glasses from a very early age. One of the causes of his indigent circumstances may be found in the very unsettled habits which marked him, never remaining for any length of time in the same place. He was married recently; and it would have been fortunate for him if he had married earlier, as it would have tended to

make him more settled. He was a frequent contributor to the periodicals, both in French and English composition.

He had two brothers, one of whom was a captain in the French navy, and distinguished himself in an engagement with one of our vessels, in which he was taken prisoner: the other was proprietor of one of the minor theatres at Paris, and possessed of considerable wealth.

DR. WOLLASTON, F.R.S.

Dec. 22. Aged 62, William-Hyde Wollaston, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society.

The family of Wollaston, originally from Staffordshire*, has now for several generations been eminent in the circles of science. Dr. Wollaston's great-grandfather, the Rev. William Wollaston, was the author of a very popular work, entitled, "The Religion of Nature delineated." His son, Francis Wollaston, Esq. F.R.S. had three sons, all likewise Fellows of the Royal Society: the Rev. Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chiselhurst and St. Vedast, Foster-lane, and Precentor of St. David's, who died in 1815†; Charlton Wollaston, M.D. who died in 1764; and the Rev. George Wollaston, D.D. Rector of St. Mary Aldermary. His eldest daughter was the wife of the very celebrated William Heberden, M.D. F.R.S. and mother to the present physician of that name.

Dr. Hyde Wollaston was the second son (and one of seventeen children) of the first of the three brothers, by Miss Althea Hyde, of Charterhouse-square; and was born Aug. 6, 1766. He received his academical education at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.B. 1787, M.D. 1793. He first settled at Bury; but, after only a short residence, found reason to remove to London. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis, he was a candidate for the post of Physician to St. George's Hospital; but, having been successfully opposed by Dr. Pemberton, from that time was considerably estranged from his professional pursuits, and devoted his time almost entirely to experimental chemistry. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1793; and was elected Second Secretary Nov. 30, 1806. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions commenced in 1797, and amount to the following numerous list:

In 1797, "On the Gout, and Urinary

* See an ample pedigree, comprising the several branches, in Nichol's History of Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 541.

† See some memoirs of him in our vol. LXXXVI. i. 275.

Concretions;" in 1800, "On Double Images caused by Atmospheric Refraction;" in 1801, "Experiments on the Chemical Production and Agency of Electricity;" in 1802, "A Method of examining Refractive and Dispersive Powers by Prismatic Reflection;" and a paper, "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal;" in 1803 the Bakerian Lecture, consisting of "Observations on the quantity of Horizontal Refraction, with a method of measuring the Dip at Sea;" in 1804, a paper "On a new Metal found in crude Plate;" in 1805 another, "On the discovery of Palladium, with observations on other substances found with Platina;" in 1806 the Bakerian Lecture, "On the force of Percussion;" in 1807, an "Essay on Fairy-rings;" in 1808, three "On Platina and Native Palladium from Brazil," "On the identity of Columbium and Tantalum," and a "Description of a Reflective Goniometer;" in 1810 the Croonian Lecture, "On Muscular Action, Sea-sickness, and the salutary effects of exercise on gestation;" and an essay "On Cystic Oxide, a new species of Urinary Calculus;" in 1811, "On the non-existence of sugar in the blood of persons labouring under Diabetes Mellitus;" in 1812, two papers "On the primitive crystals of Carbonate of Lime, Bitter Spar, and Iron Spar;" and "On a Periscope Camera Obscura and Microscope;" in 1813, the Bakerian Lecture, "On the elementary particles of certain Crystals;" the explanation of "A Method of drawing extremely fine Wires;" and "A Description of a Single-lens Microscope;" in 1820, articles "On the methods of cutting rock crystal for Micrometers;" and "On sounds inaudible by certain ears."—Dr. Wollaston communicated in 1815 to Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, a "Description of an Elementary Galvanic Battery;" and to the *Philosophical Magazine*, in 1816, "Observations and Experiments on the Mass of Native Iron found in Brazil." Within the last session only, in the midst of which his decease occurred, five Essays by Dr. Wollaston have been read before the Royal Society. The first was the Bakerian lecture, "On a method of rendering Platina malleable;" for which, on their last Anniversary, Nov. 30, 1828, the Royal Society awarded to the inventor one of the Royal Medals; and the honourable eulogy delivered by the President on the occasion was printed in our Number for last December, p. 650. The subjects of the remainder were, On a microscopic double; On a differential Barometer; On a method of comparing the Light of the Sun with that of the Fixed Stars; and, On the Water of the Mediterranean.

Thomson, in his "History of the Royal Society," when speaking of modern British Chemistry, says that "three distinct schools (if we may use the expression) have been established by three gentlemen,"—Dr. Wollaston, Mr. (the late Sir Humphry) Davy, and Mr. Dalton. "Dr. Wollaston," he adds, "possesses an uncommon neatness of hand, and has invented a very ingenious method of determining the properties and constituents of very minute quantities of matter. This is attended with several great advantages; it requires but very little apparatus, and therefore the experiments may be performed in almost any situation; it saves a great deal of time and a great deal of expense; while the numerous discoveries of Dr. Wollaston demonstrate the precision of which his method is susceptible."—It may be added that the laboratory of Dr. Wollaston, small as it was, proved more profitable to his purse than has usually been the case with experimental philosophers. His discovery of the malleability of platinum, it has been asserted, alone produced about 30,000*l.* Among the delicate instruments, which he was accustomed to make in a remarkably neat manner, was a sliding rule of chemical equivalents, which is exceedingly useful to the practical chemist. He also constructed a galvanic battery of such small dimensions, that it was contained in a thimble. By inserting platina wire in silver, and when at a great heat drawing out both together, and afterwards separating them by dissolving away the silver with nitrous acid, he produced some wire of platina of so diminutive a diameter, as to be very much finer than any hair, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye.

Of the Geological Society Dr. Wollaston became a member in 1812; he was frequently elected on the Council, and was for some time one of the Vice-Presidents. He made no contributions to the publications of that learned body; but he was well acquainted with the scope of their inquiries, and always attended to the geological phenomena of the countries which he visited in his excursions. At the annual meeting of the Society, Feb. 20, 1829, Dr. Fitton, the President, remarked that "though Dr. Wollaston did not publish any thing on the more immediate subjects of our pursuit, his success in the cultivation of other branches of knowledge has conducted, in no small degree, to the recent advancement of Geology. The discovery of two new metals was but a part of his contributions to chemical science: and his application of chemistry to the examination of very minute quantities, by

means of the simplest apparatus, divested chemical inquiry of much of its practical difficulty, and greatly promoted mineralogy. His *Camera Lucida* is an acquisition of peculiar value to the geologist, as it enables those who are unskilled in drawing to preserve the remembrance of what they see, and gives a fidelity to sketches hardly attainable by other means. The adaptation of measurement by reflection to the purposes of crystallography, by the invention of his goniometer, introduced into that department of science a certainty and precision, which the most skilful observers were before unable to attain; and his paper on the distinctions of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, affords one of the most remarkable instances that can be mentioned, of the advantage arising from the union of crystallography with chemical research. He was in fact a mineralogist of the first order,—if the power of investigating accurately the characters and composition of minerals be considered as the standard of skill.

“Possessing such variety of knowledge, with the most inventive quickness and sagacity in its application to new purposes, Dr. Wollaston was at all times accessible to those whom he believed to be sincerely occupied in useful inquiry: he seemed indeed himself to delight in such communications; and his singular dexterity and neatness in experiment rendered comparatively easy to him the multiplied investigations arising from them, which to others might have been oppressive or impracticable. His penetration and correct judgment, upon subjects apparently the most remote from his own immediate pursuits, made him, during many of the latter years of his life, the universal arbiter on questions of scientific difficulty; and the instruction thus derived from communication with a man of his attainments has had an effect on the progress of knowledge in this country, and on the conduct of various public undertakings, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate, and the loss of which it is at present, and long will be, quite impossible to supply.

“These, gentlemen, are some of the grounds upon which the memory of Dr. Wollaston claims our gratitude and veneration, as cultivators of natural science: but to those who have known him in private life he has left, what is still more precious, the example of his personal character. It would be difficult to name a man who so well combined the qualities of an English gentleman and a philosopher; or whose life better

deserves the eulogium given by the first of our orators to one of our most distinguished public characters; for it was marked by a constant wish and endeavour to be ‘useful to mankind*.’”

A short time before his death, Dr. Wollaston presented to the Royal Society funded stock to the amount of 1,000*l.* the interest of which is to be annually employed towards the encouragement of experiments.

His remains were interred at Chislehurst, in Kent. The funeral was, according to his particular request, exceedingly private, as he had desired that it should be attended only by the descendants of his grandfather.

Dr. Wollaston was never married. There is a large engraved portrait of him, executed in mezzotint by W. Ward, from a picture by J. Jackson, R.A. which was introduced into the late Exhibition at Somerset House, and which has also been recently copied in the Second Number of “The National Portrait Gallery of the Nineteenth Century.”

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Bath, the Rev. *George Best*, Archdeacon of New Brunswick. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1822, M.A. 182., and was appointed to his Archdeaconry in 1825.

At Wallingford, Berks, the Rev. *John Bradford*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1822.

At Clifton, the Rev. *John Henry Breynton*, eldest son of John Breynton, Esq. of Haunch Hall, co. Stafford. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1818.

At Oundle Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *Philip William Buckham*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Aged 64, the Rev. *George Burges*, Rector of Atherington, Devon. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1787; and was presented to Atherington in 1799 by Francis Bassett, Esq. His son, the Rev. *George Burges*, is Vicar of Moulton, Norfolk.

At Henley, Oxfordshire, the Rev. *William Bussell*, B.A. of Pembroke college, Oxf. eldest son of the Rev. John Garrett Bussell, of Henley.

On board his Majesty's ship *Java*, in Madras roads, the Rev. *John Evans*, Chaplain to that ship.

Aged 77, the Rev. *George Finch*, Rector of Ullingswick, Herefordshire. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1776, and was presented to his living in 1809 by Dr. Butler, then Bishop of Hereford.

At Uttoxeter, Staff. the Rev. *Henry Bond*

* Fox's Speech on the death of the Duke of Bedford, 1802.

Fowler, Vicar of that parish, and of Elmstone Hardwick, and Perpetual Curate of Tredington, Glouc. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780; was presented to Tredington in 1802 by the Bishop of Gloucester, to Uttoseter in 1815 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and to Elmstone in 1816 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Caius college, Cambridge, aged 34, the Rev. *Clemens Robert Francis*, one of the Senior Fellows and Tutors of that Society. He proceeded B.A. 1817, being 8th Wrangler on the tripos, M.A. 1820.

The Rev. *William Garnett*, Rector of Tilston, Cheshire, and a Magistrate for that county. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. M.A. by accumulation 1797; and was presented to Tilston in 1798 by T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

At Longbridge Deverell, Wilts, the Rev. *Henry Goddard*, D.D. Vicar of that parish, and Maiden Bradley, and Rector of Castle Eaton. To the last he was presented in 1797 by the Rev. T. Shepherd and others, to the second in the same year by Christ Church, Oxford, and to Longbridge Deverell in 1805 by the Marquess of Bath.

At Ranelagh, co. Dublin, the Rev. *Edw. Hackett*, LL.B. Rector of Geal, in the diocese of Cashel.

At Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton, aged 77, the Rev. *Alexander Bunn Haden*, Vicar of Wednesbury, Lecturer of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton, Rector of Saddington, Leic. and Minister of Wore, a magistrate for Staffordshire and Shropshire. He was presented to Wednesbury in 1782 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, to Saddington in 1802 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, to Wore in 1811 by the Rev. Offley Crewe, the Rector of Muckleston, and took the degree of M. A. in 1813 at St. Edmund hall, Oxford.

At Calbourn Rectory, Isle of Wight, aged 78, the Rev. *George Hayter*, Vicar of Feering and Minden, Essex. He was a native of Chagford, in Devonshire, and was nephew to Dr. Hayter, formerly Bishop of London. He was educated at Eton, where he was contemporary with Charles James Fox; was presented to Minden in 1773 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to Feering in 1776 by Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London.

At Dartford, Kent, aged 28, the Rev. *George Heberden*, Vicar of that parish. He was the third son of William Heberden, M.D. F.R.S. of Pall Mall, by Miss Miller, cousin of the present Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. He was (like most of his family) of St. John's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1822, M.A. 1824; and was presented to Dartford in 1825 by Dr. King, then Bishop of Rochester.

At Freckenham, Suffolk, the Rev. *John Holme*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge, *GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIX. PART I.*

where he proceeded B.A. 1782, being the 9th Senior Optime on the Tripos, M.A. 1785; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1816.

At Bredon rectory, Worc. the Rev. *Charles Woodcock Keysall*, M.A. son of the Rev. John Keysall, Rector of Bredon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

At Huckworthy Bridge, near Tavistock, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. *C. C. Luxmoore*.

At Little Bromley rectory, Essex, aged 32, the Rev. *Thomas Newman*, jun. M.A. M.R.S.L. Rector of Alresford. He was son of the Rev. Thomas Newman, the present Rector of Little Bromley; was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822; and was presented to Alresford by his father in 1823.

At Exeter, in his 80th year, the Very Rev. *Joseph Palmer*, B.D. Dean of Cashel. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, M.A. 1772.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. In Grosvenor-square, in her 92d year, the Right Hon. Lady Robert Manners. This venerable lady was styled Miss Digg, of the same "Grosvenor-square," at the time of her marriage, which took place seventy-three years ago, Jan. 1, 1756. Her husband was a half-brother of the third Duke of Rutland, and great-great-uncle to his present Grace. He left her a widow in May 1782, with two surviving sons and two daughters. The former are both recently deceased, unmarried. Robert, the elder brother, was a General in the Army, and M.P. for Hull, and has a memoir in our Number for June 1823; the younger, George Manners, Esq. of Bloxholm in Lincolnshire, died March 27, 1828. The two daughters survive, the elder the widow of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. the younger unmarried.

Mrs. Rachael-Fanny-Antonina Lee, *soi-disant* Baroness le Despencer. This eccentric woman we believe to have been a natural daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. Lord le Despencer. She was married about 1794 to Matthew-Allen Lee, Esq. but separated in 1795, with the settlement of 1,000*l.* a year. In 1804 she became highly notorious by an alleged abduction from her house in Bolton-row, by two brothers, the Rev. Lockhart and Mr. Loudoun Gordon, cousins to the Earl of Aboyne. A long account of this transaction, which afforded a prolific subject to the public prints, caricatures, &c. may be seen in our vol. LXXIV. p. 81. The gentlemen were tried at the Oxford Assizes, when Judge Lawrence presided; and on Mrs. Lee admitting, among other circumstances too gross to relate, that on the Uxbridge-road she drew from

her bosom a gold locket containing a camphor-bag, exclaiming, "This has hitherto preserved my virtue!" threw it away, and added, "Now welcome pleasure!" his Lordship stopped the trial, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoners, at the same time censuring their conduct as disgraceful in the extreme. Mrs. Lee was a lady of ample fortune, and of masculine and accomplished mind. Of late years she was of a suspicious disposition, disliking much the company of her own sex. She published, in 1807, "A Vindication of her Conduct," 8vo; "An Essay on Government," 1808, 1809, 8vo; and, we believe, other pamphlets.

At Blackheath, Thos. Pinkerton, Esq.,

In Gray's-inn, Charles Wakeman Long, esq. late of Worcester.

At Clapham-rise, John Fox Seaton, esq. late of Pontefract.

In Belgrave-street, aged 50, the Right Honourable Katherine-Mary Lady Forester, sister to the Duke of Rutland. She was the 2d dau. of Charles the 4th and late Duke, by Lady Mary-Isabella Somerset, dau. of Charles 4th Duke of Beaufort; was married to John George Weld Forester, esq. (afterwards Lord Forester) June 16, 1800, and was left his widow with six sons and five daughters, May 23, 1828 (see our last volume, pt. ii. p. 82). Her Ladyship's portrait, from a miniature by Miss Kendrick, was published in the *Belle Assemblées* early in 1828.

May 4. At Camberwell, aged 34, Joseph Browne, esq. of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

May 19. At the Vicarage, Kensington, Frances Potts, niece of Archdeacon Potts, and 2d dau. of the late Sam. Potts, esq.

June 2. Major Hugh Lord, of the Retired Invalids. He attained a majority in the 75th foot as long since as 1778; and was by seven years the senior Major in the British army.

June 17. In Lower Thornhaugh-street, in her 75th year, the relict of the late Joseph Slater, esq. of Hounslow-heath.

June 19. In Manchester-street, aged 58, M. S. J. M'Carthy, esq. late Colonial Paymaster at the Cape of Good Hope.

Anne, wife of Thomas Spooner, esq. of Bedford-place.

June 21. Emma, eldest dau. of Philip Perring, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

At Lisson-grove, Mary Pitt Hamilton, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Souter Johnston, Commandant of the Royal Marine forces. "She was descended from the most noble families in Scotland by her mother, and her father the lineal descendant and heir of the Marquise of Annandale, though from the constant occupations of a military life and limited circumstances he had not power to prosecute his claims." A brother and sister survive.

June 23. John, eld. son of John Hooper, of Newington-place, Kennington.

At the house of John Edwards, esq. in Regent-street, Wm. Vaughan, esq. of Llanely, Glamorganshire.

In Lougham-place, Eleanor, wife of T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, esq. M. P. eldest surviving dau. and coheir of James Sutton, of New Park, Wilts, Esq. by Miss Eleanor Addington, sister to Lord Sidmouth.

June 24. At Bayswater, in his 80th year, Thomas Shepard, esq.

June 26. In Berkeley-square, in her 80th year, the Right Hon. Harriet Viscountess Hampden. She was the only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Burton, Canon of Christchurch, and was married to the Hon. John Hampden, Envoy to the Court of Sardinia, in 1778. He succeeded his brother as third Viscount Hampden Aug. 20, 1824, and died eighteen days after, having had no issue, when the title became extinct.

In his 72d year, George Jubb, esq. of Lower Clapton.

June 27. Aged 68, Sarah, wife of Thos. Smith, esq. Swordbearer to the Lord Mayor.

Aged 89, Daniel Leonard, esq. formerly Chief Justice of Bermuda.

June 28. At Cunningham-place, Paddington, in his 77th year, Robert Alexander Druce, esq. late in the service of the E. I. C.

June 30. In Nottingham-place, aged 76, the relict of Rev. Millington Buckley.

Beds.—June 27. At her father's, John Foster, esq. of Biggleswade, Hannah, wife of John Barnard Byles, esq. Inner Temple.

Berks.—June 7. Patty, wife of John Bowra, esq. of Maidenhead.

June 23. At Maidenhead, aged 49, Mr. Prideaux Selby, late of Hackney.

Bucks.—June 17. Aged 71, James Senior, esq. of Broughton House, Aylesbury.

June 24. At Newport Pagnell, aged 86, Mrs. Williams, mother of John Williams, esq. of Willen House, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 27. In his 45th year, Tho. Fiske, esq. solicitor, of Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 47, Mr. Tho. Phippe, an eminent builder. He was contractor for the splendid erections at Corpus Christi and St. John's colleges, also for the county gaol at Huntingdon, and other extensive works.

CORNWALL.—June 18. At Tregrehan, the seat of Thomas Carlyon, esq. aged 79, Capt. Wm. Carlyon, R. N. second son of the Rev. Thomas Carlyon, of St. Just. His Post commission bore date May 9, 1781.

June 24. At Truro, Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Beauford, Vicar of Eaton Socon, Beds.

DEVON.—June 19. At J. Camden's, esq. in Teignmouth, aged 73, Mrs. S. Richardson.

Lately. On board the yacht *Water-sprite*, in Catwater, Plymouth, in the prime of life, the Right Hon. Charles-Barry Bingham, second Lord Clanmorris. He was the third but eldest surviving son of John the

first Lord, by the Hon. Anna-Maria Yelverton, dau. of Barry first Viscount Avonmore. He succeeded his father in May 1821, and the title now devolves on his only surviving brother Denis-Arthur.

At Horwood parsonage, William Wavell, esq. M.D. a valuable correspondent to this Miscellany. He was the author of the account of Horwood in our Number for May.

DORSET.—Aged 92, John Moyle, esq. of Alderholt.

June 16. Aged 46, Wm. Spicer, esq. of Bockhampton.

ESSEX.—June 24. At Saling-hall, Augusta, wife of John Dick, esq. Capt. R.N. and second dau. of the late Bartlet Goodrich, esq. of Saling-grove.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately*. Mr. Charles Bonnor, of Gloucester.

At Lechlade, Thomas Beale, esq.

June 22. At Fairford, aged 22, the relict of Charles Tirrel Morgan, esq. and sister of the late John Raymond Barker, esq. of Fairford-park.

June 24. At Bristol, in his 24th year, Hugh, son of Mr. Benj. Evans, of Abingdon, Berks, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Caleb Evans.

HANTS.—April 19. At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hitchens Ball, R. Marines. He was appointed Second Lieutenant 1793, 1st Lieut. 1795, Captain 1808, brevet Major 1814, and Lieut.-Col. 1828.

June 18. Margaret Charlotte, second dau. of Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey.

June 19. At Southampton, aged 41, John Lyon, esq. of Hetton-house, co. Durham.

Aged 56, Sophia, dau. of the late P. Watts, esq. of Southampton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—June 17. At Fairfield, near Ross, Isabella, wife of Jens Wolff, esq. late Danish Consul in London.

HERTS.—June 11. Aged 30, Maria Ann, wife of John Hawkins, esq. of Byelands.

June 23. At King's Langley, aged 31, Ann, wife of William Wotton, esq.

June 25. Aged 83, Charles Gordon, esq. of Great Berkhamsted, and of Braco, in Jamaica.

June 29. At Cheshunt, aged 20, John Clement, esq. of Trin. coll. Camb.

KENT.—June 20. At Tonbridge, of phthisis, Charlotte Wilhelmina, wife of W. F. Dowthwaite, esq.

June 22. At Bromley, aged 42, Lady Anne, wife of Robert Fraser, esq. of Torbreck, and eldest dau. of the Earl of Lauderdale. She was married May 8, 1807.

LANCASHIRE.—June 21. George Clayton, esq. of Lostock-hall, near Preston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—June 15. At Great Grimby, aged 76, Mary, relict of Moses Cook, of Grimby Lock, and sister to late John Barkworth, esq. of Tranby.

OXON.—June 25. Aged 75, Mr. James Sirman, of the Corn-market, Oxford. Mr. Sirman was elected Common Councilman in

1798; served the office of Chamberlain in 1802; and of Bailiff in 1805.

SALOP.—March 15. At Shrewsbury, aged 75, Mr. William Castieau, many years a teacher of the Classics and Mathematics in that town. He was author of the principal portion of an useful work, entitled, *Proctor and Castieau's Cyclopædia*, and of many valuable articles in Chemistry and Astronomy in other Encyclopædias, and periodical works of science. To an ingenious and philosophical mind, he added a Christian simplicity, and suavity of manners, that endeared him alike to his pupils and friends.

June 16. At St. Mary's parsonage, Bridgenorth, aged 21, Susannah - Stace, wife of the Rev. H. Pountney.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—May 5. At Newcastle, Major Henry Heathcote, of the 88th foot, cousin to Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart. He was the second son of Sir H. Heathcote, Knt. Capt. R. N. by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Guscott, esq. and attained the rank of Major in 1825.

SURREY.—June 10. At Ewhurst, Anne, dau. of late Rev. Edward Bickerton, Rector.

June 30. In her 24th year, Philippa, only dau. of Silvester Lowden, esq. of Thames Ditton.

SUSSEX.—June 17. At Bognor, aged 70, Alice, relict of Geo. Eade, esq. of Crutchedfriars, London.

June 22. At Hastings, aged 58, Richard Jennings, esq. of Cheapside.

June 25. At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. George.

Aged 78, Thomas, youngest son of Rich. Nash, esq. late of Warburton-house.

Lately. At Rottingdean, Martha, relict of the Rev. James Hutchins.

WARWICKSHIRE.—June 17. At Leamington, aged 30, Brook-Henry Bridges, esq. M.A. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Merton college, Oxford; cousin to Sir Brook-William Bridges, of Goodneston, in Kent, Bart. He was the eldest son of Brook-Henry Bridges, esq. (next brother to the Baronet recently deceased,) by Jane, second dau. of Sir Thos. Pym Hales, fourth Bart. of Beaksbourne, in Kent. Mr. Bridges entered the University of Oxford as a Member of Oriel; and appeared in the second class in *literis humanioribus* in 1819.

WILTS.—June 21. Rebecca, wife of Joel Pile, of West Ashton.

June 23. Aged 43, Lydia-Sophia, wife of the Rev. Mr. De Stark, resident Minister of Fisherton, near Salisbury, and third dau. of the late Rev. Gilman Wall, Rector of Pitt's Portion, Tiverton, and formerly of Langley, near Windsor.

At Warminster, in the prime of life, John, son of the late Jarvis House, esq.

June 24. Aged 40, Mr. Charles Dudley, solicitor, of Wilton.

June 25. At Netheravon-house, aged 82, William Wither Beach, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Droitwich, aged 96, Samuel Evans, esq. many years a magistrate for the borough.

June 19. James Trant, esq. late of Malvern Wells.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* Near Bingley, aged 95, Mr. Joseph Pickles, who had been a member of the Wesleyan Society for 65 years. He left a surviving progeny of seven children, 73 grand-children, 179 great-grandchildren, and 50 great-great-grandchildren, in all 309 descendants, exclusive of 101 descendants who died before him.

June 9. At Elm-house, Wensleydale, Jane, wife of Thomas Other, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Edw. Lister, esq. of Coverham Abbey.

June 17. At Malton, aged 80, Mr. Mossey Atkinson, solicitor.

June 19. At Leeds, aged 36, Henry T. Perfect, esq. late of Liverpool, youngest son of the late John P. esq. of Pontefract.

June 25. At Harrogate, the wife of Thos. Bradley, esq. of Richmond.

June 24. Aged 55, Mr. Richard Norris, many years apothecary in Stamford, and formerly surgeon R. N.

Aged 69, Humphrey Senhouse, esq. of Hameshill, late Major in the Royal Cumberland militia.

June 26. At Thorne, Mrs. Thos. Whitaker, mother-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Guy, Vicar of Howden.

ISLE OF MAN.—*June 17.* At Castle Mona, aged 11, the Hon. Amelia Ann Drummond, youngest dau. of Visc. Strathallan.

WALES.—*May ...* At her residence near Conway, Essex, sister to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn hall, Bart. M.P. for Flintshire; and to the ladies of Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, and Sir Robert William Vaughan, Barts. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, the 5th Bart. by Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Hugh Wynne, LL.D. and was named after Essex Duchess of Roxburgh, her father's aunt.

At Monmouth, aged 84, Osborne Yeats, esq. of Wotton-under-Edge, a gentleman possessed of considerable estates both in Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.

At Ragland, L. Briggs, esq. natural son of Sir John Briggs, the sixth and last Baronet of Houghton.

IRELAND.—*June 17.* At Drumcondra-house, near Dublin, Sophia, wife of Wm. Stewart Hamilton, esq.

Lately. At Castletown, Queen's county, Thomas Dunn, gardener, aged 106.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 2.* At Bhangulpore, E. Indies, Captain Foley, of the 3d foot.

Jan. 8. At Mauritius, Major Henry Bates, R. Art. He attained that rank in 1819.

May 5. At Malta, John Bythessea Williams, Lieut. Royal Fusiliers.

May 9. At Malta, aged 23, Lieut. Henry Peirse, of his Majesty's ship Welles-

ley, second son of R. W. C. Peirse, esq. of Thimbleby, Lincolnshire.

May 10. At Madeira, in his 28th year, George Augustus Anson, esq. Lieut. in the 11th Dragoons, the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Anson, K.C.B., and first cousin to Visc. Anson. He married at Madeira Dec. 4, 1823, Miss Barbara Park, niece to Henry Veitch, esq. British Consul-general in those islands.

Lately. At Havre, A. W. Morison, esq. only son of the Rev. Alex. Morison, A.M. of Gowan-Brac Cottage, near Romsey, Hants.

June 1. At Nice, in his 78th year, Joseph Sandford, esq. Major 1st Som. Militia.

June 3. At Hamburg, Mrs. Hercules Ross, of Wellingsbuttell, dau. of Sir Alex. Craufurd, Bart.

June 5. At Brussels, the Right Hon. the dowager Countess of Arran. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Underwood, esq. and in 1781 became the third wife of Arthur 2d and late Earl of Arran, K. P. She had issue by him three sons and four daughters; of the latter the eldest died unmarried in 1808, and the others were married, Lady Cecilia to the late Sir George Buggin, Lady Isabella to the Rev. Charles Douglas (brother to the Earl of Morton), and Lady Julia to Robert Manners Lockwood, esq.

June 19. At Boulogne, Geo. Roch, esq.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. xcvi. ii. 87.—The subscription monument to Dr. Hawker has been erected in Charles Church, Plymouth. It consists of a bust of the deceased from a picture in the possession of Mrs. Hodson; with a bible and chalice on one side, and a scroll on the other. A tablet below bears the following inscription: "A public tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D. six years Curate, and 43 years Vicar, of this parish, who died the 6th of April 1827, aged 74 years." Beneath the tablet are the Doctor's arms.

THE PRESENT VOLUME, p. 568.—By Miss Gore (a relative of the Admiral of that name) Mr. Currie left five sons, William, Henry, Francis, Horace, and Gore; and two daughters, Percy, and Harriet. The eldest son inherits East Horsley; the second is in the banking-house. One of Mr. Currie's sisters was married to the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Vicar of Witley and Woking, in Surrey.

P. 573.—The will of George Jenner, esq. late Deputy Register of the Prerogative Court, has been proved; and administration granted to his widow. The effects were sworn under 60,000*l.* The deceased (who was brother to Sir Herbert Jenner) held for many years several lucrative situations in Doctors' Commons; and it is generally supposed that the fatigues of business hastened his death. The offices held by him have since been discontinued.

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